

STIC Search Report

Biotech-Chem Library



STIC Database Tracking Number - 119962

TO: James Schultz
Location: REM-2D18/2C18
Art Unit: 1635
Wednesday, April 21, 2004
Case Serial Number: 10/001844

From: Paul Schultz
Location: Biotech-Chem Library
REM-1A65
Phone: (571)272-2527
paul.schulwitz@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Examiner Schultz,

See attached results.

If you have any questions about this search feel free to contact me at any time.

Thank you for using STIC search services!

Paul Schulwitz
Technical Information Specialist
STIC Biotech/Chem Library
(571)272-2527



GenCore version 5.1.6
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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: April 21, 2004, 12:30:53 ; Search time 5 Seconds
(without alignments)
3.640 Million cell updates/sec

Title: 10001844-3_501-926

Perfect score: 426

Sequence: 1 ggccaggagtgaaactggg.....ctacgtgatcgagacggcg 426

Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC

Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1160 seqs, 21361 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2320

Minimum DB seq length: 8

Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1205 summaries

Database : rngdb.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	36.4	8.5	38	1	AAE27039
C 2	36	8.5	49	1	AAE27025
C 3	35.8	8.4	39	1	AAE27038
C 4	33.8	7.9	37	1	AAE27037
C 5	33.4	7.8	35	1	AAE27041
C 6	32.2	7.6	37	1	AAE27040
C 7	27	6.3	27	1	ABT03768
C 8	24	5.6	24	1	AAQ91654
C 9	24	5.6	24	1	AAV18405
C 10	24	5.6	24	1	AAV10171
C 11	24	5.6	24	1	AAH76132
C 12	24	5.6	24	1	AAE87097
C 13	24	5.6	24	1	ABN97569
C 14	24	5.6	24	1	ADA26284
C 15	24	5.6	24	1	ADD25290
C 16	24	5.6	24	1	AAE62117
C 17	24	5.6	24	1	ADD71413
C 18	23.4	5.5	25	1	AAV18406
C 19	21.4	5.0	24	1	ABZ79785
C 20	19	4.5	19	1	AAV18410
C 21	19	4.5	19	1	AAV18416
C 22	18.6	4.4	25	1	ADB00919
C 23	18.6	4.4	25	1	ACI66417
C 24	18.4	4.3	20	1	AAV62410
C 25	18.4	4.3	20	1	AAE87046
C 26	18.2	4.3	25	1	AAV59458
C 27	18.2	4.3	25	1	ADB00920
C 28	18.2	4.3	25	1	ADB00920
C 29	18	4.2	18	1	AAH45474
C 30	18	4.2	18	1	ADD15351
C 31	17.8	4.2	21	1	AAZ49111
C 32	17.8	4.2	21	1	AAE95383
C 33	17.6	4.1	25	1	ADB00918

C 34	17.2	4.0	22	1	ABS55991
C 35	17.2	4.0	25	1	ADB00922
C 36	17.2	4.0	25	1	ACK14726
C 37	17	4.0	25	1	AAAL5463
C 38	17	4.0	25	1	AAE99799
C 39	17	4.0	25	1	ACI66416
C 40	17	4.0	25	1	ACI08439
C 41	17	4.0	37	1	AAE27037
C 42	16.6	3.9	23	1	AAE27037
C 43	16.6	3.9	25	1	ADB00917
C 44	16.6	3.9	25	1	ACI14729
C 45	16.6	3.9	25	1	AAH53354
C 46	16.4	3.8	22	1	ADH18152
C 47	16.2	3.8	22	1	ABZ58547
C 48	16	3.8	24	1	ADC58136
C 49	15.8	3.7	20	1	AAV47987
C 50	15.8	3.7	20	1	AAE32829
C 51	15.8	3.7	20	1	AAE32829
C 52	15.8	3.7	20	1	ABZ29267
C 53	15.8	3.7	20	1	ADC65851
C 54	15.8	3.7	20	1	ADE27764
C 55	15.8	3.7	21	1	AAE21293
C 56	15.8	3.7	21	1	AAE31180
C 57	15.6	3.7	22	1	AAE92239
C 58	15.6	3.7	22	1	ACF03722
C 59	15.6	3.7	23	1	ADA14342
C 60	15.6	3.7	24	1	ABT03847
C 61	15.4	3.6	17	1	ABL54647
C 62	15.2	3.6	20	1	AAE38484
C 63	15.2	3.6	20	1	AAE38484
C 64	15.2	3.6	20	1	AAE38484
C 65	15.2	3.6	23	1	AAE38484
C 66	15.2	3.6	23	1	AAE38484
C 67	15.2	3.6	23	1	AAE38484
C 68	15.2	3.6	23	1	AAE38484
C 69	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 70	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 71	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 72	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 73	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 74	15	3.5	23	1	AAE38484
C 75	14.8	3.5	18	1	AAE38484
C 76	14.8	3.5	20	1	AAE38484
C 77	14.8	3.5	20	1	AAE38484
C 78	14.8	3.5	20	1	AAE38484
C 79	14.8	3.5	20	1	AAE38484
C 80	14.6	3.4	20	1	AAE38484
C 81	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 82	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 83	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 84	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 85	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 86	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 87	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 88	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 89	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 90	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 91	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 92	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 93	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 94	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 95	14.6	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 96	14.4	3.4	17	1	AAE38484
C 97	14.4	3.4	17	1	AAE38484
C 98	14.4	3.4	17	1	AAE38484
C 99	14.4	3.4	17	1	AAE38484
C 100	14.4	3.4	19	1	AAE38484
C 101	14.4	3.4	19	1	AAE38484
C 102	14.4	3.4	20	1	AAE38484
C 103	14.4	3.4	20	1	AAE38484
C 104	14.4	3.4	20	1	AAE38484
C 105	14.4	3.4	21	1	AAE38484
C 106	14.4	3.4	21	1	AAE38484

Mouse RT-PCR prime
Human MDZ3 scannin
Human microarray D
PCR primer for a r
PCR primer F used
Human microarray D
Human microarray D
Human sonic hedgeh
Shh specific rever
Human MDZ3 scannin
Human microarray D
DNA target sequenc
PCR primer P24 to
PCR primer X2R for
Mastocyte-specific
Human B7-1 targett
Human B7-1 mRNA an
Human calreticulin
Human oligonucleot
Mouse TGF-beta rec
Human B7-1 mRNA ta
Human MUC-1 PCR pr
Human MUC-1 PCR pr
Human IGERB coding
PCR primer WxR-R38
Antisense oligonuc
Human RRC40KD gene
Human P3A1PI asso
E. coli SecA antis
Primer F3 used to
Anti-tetanus toxin
Universal human VH
Universal human VH
Human epidermal gr
Universal human VH
Primer [P94ini3] f
PCR primer 2 used
Probe #18 used in
ap2 mRNA specific
Probe #18, used in
Oligonucleotide du
Human G-alpha-13 a
E. coli ilvC gene
Human mPEPCK phos
Human oligonucleot
Flatfish rhadovir
Degenerate primer
Primer Nco-RPT5
Human polymorphic
Human polymorphic
Oligonucleotide us
Oligonucleotide us
Neisseria gonorrhe
Nucleic acid fragm
Rat Shh-N coding s
Human gene single
Oligonucleotide us
Respiratory syncyt
Fc receptor III al
Non-human animal m
Retrovirus LTR PCR
Retrovirus LTR PCR
Single nucleotide
Single nucleotide
Single nucleotide
Single nucleotide
cdk8 ribozyme bind
Cell-cycle depende
Primer 40RDS-SB-P
Mouse C/EBP beta p
Mouse C/EBP beta p
Bovine lactoferrin
Human gene single

107	14.4	3.4	21	1	AAFP96408	Human gene single
108	14.4	3.4	21	1	ADBE44663	Yak milk protein g
109	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAPI33226	Plasmid pBlue-RM6
110	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAV42250	Universal human VH
111	14.4	3.4	22	1	AAV68617	Human universal VH
112	14.4	3.3	22	1	AAAT30310	SOX-9 SSCP primer
113	14.2	3.3	19	1	ACA96850	Human glial cell d
114	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAQ73805	Aspergillus aculea
115	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAQ291178	Human osteopontin
116	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAZ953339	Human mPEPCK phos
117	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAAF32957	Human B7-1 antisen
118	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAAC84282	Signal transductio
119	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAAD40857	Human hepsin antis
120	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAAD40675	Human hepsin antis
121	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAAD45181	Human RIP2 antis
122	14.2	3.3	20	1	AAQ73550	Human DSPP PCR pri
123	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABQ566287	Anti-human type II
124	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABI931857	Capture oligonucle
125	14.2	3.3	20	1	ABZ38645	Human tryptase a o
126	14.2	3.3	20	1	ADE27892	Human B7-1 targete
127	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAQ47676	Sequence of nested
128	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAV67403	Nucleotide fragmen
129	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAQ397728	Human AUR2 inhibit
130	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAZ25089	Human MEXK2 PCR pr
131	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAS23202	Oligonucleotide us
132	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAS23303	Oligonucleotide us
133	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAF29947	Primer #5. Uniden
134	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAF96134	Human gene single
135	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAF97032	Human gene single
136	14.2	3.3	21	1	AAAF97339	Human gene single
137	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACF62200	Cancer based on CY
138	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACF62201	Cancer based on CY
139	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB20872	MRP1 based cancer
140	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB20871	MRP1 based cancer
141	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACDB26205	RACE oligonucleot
142	14.2	3.3	21	1	ACDB87961	Human UGT1A1 varia
143	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB87960	Human UGT1A1 varia
144	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB86944	Human UGT1A1 varia
145	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB86943	Human UGT1A1 varia
146	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB82134	Human UGT1A1 varia
147	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADB92135	Human UGT1A1 varia
148	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADC24720	Human HNU4X/Y gene
149	14.2	3.3	21	1	ADE777842	DNA oligo (SeqID 9
150	14	3.3	15	1	AAAX64556	Human B7-1 hammerh
151	14	3.3	18	1	AAAX56095	HIV-1 Group O isol
152	14	3.3	18	1	AAAX37210	HIV-1 env sequence
153	14	3.3	18	1	AAAX16738	Human secreted pro
154	14	3.3	18	1	AAZ90302	HIV-1 env PCR prim
155	14	3.3	20	1	AAZ74053	Human biallelic ma
156	14	3.3	20	1	AAAC93785	Human hnRNP A1 pho
157	14	3.3	21	1	AAAF97242	Human gene single
158	14	3.3	21	1	AAAF97748	Human gene single
159	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAQ47598	Mouse D MUSJUNDA,
160	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAQ33286	Probe for typing H
161	13.8	3.2	17	1	AAAF07221	Hammerhead ribozym
162	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABKO0841	Human NOGO Inozyme
163	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABKO5998	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
164	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABNO7568	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
165	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABNO5997	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
166	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABNO7570	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
167	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABNO5999	Human HTPL scannin
168	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABV78108	Human FOSHL1 scann
169	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABV931035	Human HLA genotypi
170	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABU34539	Human HLA genotypi
171	13.8	3.2	17	1	ABL31778	NFKB sub-unit modu
172	13.8	3.2	17	1	ACA07771	Human MD23 scannin
173	13.8	3.2	17	1	ADA99411	HCV minus strand D
174	13.8	3.2	17	1	ACD61973	Probe for typing H
175	13.8	3.2	18	1	AAZ39244	Plant retroelement
176	13.8	3.2	18	1	AAZ32554	Plant retroelement
177	13.8	3.2	18	1	ABAB2493	Zmxi gene region
178	13.8	3.2	18	1	ABEK3290	Human Zmxi cDNA r
179	13.8	3.2	18	1	ABT11917	Neublastin DNA rel

C 180	13.8	3.2	18	1	ACC45873
C 181	13.8	3.2	18	1	ADB98571
C 182	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAT41709
C 183	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAT74921
C 184	13.8	3.2	19	1	AZ49122
C 185	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAC73121
C 186	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAS62197
C 187	13.8	3.2	19	1	AAS18013
C 188	13.8	3.2	19	1	ABN79916
C 189	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ63197
C 190	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ58941
C 191	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAQ76033
C 192	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ22342
C 193	13.8	3.2	20	1	AZ46578
C 194	13.8	3.2	20	1	AZ445577
C 195	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAD06717
C 196	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAS09653
C 197	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAZ17120
C 198	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAAF5459
C 199	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABZ30365
C 200	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABZ31091
C 201	13.8	3.2	20	1	AAD45182
C 202	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABQ78909
C 203	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABQ14844
C 204	13.8	3.2	20	1	ABZ85205
C 205	13.8	3.2	20	1	ACF57283
C 206	13.8	3.2	20	1	AD56986
C 207	13.8	3.2	20	1	ADB89361
C 208	13.8	3.2	20	1	ADD01081
C 209	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT16477
C 210	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32058
C 211	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32083
C 212	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32134
C 213	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAT32109
C 214	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAV32173
C 215	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAD19719
C 216	13.8	3.2	21	1	AAB98013
C 217	13.8	3.2	21	1	ACF62203
C 218	13.8	3.2	21	1	ACF62202
C 219	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADZ02874
C 220	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADZ02873
C 221	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB87963
C 222	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB87962
C 223	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB69946
C 224	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB69945
C 225	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB92137
C 226	13.8	3.2	21	1	ADB92136
C 227	13.6	3.2	20	1	AQ313318
C 228	13.6	3.2	20	1	AQ684839
C 229	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAT48959
C 230	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABU41764
C 231	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABQ74079
C 232	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ88298
C 233	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK95138
C 234	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK67067
C 235	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK73749
C 236	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK91615
C 237	13.6	3.2	20	1	AAK97449
C 238	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABU41764
C 239	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ92972
C 240	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ98765
C 241	13.6	3.2	20	1	ABZ98765
C 242	13.6	3.2	20	1	AC622132
C 243	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADZ25658
C 244	13.6	3.2	20	1	ACD44753
C 245	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADBA6018
C 246	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADC46898
C 247	13.6	3.2	20	1	ADZ14433
C 248	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK64555
C 249	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK64557
C 250	13.4	3.1	15	1	AAK53589
C 251	13.4	3.1	16	1	AAK84402
C 252	13.4	3.1	17	1	ABN07569

Human HBM STS mark
Sequence tagged si
MHC ISRE binding s
3'-primer for HLA
PCR primer for FIL
Forward primer #13
Porcine reverse PC
Human Neuregulin-2
Human angiotensin
AAVSI1 primer RK2.
cat-1P primer. Sy
N. gonorrhoeae pro
HIV-1 PCR primer t
Forward primer spe
Newcastle disease
C-terminal phenyla
Immunoreactive CpG
Mouse Survivin ant
Human HLA Class I
Candida albicans G
Candida albicans G
Human RIP2 antisen
S. roseosporus dap
Capture oligonucle
Human oligonucleot
Human TIMP-2 rever
Human mucin 1 tran
Antisense oligonu
CpG D oligonucleot
Sense primer B3' f
HIV tat targeting
HIV tat targeting
Oligonucleotide co
Oligonucleotide co
Simian herpesvirus
Human MSG squam023
Human polymorphic
Cancer based on CY
Cancer based on CY
MRP1 based cancer
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Human UGT1A1 varia
Common4RC, a probe
Pseudomonas glutam
Complementary huma
PCR primer used to
PCR primer used to
PCR primer used to
Human leukocyte an
Primer F3C used to
Human angiotensino
Murine SAC1 gene-s
PCR primer used to
Microsatellite typ
Human oligonucleot
Human oligonucleot
Human trypsinase b
Human alipoprotein
Human connective t
PKA regulatory sub
Primer #1 of the i
COL6A1 forward qRT
HSD11B1 antisense
Human E7-1 hamme
IGF-1 oligonucleot
Rat desert hedgeho
Human GDMIP-1 17-m

C 253	13.4	3.1	17	1	ASN79929	Human angiotensin
254	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99492	Human MD23 scannin
255	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99490	Human MD23 scannin
256	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99413	Human MD23 scannin
257	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99491	Human MD23 scannin
258	13.4	3.1	17	1	ADA99412	Human MD23 scannin
259	13.4	3.1	17	1	AS265140	Human HER2 DNzyme
C 260	13.4	3.1	17	1	AC636870	Murine oligonucleo
261	13.4	3.1	19	1	ABL90998	Human KVLQRI exon
262	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ90684	Human long QT synd
263	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ98914	Human PARP-3 antis
264	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ45876	Human KVLQRI exon/
C 265	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ89924	15S/23S rRNA spacer
266	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ63777	Mouse caspase 6 an
267	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ49401	Capture oligonucleo
C 268	13.4	3.1	20	1	AS194283	Human oligonucleo
269	13.4	3.1	20	1	ABZ91337	PCR primer used to
C 270	13.4	3.1	20	1	ABV72389	Forward PCR primer
C 271	13.4	3.1	20	1	ABX75395	Human Artemis exon
C 272	13.4	3.1	20	1	AAZ47533	Human leukocyte an
273	13.4	3.1	18	1	AAQ24900	PCR primer P-74 fo
C 274	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ56855	Naei substrate oli
275	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ87132	Cytomegalovirus de
C 276	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ92473	Human herpesvirus
C 277	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ01523	Epstein-Barr virus
C 278	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ87296	Oligonucleotide pr
C 279	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAQ89020	Mouse MHC ISRE bin
C 280	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ47113	Human biallelic po
281	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ10087	Human secreted pro
282	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ80491	Human G-alpha-13 a
283	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ31793	PCR primer NBNInt.
284	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ60571	Human Smad3 phosph
285	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ59326	Human secreted pro
286	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAZ53448	SCR primer 1 for d
287	13.2	3.1	18	1	ABZ11899	Neublastin DNA rel
288	13.2	3.1	18	1	ABA90995	Biotinylated oligo
289	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAV01209	Interleukin 2 rece
290	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ25638	Endoplasmic reticu
C 291	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ28576	GRP94 promoter ERS
C 292	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ28576	SNP containing pro
C 293	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ06885	Canine distemper v
C 294	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAZ65572	XPB gene exon 23 a
295	13.2	3.1	19	1	AAH47419	Human chromosome 1
C 296	13.2	3.1	19	1	ABL43984	Human nucleic acid
297	13.2	3.1	19	1	ABZ97252	Human IL4-R oligon
298	13.2	3.1	19	1	ABZ97333	Anti-HCV agent LZ1
299	13.2	3.1	19	1	ADD00872	Anti-HCV agent LZ1
C 300	13.2	3.1	19	1	ADD00871	External guide seq
C 301	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAQ22593	Human type I proco
C 302	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAQ66601	Human type I proco
C 303	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAQ66602	Murine leukaemia v
C 304	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAQ62029	Mouse leukaemia vi
305	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ85369	Primer #2 for immu
C 306	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ92797	Immunoglobulin gam
C 307	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAV52794	Basta-resistance (
C 308	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ32672	Human p51 PCR prim
C 309	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ25788	Mouse ss3 gene rev
C 310	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAV64430	PCR primer used to
C 311	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ03364	Human LKB1 gene pr
C 312	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ04026	Human D2 dopamine
C 313	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ79655	PCR primer used to
C 314	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ00253	Human PHELIIX nest
C 315	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ98749	TRAF2 antisense ol
C 316	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ94278	PCR primer (NP2) u
C 317	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ55556	Primer used for ge
C 318	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAA37951	Poly nucleotide SEQ
C 319	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ93048	PCR primer NP2 use
C 320	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ59961	PCR primer for tes
C 321	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ94898	Primer 2 for human
C 322	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAA14807	C. glutamicum panB
C 323	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAA09957	Nested primer 2 cl
C 324	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAA40285	
C 325	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAA09167	
C 326	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64567	Human prostate spe
327	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ93282	Human STAT3 phosph
328	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ93283	Human STAT3 phosph
C 329	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ93216	Human STAT3 phosph
330	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ93196	Prostate tumour as
C 331	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 332	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 333	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
334	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 335	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 336	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 337	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 338	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 339	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
340	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 341	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 342	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 343	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 344	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 345	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 346	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 347	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 348	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 349	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
350	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 351	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 352	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 353	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 354	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 355	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 356	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
357	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 358	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 359	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
360	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 361	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 362	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
363	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 364	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 365	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
366	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 367	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 368	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 369	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 370	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 371	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 372	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
373	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 374	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 375	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 376	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
377	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
378	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
379	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
380	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 381	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 382	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 383	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 384	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 385	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 386	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 387	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 388	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 389	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 390	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
391	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 392	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
393	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
394	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 395	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
396	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 397	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat
C 398	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ64486	Human cancer relat

DPNCDN nested prim

C 399	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABX09063	Human dual specific	472	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABL30538	Human HLA genotypi
C 400	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABT17425	162P16 cancer gen	473	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA09011	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 401	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACD02621	Suppressive subtra	C 474	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06662	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 402	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABZ78176	Nested primer #2	C 475	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06443	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 403	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABZ20563	Cancer associated	C 476	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06661	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 404	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAU52224	184P1E2 gene-speci	C 477	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA06586	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 405	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAU55465	Human FGFR-3 antis	C 478	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACA09010	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 406	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADA20853	Human BAX chimeric	C 479	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADA99410	Human MD23 scannin
C 407	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADA36274	Zebrafish genomic	C 480	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ61658	HCV DNasezyme subtr
C 408	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACF57119	PKA regulatory sub	C 481	12.8	3.0	17	1	ACD58640	HCV DNasezyme subtr
C 409	13.2	3.1	20	1	ACD44752	Antisense oligonu	C 482	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADC04255	Human Na/H exchang
C 410	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADB98866	DNA oligonucleotid	C 483	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADC04256	Plant growth assoc
C 411	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADB85562	Nested PCR primer	C 484	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADZ25228	Component B gene p
C 412	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC71183	Forward RT-PCR pri	C 485	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ87873	PCR primer used to
C 413	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC16779	Rat endometriotic	C 486	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ87873	SNP specific lower
C 414	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADC78704	121P1F1 gene neste	C 487	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAH40454	Mouse resilin prote
C 415	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADD84533	Human 161P2F103 pr	C 488	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABL40174	Colon cancer assoc
C 416	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADD65924	Human protein 193p	C 489	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK27436	Colon cancer assoc
C 417	13.2	3.1	20	1	ADD96944	Wild-type capture	C 490	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK27438	Colon cancer assoc
C 418	13.2	3.1	16	1	RAF95086	Hammerhead ribozym	C 491	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK27436	Colon cancer assoc
C 419	13.2	3.1	17	1	RAF02028	Human POSHL1 scann	C 492	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK27432	Monoclonal antibod
C 420	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91036	Human POSHL1 scann	C 493	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABA94181	Human C6ST gene am
C 421	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91039	Human POSHL1 scann	C 494	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK27432	Human beta IG-H3 p
C 422	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91037	Human POSHL1 scann	C 495	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADZ24955	PCR primer #1 for
C 423	13.2	3.1	17	1	ABV91038	Murine oligonucleo	C 496	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABX34384	PCR primer #1 for
C 424	13.2	3.1	17	1	ACC65163	Human Ets-2 phosph	C 497	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABX34392	Primer for extensi
C 425	13.2	3.1	18	1	AAK38383	Human TNF receptor	C 498	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ68636	Human CYP2D6 mutan
C 426	13.2	3.1	19	1	ABK33430	D. multivorans PCE	C 499	12.8	3.0	17	1	ADD24785	Beet spoilage-asso
C 427	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAV46390	Prime EIA for 17DE	C 500	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABE15233	Forward PCR primer
C 428	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ21359	Nucleotide sequenc	C 501	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABE15233	Fibroblast growth
C 429	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ38502	PCR primer HCG-R2	C 502	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABE15233	Mouse retinoid X r
C 430	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ99376	Forward PCR primer	C 503	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAZ19298	Mammalian IL-12 p4
C 431	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ99396	NOV2 cDNA specific	C 504	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABT06307	Human NOVX coding
C 432	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAZ00695	Human beta-chronic	C 505	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAI67716	Receptor fgf8 cDNA
C 433	13.2	3.1	20	1	AAQ73441	Human beta-chronic	C 506	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Human sulfotransfe
C 434	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABQ73441	Human beta-chronic	C 507	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Hiv-1 strain HXB2
C 435	13.2	3.1	20	1	ABQ73441	Human beta-chronic	C 508	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Human GPR43 recept
C 436	12.8	3.0	16	1	ABL43850	Human chromosome 1	C 509	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Human c-fos transc
C 437	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ47599	Rat C R4TRJG9/B-12	C 510	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Human c-fos siRNA 1
C 438	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ47599	Probe #3 for inter	C 511	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Human oligonucleot
C 439	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ68712	Human fit1 VEGF re	C 512	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABZ69786	Chromosomal locus
C 440	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85503	Oligo #13 used to	C 513	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human tub gene pri
C 441	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85475	Oligo #6 hybridise	C 514	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	5' vgiwsp5 primer
C 442	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ85480	Oligo #1 hybridise	C 515	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Primer E17 for map
C 443	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV95292	Human c-fos target	C 516	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Primer ACE/82RB fo
C 444	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV45792	Primer NONA PCR-R	C 517	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human tub gene exo
C 445	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV16316	Primer used to clo	C 518	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	5' primer used to
C 446	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAV16329	Primer used to clo	C 519	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	PCR primer for PGI
C 447	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ36411	Human genomic SNP	C 520	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human HPC2 cDNA ex
C 448	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ02688	Hammerhead ribozym	C 521	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	cdk4 ribozyme bind
C 449	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ05332	Hammerhead ribozym	C 522	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 450	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ02886	Hammerhead ribozym	C 523	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human angiotensin-
C 451	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ73338	Reverse primer #67	C 524	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	PCR primer SEQ ID
C 452	12.8	3.0	17	1	AAQ00840	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 525	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human ACE, AGT and
C 453	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK02394	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 526	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 454	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK01169	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 527	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 455	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK00842	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 528	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 456	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK02395	Human NOGO Inozyme	C 529	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 457	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN07567	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 530	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 458	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN06000	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 531	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 459	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN05996	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 532	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 460	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN01017	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 533	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 461	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN01018	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 534	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 462	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABN07571	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	C 535	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Single nucleotide
C 463	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26660	Waxy starch produc	C 536	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human leukocyte an
C 464	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26639	Waxy starch produc	C 537	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Primer cML69 ampli
C 465	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26659	Waxy starch produc	C 538	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	leuA gene PCR prim
C 466	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK26640	Waxy starch produc	C 539	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Cell-cycle depende
C 467	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV79109	Human HTPL scannin	C 540	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Cyclin F ribozyme
C 468	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV79107	Human HTPL scannin	C 541	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human prostate-spe
C 469	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK18437	Human ERG hammerhe	C 542	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human serotonin-11
C 470	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABK18438	Human ERG hammerhe	C 543	12.6	3.0	17	1	AAQ48575	Human chromosome 1
C 471	12.8	3.0	17	1	ABV91034	Human POSHL1 scann	C 544	12.6	3.0	17	1	ABA91662	Prostate-specific

C 691	12.4	2.9	18	1	ACD29031	Novel human secret
C 692	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADB73520	Human PRO DNA PCR
C 693	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADB76236	Human PRO DNA PCR
C 694	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC43622	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 695	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC61422	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 696	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC63386	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 697	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC66486	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 698	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC68610	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 699	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC62670	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 700	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC67735	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 701	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC41055	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 702	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC67110	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 703	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC62046	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 704	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC13477	Kaposi's sarcoma t
C 705	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC41679	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 706	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC49048	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 707	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADC35102	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 708	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADBE1216	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 709	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADD72831	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 710	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADD72189	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 711	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE16840	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 712	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE48348	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 713	12.4	2.9	18	1	ADE89449	Human PRO 274 PCR
C 714	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAQ11087	Probe/primer A(ii)
C 715	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAQ54140	Hybridisation prob
C 716	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA743117	Antisense primer t
C 717	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA716004	5' allele-specific
C 718	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA779214	HLA-Cw6 allele-spe
C 719	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA792948	Antisense oligonuc
C 720	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA762046	HLA-Cw6 allele 5'
C 721	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA591110	Human nuclear rece
C 722	12.4	2.9	19	1	AA287065	RBP-7 microsequenc
C 723	12.4	2.9	19	1	AAH02332	Human lipoprotein
C 724	12.4	2.9	19	1	ABU53403	Haemagglutination
C 725	12.4	2.9	19	1	ABH24334	F2718 (pIR-BgII-f
C 726	12.4	2.9	19	1	ABQ75439	Chimeric oligonuc
C 727	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADA25472	Human REL-A short
C 728	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADA26088	Human REL-A short
C 729	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD00605	HCV coding region-
C 730	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD00606	HCV coding region-
C 731	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADD69764	Human ERK gamma 3-
C 732	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADE13385	HLA class I allele
C 733	12.4	2.9	19	1	ADE13501	HLA class I allele
C 734	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ22903	HCV-Hc59 primer #7
C 735	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ32393	Human mismatch rep
C 736	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA774482	Mouse flt-1 VRGP t
C 737	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA776486	Endothelial nitric
C 738	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV97774	Human EGF-R target
C 739	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV97773	Human EGF-R target
C 740	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV48482	TGF-beta-1 antisen
C 741	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAQ06941	Canine factor VII
C 742	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV91040	Human C-raf target
C 743	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV92615	Human A-Raf subtr
C 744	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA542277	Endothelial nitric
C 745	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV29695	Human bone morphog
C 746	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV33721	Low adenosine anti
C 747	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV19885	Nested PCR primer
C 748	12.2	2.9	17	1	AA256635	Canine Factor VIII
C 749	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAF19843	Human endothelial
C 750	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV05281	Hammerhead ribozym
C 751	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV02584	Hammerhead ribozym
C 752	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV07245	Hammerhead ribozym
C 753	12.2	2.9	17	1	AAV05334	Hammerhead ribozym
C 754	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK01641	Human NOGO G-Cleav
C 755	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK02370	Human NOGO Ambery
C 756	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA81116	UGT1 mutation corr
C 757	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV7217	Adenosine deaminas
C 758	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA08049	LDLR mutation corr
C 759	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA81117	UGT1 mutation corr
C 760	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA80848	LDLR mutation corr
C 761	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABA77218	Adenosine deaminas
C 762	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABLA7246	Human GRID Ambery
C 763	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01488	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 764	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01489	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 765	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN06221	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 766	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01022	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 767	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN00791	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 768	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN09029	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 769	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN09927	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 770	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABN01487	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
C 771	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABQ63350	Human KTCOMla porti
C 772	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABQ63351	Human KTCOMla porti
C 773	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV85548	Human pp-GaNTase 1
C 774	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV85708	Human pp-GaNTase 1
C 775	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV79551	Human HPLF scannin
C 776	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABV91033	Human POSHL1 scann
C 777	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABL31783	Human HLA genotypi
C 778	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABK56639	Human CrCal Gene e
C 779	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ95537	Human endothelial
C 780	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ99035	Human PDE4A-MTA ol
C 781	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABZ76563	Lactobacillus brev
C 782	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC51810	Human tumour suppr
C 783	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA99694	G-protein coupled
C 784	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT37105	Tumour suppression
C 785	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT34651	Tumour suppression
C 786	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT37464	Tumour suppression
C 787	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA07885	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 788	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA06444	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 789	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA06721	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 790	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACA09012	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 791	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99252	Human MD23 scannin
C 792	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99417	Human MD23 scannin
C 793	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB00316	Human MD23 scannin
C 794	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99419	Human MD23 scannin
C 795	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99415	Human MD23 scannin
C 796	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99416	Human MD23 scannin
C 797	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA99418	Human MD23 scannin
C 798	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB02421	Human MD24 scannin
C 799	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD57498	HCV DNaseyme subtr
C 800	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD58952	HCV DNaseyme subtr
C 801	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD63171	HCV minus strand D
C 802	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD65739	HCV minus strand D
C 803	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD65393	HCV minus strand D
C 804	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD63946	HCV minus strand D
C 805	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD85050	HCV minus strand D
C 806	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD62939	HCV minus strand D
C 807	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD64280	HCV minus strand D
C 808	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACD51048	HBV hammerhead rib
C 809	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC56898	Murine oligonucleo
C 810	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC63776	Thermus scotoductu
C 811	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADA50406	Thermus oshimai nu
C 812	12.2	2.9	17	1	ACC79937	Sequencing PCR pri
C 813	12.2	2.9	17	1	ABT44053	Tumour suppression
C 814	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADB43719	Leishmania elongat
C 815	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADC81646	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 816	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD21033	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 817	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20883	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 818	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20884	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 819	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD21031	Human GAP N DNA 17
C 820	12.2	2.9	17	1	ADD20885	Methylphosphonate
C 821	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ22266	Probe RAP14 for Cl
C 822	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ41689	Human OTC gene sen
C 823	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAQ53969	HLA-A1 PCR primer
C 824	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA705082	Human leukocyte an
C 825	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA794827	Mouse flt-1 VRGP r
C 826	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV75558	Granule bound star
C 827	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV62760	HIV-1 strain YBF30
C 828	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV60768	Chemokine receptor
C 829	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV34526	Human HLA-A primer
C 830	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV46248	Human RAD54 mutati
C 831	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV39316	Augioenin antisen
C 832	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAV60916	Hepatitis C virus
C 833	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ11707	Hepatitis C virus
C 834	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ11716	Human PRO298 PCR f
C 835	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ34321	Human PDE1B1 speci
C 836	12.2	2.9	18	1	AAZ26293	

C 837	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA86200	PCR primer used to	910	12	2.8	15	1	AA848831	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 838	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA838073	HLA-A specific exo	911	12	2.8	15	1	AA899932	Even-skipped homeo
C 839	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA855505	TRAF1 antisense ol	912	12	2.8	15	1	ABK70537	Human G protein-co
C 840	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA848548	Human TNFR1 mRNA i	C 913	12	2.8	15	1	ABN80596	Human P450 (cytochr
C 841	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA839609	Human CREL mRNA in	C 914	12	2.8	15	1	ABN87913	Human GSR allele s
C 842	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA869838	Human biallelic ma	C 915	12	2.8	15	1	ABL51980	Human SLR18A2 alle
C 843	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA878898	Human PRO298 forwa	C 916	12	2.8	15	1	AS19726	ASO probe #23 to d
C 844	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA853953	Universal primer u	C 917	12	2.8	15	1	AA897315	Human CRYBB1 gene
C 845	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA88457	Polynucleotide in	C 918	12	2.8	15	1	AA846088	Human pro-platelet
C 846	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA879645	Human Akt-3 antisense	C 919	12	2.8	15	1	ABK32470	Human pancreatic c
C 847	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA88476	Rat P0018D09 RNA	C 920	12	2.8	16	1	AAQ21895	TEG-terminatd exo
C 848	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA840381	SNP specific upper	C 921	12	2.8	17	1	AA862954	Delta-9 desaturase
C 849	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB872355	Gene 216 polymorph	C 922	12	2.8	17	1	AA892424	Human A-Raf subst
C 850	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB882276	Znax1 gene region	C 923	12	2.8	17	1	ABN01021	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
C 851	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB820963	PCR primer Igfr-1	C 924	12	2.8	17	1	ABK17447	Human ERG hamme
C 852	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB870504	TNFR1 expression m	C 925	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18041	Human ERG hamme
C 853	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB870519	TNFR1 expression m	C 926	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18042	Human ERG hamme
C 854	12.2	2.9	18	1	AA843633	Rhodococcus plic	C 927	12	2.8	17	1	ABK18967	Human ERG DNzyme
C 855	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK51851	R. erythropolis pi	C 928	12	2.8	17	1	ABK19225	Human ERG Amberzym
C 856	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK23073	Human Zmax1 cDNA f	C 929	12	2.8	17	1	ABV91040	Human POSHL1 scann
C 857	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK30698	Human HLA genotypi	C 930	12	2.8	17	1	ACF63330	Human acetyl-CoA c
C 858	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK38945	Human Her-2 antisense	C 931	12	2.8	17	1	ACF39673	Tumour suppression
C 859	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK27252	Primer used in the	C 932	12	2.8	17	1	ACA07722	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 860	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK19196	Neublastin DNA rel	C 933	12	2.8	17	1	ACA07649	NFKB sub-unit modu
C 861	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACD42854	Secreted and trans	C 934	12	2.8	17	1	ACC64123	Murine oligonucleo
C 862	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK68345	PCR primer VP1 us	C 935	12	2.8	18	1	AAQ34452	DQAI probe AG1, fo
C 863	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACA63889	Novel human secret	C 936	12	2.8	18	1	AAQ36716	PCR primer for Hum
C 864	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACB72053	Human PRO polypept	C 937	12	2.8	18	1	AA858509	PCR primer used to
C 865	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK92693	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 938	12	2.8	18	1	AA803269	Mouse mPL19 Tagma
C 866	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACB45656	Human HEM SRS mark	C 939	12	2.8	18	1	AA866889	Human PDE8 PCR pri
C 867	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK78208	Human 216 gene all	C 940	12	2.8	18	1	AA807305	CPS1/TESI genomic
C 868	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK79946	Mycobacterium tube	C 941	12	2.8	18	1	ABK44735	Human chromosome 1
C 869	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA66434	Human secreted/tra	C 942	12	2.8	18	1	ABK68429	Sequencing primer
C 870	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA25058	Secreted and trans	C 943	12	2.8	18	1	ABA03691	HSV-tk gene-del PC
C 871	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACD30035	Novel human secret	C 944	12	2.8	18	1	ABK24285	Wheat TAA1 cDNA RA
C 872	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA12719	Human secreted/tra	C 945	12	2.8	18	1	ADC26391	NOV protein-relate
C 873	12.2	2.9	18	1	ACD29450	Novel human secret	C 946	12	2.8	18	1	AA859994	Human PB66a DNA se
C 874	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA24424	PCR primer #1 for	C 947	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAQ43232	B-B10 V region pri
C 875	12.2	2.9	18	1	AB898354	Sequence tagged si	C 948	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAV48908	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 876	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK74025	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 949	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAV48892	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 877	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA9752	HCV antisense olig	C 950	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAV48699	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 878	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADA79743	HCV antisense olig	C 951	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47144	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 879	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADB79744	Vaccinia lister/PP	C 952	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAK31675	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 880	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK54025	Oligonucleotide 17	C 953	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAK59553	Tag sequence of a
C 881	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABK76741	Human PRO DNA PCR	C 954	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAK73381	Intron 2/exon 3 ju
C 882	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC4167	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 955	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47147	Forward primer #78
C 883	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC61927	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 956	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE50769	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 884	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC63891	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 957	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47144	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 885	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC66991	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 958	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE50342	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 886	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC69115	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 959	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47290	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 887	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC63175	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 960	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE52600	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 888	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC68240	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 961	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47145	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 889	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC41560	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 962	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE45774	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 890	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC67615	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 963	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE46991	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 891	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC64551	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 964	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE47146	IGFBP3 oligonucleo
C 892	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC42184	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 965	11.8	2.8	15	1	AAE51317	IGF-I oligonucleot
C 893	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADC24791	Human CYP2D6 mutan	C 966	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABN87915	Human GSR allele s
C 894	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE15061	Beer spoilage-asso	C 967	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK22383	Human colon cancer
C 895	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE15067	Beer spoilage-asso	C 968	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK32629	Human pancreatic c
C 896	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE49553	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 969	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK81782	Human CHRM5 gene p
C 897	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE35607	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 970	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK76557	Lactobacillus brev
C 898	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE16721	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 971	11.8	2.8	15	1	ABK76536	M. avium 23S rRNA
C 899	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADD72336	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 972	11.8	2.8	15	1	ADK36720	DE3-1 plasmid cons
C 900	12.2	2.9	18	1	ADD72694	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 973	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAO65877	Type II procollage
C 901	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE17345	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 974	11.8	2.8	16	1	AA855365	Antisense p-ethoxy
C 902	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE48853	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 975	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAV68874	Oligonucleotide fo
C 903	12.2	2.9	18	1	ABE89954	Human PRO 298 PCR	C 976	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAK09083	Tumour necrosis fa
C 904	12.2	2.9	35	1	AAK27041	Human Sonic hedgeh	C 977	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAA13286	Kringle domain 2 (
C 905	12	2.8	13	1	AAQ52964	Herpes simplex vir	C 978	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAK63245	Oligonucleotide #1
C 906	12	2.8	15	1	AAK31516	Tag sequence of a	C 979	11.8	2.8	16	1	AAK63248	Oligonucleotide #2
C 907	12	2.8	15	1	AAK48829	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 980	11.8	2.8	16	1	ADK22030	Human sitosterole
C 908	12	2.8	15	1	AAK48832	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 981	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABK31248	Human HLA genotypi
C 909	12	2.8	15	1	AAK48830	IGFBP3 oligonucleo	C 982	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABN79955	Human CYP2D6 gene

c 983	11.8	2.8	16	1	ABX04806	Guanylate kinase g	c1056	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79553	Human HTPL scannin
c 984	11.8	2.8	16	1	ACDB2537	Nucleic acid cloni	c1057	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78972	Human HTPL scannin
c 985	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ47568	Specific B type ju	c1058	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79497	Human HTPL scannin
c 986	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ47593	Jun-B specific pro	c1059	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79106	Human HTPL scannin
c 987	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ56954	pH 2.5 acid phosph	c1060	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78971	Human HTPL scannin
c 988	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ89601	Kappa-casein DNA p	c1061	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79498	Human HTPL scannin
c 989	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53541	Rat ICAM hammethea	c1062	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79552	Human HTPL scannin
c 990	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53575	Rat ICAM hammethea	c1063	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK18724	Human ERG DNzyme
c 991	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68912	Probe A' (Set 9) f	c1064	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK19125	Human ERG DNzyme
c 992	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ735286	Chemokine receptor	c1065	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK17730	Human ERG DNzyme
c 993	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ76537	Probe A' (Set 9) f	c1066	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91236	Human POSHL1 scann
c 994	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ762817	Primer MGR1 for m	c1067	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91234	Human POSHL1 scann
c 995	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68713	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1068	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV91235	Human POSHL1 scann
c 996	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68723	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1069	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK131714	Human HLA genotypi
c 997	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ68723	Human flt1 VEGF re	c1070	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK56849	Human CLCA1 gene e
c 998	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ74473	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r	c1071	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK56242	Human CLCA1 gene e
c 999	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ69044	Human flt-1 VEGF re	c1072	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK595233	Human il3 receptor
c1000	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ74474	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r	c1073	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABT37623	Tumour suppressio
c1001	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ76176	Human IL3 receptor	c1074	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABT37623	Tumour suppressio
c1002	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22825	Integrin subunit b	c1075	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06660	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1003	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22832	Integrin subunit b	c1076	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06660	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1004	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ21483	Integrin alpha 6 s	c1077	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06580	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1005	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ22734	Integrin subunit b	c1078	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACQ06587	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1006	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ53973	Human IL-3 recepto	c1079	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB02442	Human MD24 scannin
c1007	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ72257	S. cerevisiae gala	c1080	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99249	Human MD23 scannin
c1008	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ33417	Low adenosine anti	c1081	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99251	Human MD23 scannin
c1009	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ19539	Human IL3 receptor	c1082	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99250	Human MD23 scannin
c1010	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ25624	Oestrogen receptor	c1083	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99250	Human MD23 scannin
c1011	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ24803	Oestrogen receptor	c1084	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB02423	Human MD24 scannin
c1012	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ24804	Oestrogen receptor	c1085	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB03563	Human MD24 scannin
c1013	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ25625	Oestrogen receptor	c1086	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADA99409	Human MD27 scannin
c1014	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ70195	Single nucleotide	c1087	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB03561	Human MD27 scannin
c1015	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ70192	Single nucleotide	c1088	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB03561	Human MD27 scannin
c1016	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ6942	Hammerhead ribozym	c1089	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ65141	Human HER2 DNzyme
c1017	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ2141	Hammerhead ribozym	c1090	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ65141	Human HER2 DNzyme
c1018	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ2142	Hammerhead ribozym	c1091	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61416	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1019	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ05333	Hammerhead ribozym	c1092	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61416	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1020	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00045	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1093	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABZ61416	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1021	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00895	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1094	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD60765	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1022	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX01170	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1095	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD57732	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1023	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX00894	Human NOGO Inozyme	c1096	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD57732	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1024	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX07649	Beta globin mutati	c1097	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD58702	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1025	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77650	Beta globin mutati	c1098	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD61848	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1026	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77645	Beta globin mutati	c1099	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD61848	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1027	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABX77646	Beta globin mutati	c1100	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACD61848	Human H-Ras DNzyme
c1028	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAH24022	Yeast GAL1/GAL10 p	c1101	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACC85050	Human cytochrome P
c1029	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06232	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1102	11.8	2.8	17	1	ACC83872	Human cytochrome P
c1030	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN07566	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1103	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADB40520	Tumour suppression
c1031	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN05955	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1104	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04254	Human Na/H exchang
c1032	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10476	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1105	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04254	Human Na/H exchang
c1033	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN07572	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1106	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04257	ACLP10 polymorphis
c1034	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08151	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1107	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADC04257	ACLP10 polymorphis
c1035	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10475	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1108	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20889	Oreochromis niloti
c1036	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06001	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1109	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20889	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1037	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08152	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1110	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD21032	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1038	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06469	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1111	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20887	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1039	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06223	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1112	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20929	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1040	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06471	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1113	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20888	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1041	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN01016	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1114	11.8	2.8	17	1	ADD20888	Human GAP N DNA 17
c1042	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN06470	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1115	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ26549	Control probe #4 f
c1043	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN08153	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1116	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ26549	PCR primer KBA-gam
c1044	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABN10474	Human GDMPL-1 17-m	c1117	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1045	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK94438	Human MLH1 DNA mis	c1118	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1046	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV85710	Human pp-GaNTase 1	c1119	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1047	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV85709	Human pp-GaNTase 1	c1120	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1048	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25243	Male-sterile plant	c1121	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1049	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25256	Male-sterile plant	c1122	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1050	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25285	Male-sterile plant	c1123	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1051	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABK25244	Male-sterile plant	c1124	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1052	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABA81930	Rat G-protein sero	c1125	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1053	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79110	Human HTPL scannin	c1126	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1054	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV78990	Human HTPL scannin	c1127	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc
c1055	11.8	2.8	17	1	ABV79499	Human HTPL scannin	c1128	11.8	2.8	17	1	AAQ34632	Human bcr-abl junc

c1129	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAT61597	Humicola lanuginos
c1130	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAT61808	Humicola lanuginos
c1131	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV44506	Human uncoupling p
c1132	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV46204	Human HLA-A primer
c1133	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV54355	Human cell type PC
c1134	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV35048	Hordeum vulgare ML
c1135	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV48537	p53 Gene antisense
c1136	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV48422	Transforming growt
c1137	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ17952	HOX gene specific
c1138	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ28809	Primer CH for MAB
c1139	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ40893	Human CD40 phospho
c1140	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV73492	Human myeloid anti
c1141	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV38029	HLA-A untranslated
c1142	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV38246	Histocompatibility
c1143	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV30566	Human integrin alp
c1144	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV57864	Mutant effector Ol
c1145	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ47726	Human CD40 antisen
c1146	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98706	Collagen promoter
c1147	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98715	Collagen promoter
c1148	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ98708	Human G-alpha-12 a
c1149	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ57673	Human PTEN phospho
c1150	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ91392	TRADD antisense Ol
c1151	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ93459	TRADD antisense Ol
c1152	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ93461	Single nucleotide
c1153	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAZ70705	Antisense oligonuc
c1154	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV52014	C-1027 Gene cluste
c1155	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV63428	B. cereus zwitterm
c1156	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV95335	Primer kcs 3. Ara
c1157	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV62691	Human Akt-3 antise
c1158	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV79669	Immunostimulatory
c1159	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV9484	Atrophaneura alcin
c1160	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV75367	Human PTEN antisen
c1161	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV14018	SNP specific lower
c1162	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAH39010	W. bacterium katG
c1163	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV61776	Probe sequence use
c1164	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV92929	Antisense oligonuc
c1165	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV10228	PCR primer #2, to
c1166	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV19348	Sample origonucleo
c1167	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV19276	DNA probe #18 for
c1168	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX72456	PMO Gene expressio
c1169	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX99764	Human PI3K p85 ant
c1170	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABX86809	Human tumour suppr
c1171	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV40969	Angiogenesis inhib
c1172	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV54918	Human acid sensing
c1173	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV78179	Immunostimulatory
c1174	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV17140	Human genotyping p
c1175	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV38809	Human genotyping p
c1176	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV60920	Human genotyping p
c1177	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV60947	Human PTEN antisen
c1178	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV60977	Human chromosome 1
c1179	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV40053	Human chromosome 1
c1180	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV43688	End-labelled probe
c1181	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV44670	Human HLA genotypi
c1182	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV54297	Oligonucleotide pr
c1183	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV04711	Synthetic DNA sell
c1184	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV31388	Human CD23 + Al261
c1185	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV59653	PCR primer #2 for
c1186	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV06232	Toxicologically re
c1187	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV98176	Toxicologically re
c1188	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV34365	Implantation serin
c1189	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV284114	Xanthomonas citri
c1190	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV840057	Immunostimulatory
c1191	11.8	2.8	18	1	ABV56993	Dehalococcoides fa
c1192	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV52135	Thermus igniterae
c1193	11.8	2.8	18	1	ACV99950	Thermus scotoductu
c1194	11.8	2.8	18	1	AAV58047	Immunostimulatory
c1195	11.8	2.8	18	1	ACV05368	PAMA forward PCR p
c1196	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADA50410	Oligonucleotide SE
c1197	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADV36986	Oligonucleotide SE
c1198	11.8	2.8	18	1	ADV99372	Colony stimulating
c1199	11.6	2.7	13	1	ABH21732	
c1200	11.6	2.7	13	1	ABH21732	
c1201	11.6	2.7	15	1	AAV98785	

c1202	11.6	2.7	15	1	AAS96144	Human Acetylcholin
c1203	11.6	2.7	15	1	ABA99313	Human ALDH5 allele
c1204	11.6	2.7	20	1	ABA02229	Human/mouse C/EBP
c1205	11.6	2.7	38	1	AAF27039	Human Sonic hedgeg
ALIGNMENTS						
RESULT 1						
AAF27039/c						
ID	AAF27039 standard; DNA; 38 BP.					
XX	AAF27039;					
AC	AAF27039;					
XX	30-MAR-2001 (first entry)					
DT	Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:43.					
XX	Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;					
DE	bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;					
XX	inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;					
KW	neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;					
KW	Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;					
KW	malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;					
KW	mutagenic primer; ss.					
XX	Homo sapiens.					
OS	Synthetic.					
XX	WO200073337-A1.					
FN	07-DEC-2000.					
XX	26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.					
PD	01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.					
XX	13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.					
XX	(BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.					
PA	Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;					
XX	WPI; 2001-049927/06.					
PI	Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease					
XX	and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene					
XX	glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine					
PT	residues.					
PT	Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.					
XX	The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins					
CC	which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are					
CC	conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene					
CC	glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the					
CC	N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog					
CC	protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog					
CC	(Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be					
CC	a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of					
CC	defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by					
CC	modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect					
CC	the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the					
CC	protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of					
CC	various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,					
CC	inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they					
CC	may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative					
CC	disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's					
CC	disease); age-associated neurological disease; neurological injury and					
CC	trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple					
CC	sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and					
CC	neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein					
CC	may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as					

CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
CC Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 38 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 9 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 8.5%; Score 36.4; DB 1; Length 38;
Best Local Similarity 97.4%; Pred. No. 0.031;
Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 162 GACTGGGTCTACTAGAGTCGAGTCGAGGCACATATCCACTG 199
Db 38 GACTGGGTCTACTAGAGTCGAGTCGAGGCACATATCCACTG 1
RESULT 2
AAF27025/c
ID AAF27025 standard; DNA; 49 BP.
XX
AC AAF27025;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:29.
XX
KW Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
KW bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
KW malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
KW mutagenic primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX
PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX
PA (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
XX
PI Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX
PT Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
PT glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
PT residues.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 67; 157pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
CC which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
CC conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
CC glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
CC N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
CC protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
CC (Shh). Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
CC a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
CC defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by

CC modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
CC the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
CC protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
CC various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
CC may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
CC diseases (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
CC disease); age-associated neurological diseases; neurological injury and
CC trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
CC sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
CC neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
CC may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
CC an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
CC time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
CC degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
CC remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
CC protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
CC increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
CC hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
CC Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 49 BP; 8 A; 18 C; 9 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 8.5%; Score 36; DB 1; Length 49;
Best Local Similarity 88.6%; Pred. No. 0.067;
Matches 39; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 203 GGTGAAGCAGAGAACTCGGTGGCGCCAAATCGGAGGCTGCT 246
Db 49 GGTGAAGCAGAGAACTCGGTGGCGCCAAATCGGAGGCTGCT 6
RESULT 3
AAF27038/c
ID AAF27038 standard; DNA; 39 BP.
XX
AC AAF27038;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:42.
XX
KW Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
KW bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
KW neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
KW malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
KW mutagenic primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX
PR 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX
PA (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
XX
PI Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX
PT Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
PT glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
PT residues.

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XX PS      Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX PA      The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX PI      which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX PP      conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX      glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX      N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX      protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX      (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX      a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX      defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX      modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX      the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX      protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX      various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX      inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX      may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX      disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX      disease), age-associated neurological diseases; neurological injury and
XX      trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX      sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX      neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX      may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX      an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX      time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX      degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX      remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX      protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX      increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX      hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX      Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX      invention
XX SQ      Sequence 39 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 13 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
          Query Match      8.4%; Score 35.8; DB 1; Length 39;
          Best Local Similarity 94.9%; Pred. No. 0.043;
          Matches 37; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      97 CCACGCTCTGACCGGACCGGACGAGTACGCGATGCTGG 135
DB      39 CCACGCTCTGACCGGACCGGACGAGTACGCGATGCTGG 1

RESULT 4
ID      AAF27037/c
XX      AAF27037 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX AC      AAF27037;
XX DT      30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE      Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:41.
XX KW      Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
KW      bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
KW      inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
KW      neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
KW      malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
KW      mutagenic primer; ss.
XX OS      Homo sapiens.
XX OS      Synthetic.
XX PN      WO2000/73337-A1.
XX PD      07-DEC-2000.
XX PF      26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX PR      01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.

FR      13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX PA      (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX PI      Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX PP      WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX      Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX      PT and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX      glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX      residues.
XX      Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX      The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX      which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX      conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX      glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX      N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX      protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX      (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX      a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX      defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX      modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX      the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX      protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX      various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX      inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX      may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX      disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX      disease), age-associated neurological diseases; neurological injury and
XX      trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX      sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX      neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX      may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX      an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX      time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX      degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX      remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX      protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX      increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX      hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX      Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX      invention
XX SQ      Sequence 37 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 12 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
          Query Match      7.9%; Score 33.8; DB 1; Length 37;
          Best Local Similarity 94.6%; Pred. No. 0.099;
          Matches 35; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      38 CGAAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
DB      37 CGAAGATGGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 1

RESULT 5
ID      AAF27041/c
XX      AAF27041 standard; DNA; 35 BP.
XX AC      AAF27041;
XX DT      30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE      Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:45.
XX KW      Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
KW      bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
KW      inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
KW      neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
KW      Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
KW      malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;

```

mutagenic primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
WO200073337-A1.
07-DEC-2000.
26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
(BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
WPI; 2001-049927/06.
Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
residues.
Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
(Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
disease), age-associated neurological diseases, neurodegenerative
trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
invention.
Sequence 35 BP; 8 A; 15 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 7.8%; Score 33.4; DB 1; Length 35;
Best Local Similarity 97.1%; Pred. No. 0.1;
Matches 34; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 139 GCCTGGCGGTGGAGCGGCTTCGACTGGGTGTAC 173
Dy 35 GCCTGGCGGTGGAGCGGCTTCGACTGGGTGTAC 1
RESULT 6
AAF27040/C
ID AAF27040 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX

AAF27040;
30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:44.
Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
mutagenic primer; ss.
Homo sapiens.
Synthetic.
WO200073337-A1.
07-DEC-2000.
26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
(BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
WPI; 2001-049927/06.
Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
residues.
Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
(Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
disease), age-associated neurological diseases, neurodegenerative
trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
invention.
Sequence 37 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 13 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 7.6%; Score 32.2; DB 1; Length 37;
XX

Best Local Similarity 91.9%; Pred. No. 0.21;
 Matches 34; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 38 CGAGATGCCACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
 DB 37 CGAGATGCCACCACTCATCGGAGTCTCTGCACTAC 1

RESULT 7
 ABT03768/c
 ID ABT03768 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
 XX AC ABT03768;
 XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human SHH gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 289.

XX Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
 KW transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200240716-A2.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
 XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
 XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.

XX PI Palm K;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.

XX Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
 PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
 PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
 PT reagents.

XX Example 1; Page 19; 41pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
 CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
 CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
 CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
 CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
 CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
 CC sequences of markers of the invention

XX Sequence 27 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.3%; Score 27; DB 1; Length 27;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.2;
 Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACCGTGCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 281
 DB 27 TCGGCCACCGTGCACCTGGAGCAGGGC 1

RESULT 8
 AAQ91654
 ID AAQ91654 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC AAQ91654;
 XX DT 03-MAY-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Human sonic hedgehog protein gene primer SHHF5'.

XX Human; sonic hedgehog gene; nested polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KW fetal lung; probe; primer; diagnostic; nervous system disorder;
 XX gene therapy; antibody; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.

XX WO9518856-A1.
 XX PN 13-JUL-1995.
 XX PD 30-DEC-1994; 94WO-US014992.
 XX PF 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
 XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
 XX PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX DE (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.

XX Ingham FW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;

XX WPI; 1995-255060/33.

XX Hedgehog-like protein(s) and nucleic acid(s) encoding them - useful to
 PT treat degenerative nervous system disorder(s) and in gene therapy.

XX Example 5; Page 100; 210pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ91654-57 are primers which were used to amplify
 CC a sequence which encodes a human sonic hedgehog protein, homologous to a
 CC Drosophila hedgehog protein (AAR77337). The human sequence was isolated
 CC by screening of human genome DNA by nested polymerase chain reaction
 CC using these primers, followed by use of a clone to screen a human fetal
 CC lung 5'-stretch plus cDNA library in phage lambda-gt10. A clone has been
 CC isolated from a phage library by polymerase chain reaction, using
 CC primers SHHF (AAQ91654) and SHR (AAQ91655), to give clone SHHF1. A 2.5-kb
 CC EcoRI CA repeat fragment is amplified using primers SHHCAF (AAQ91656) and
 CC SHHCAF (AAQ91657). Probes and primers derived from the sonic hedgehog
 CC sequence may be used as diagnostic agents for neuromuscular, autonomic or
 CC central nervous system disorders, and the gene may also be used in gene
 CC therapy. Antibodies generated from the encoded protein may be used as
 CC therapeutic or research reagents

XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
 DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 24

RESULT 9

AAV18405
 ID AAV18405 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.

XX AC AAV18405;

XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.

XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;
 KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9821227-A1.

PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 2001-456723/49.
XX Novel nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide, used to produce the
PT polypeptide, which is used to promote proliferation, survival, and/or
PT differentiation of neuronal and mesodermal tissue.
XX Example 5; Col 88; 118pp; English.
XX The invention relates to nucleic acids encoding hedgehog proteins
CC selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh), desert
CC hedgehog (Dhh) polypeptides. The hedgehog genes are involved in the
CC formation of ordered spatial arrangements of differentiated tissue in
CC vertebrates. The nucleic acid sequences are useful for producing hedgehog
CC proteins, used for promoting differentiation of, or survival of
CC differentiated, neuronal cells, and for promoting proliferation, survival
CC or differentiation of mesenchymal, endodermal or ectodermal tissue,
CC particularly chondrocytes, or testicular germ line cells. Sequences
CC AAH76132-133 represent PCR primers for amplifying a human Shh DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 12
AAC87097
ID AAC87097 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC87097;
XX AAC87097;
DT 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX PCR primer for cDNA encoding human sonic hedgehog protein (Shh).
XX Hedgehog related-protein; sonic hedgehog protein; Shh; ischemia; stroke;
KW desert hedgehog protein; Dhh; indian hedgehog protein; Ihh; neuron;
KW neurological condition; nervous system injury; tumor-induced injury;
KW aging; Alzheimer's disease; chronic neurodegenerative disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's chorea; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW spinocerebellar degeneration; chronic immunological disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6165747-A.
XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Marti-Gorostiza E, Bumcrot DA;
XX WPI; 2001-079847/09.

XX Polynucleotides encoding hedgehog proteins, useful for treating diseases
PT of nervous system such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
PT Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis.
XX Example 5; Col 86; 118pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAC87097-98 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a hedgehog
CC related-protein. The specification describes a sonic hedgehog protein
CC (Shh), a desert hedgehog protein (Dhh), and an indian hedgehog protein
CC (Ihh). The hedgehog polynucleotides are useful in diagnostic, in
CC antisense therapy and in therapeutic assays for detecting and treating
CC disorders involving, e.g., aberrant expression of vertebrate hedgehog
CC homologue. Hedgehog polypeptides are useful therapeutically to enhance
CC survival of neurons and other neuron cells and in treating neurological
CC conditions deriving from acute, subacute, or chronic injury to the
CC nervous system, including traumatic injury, chemical injury, vasa injury
CC and deficits (such as the ischemia resulting from stroke), together with
CC infectious/inflammatory and induced-induced injury, aging of the nervous
CC system including Alzheimer's disease, chronic neurodegenerative diseases
CC of the nervous system, including Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
CC chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, spinocerebellar degenerations,
CC and chronic immunological diseases of the nervous system or affecting the
CC nervous system, including multiple sclerosis
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 13
ABN87569
ID ABN87569 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC
XX ABN87569;
DT 06-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Human sonic hedgehog (Shh) PCR primer SHHF SEQ ID NO:43.
XX Sonic hedgehog; Shh; desert hedgehog; Dhh; Indian hedgehog; Ihh;
KW antiparkinsonian; antiarrhythmic; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant;
KW cytosstatic; nootropic; spermatogenesis; peripheral nervous system;
KW central nervous system; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW Huntington's disease; arrhythmia; nerve degeneration; multiple sclerosis;
KW immunological disorder; neoplastic; hyperplastic; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX US6384192-B1.
XX 07-MAY-2002.
XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00957874.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 2002-442817/47.

XX New vertebrate hedgehog-related proteins, useful e.g. for promoting
PT differentiation, survival and proliferation of cells, e.g. for treating
PT neurodegeneration.
XX
XX Example 5; Col 88; 116pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated and/or recombinant
CC polypeptide (I) comprising a hedgehog (hh) amino acid (aa) sequence
CC encoded by a nucleic acid (II) that hybridizes under stringent conditions
CC to 1 of 6 sequences (see ABN87544, and ABN87546 to ABN87550). (I) binds
CC to a natural patched receptor. Specifically claimed example of (I) are
CC given in ABN79132 and ABN79133. (II) has antiparkinsonian,
CC neurotropic, neuroprotective, anticonvulsant, antiarrhythmic and cytostatic
CC activities. (I) induces the expression of the BMP-2 and -4 genes, and of
CC the Hoxd gene. (I) can be used: (i) to promote differentiation of
CC neuronal cells and survival of the differentiated cells, specifically
CC dopaminergic or motor neurons, proliferation of chondrocytes, and
CC proliferation, differentiation and/or survival of mesodermal or
CC ectodermal cells, either in cell cultures (particularly for preparation
CC of transplants) or therapeutically; (ii) for detecting loss of response,
CC in tissues or, to hh proteins; (iii) in drug screening (to identify
CC (ant)agonists, useful e.g. for inhibition of spermatogenesis); and (iv)
CC for isolation of cognate receptors. (I) may be used therapeutically to
CC treat e.g. injuries/defects in the central or peripheral nervous systems,
CC including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's diseases, or
CC arrhythmias caused by nerve degeneration; immunological disorders of the
CC nervous system, e.g. multiple sclerosis; neoplastic and hyperplastic
CC alterations in the central nervous system, also to promote attachment of
CC prostheses. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human sonic
CC hedgehog (Shh), which is used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 47
XX
XX Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 24
XX
XX RESULT 14
XX AD26284
XX ID ADA26284 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADA26284;
XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) cDNA PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; PCR; ss; Sonic hedgehog; Shh; neuronal cell; skeletogenesis;
KW chondrogenesis; osteogenesis; degenerative disorder; nervous system;
KW neuronal cell death; neural cell; neuromuscular disorder;
KW autonomic disorder; central nervous system disorder; anoxia; ischaemia;
KW peripheral nervous system disorder; tachycardia;
KW atrial cardiac arrhythmia; striated heart; stem cell development;
KW digestive tract; liver; multiple sclerosis; primer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003054437-A1.
XX
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954771.
XX
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.

PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
PA (MOMA/) MCMAHON A P.
PA (TAB1/) TABIN C J.
XX
XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-555377/52.
XX
XX Modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a cell, useful for
PT treating a degenerative disorder of the nervous system characterized by
PT neuronal cell death, comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog
PT polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 48; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for modulating growth, differentiation
CC or survival of a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a hedgehog
CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to methods for inducing a cell to
CC differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype comprising contacting the cell
CC with a hedgehog polypeptide, modulating skeletogenesis by contacting a
CC target tissue of a hedgehog polypeptide to cause chondrogenesis and/or
CC osteogenesis in the target tissue and treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, comprising
CC administering a hedgehog polypeptide causing prolonged survival of neural
CC cells in the patient, relative to the absence of hedgehog treatment. The
CC hedgehog polypeptides are useful for treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, including
CC neuromuscular, autonomic or central nervous system disorders,
CC specifically Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic
CC lateral sclerosis, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, multiple
CC sclerosis, neuronal damage resulting from anoxia, ischaemia or trauma and
CC neuronal degeneration associated with a natural aging process. The
CC polypeptides may also be used for treating peripheral nervous system
CC disorders including disorders affecting innervation of smooth muscle and
CC endocrine tissue, such as tachycardia or atrial cardiac arrhythmias which
CC may arise from a degenerative condition whereby the nerves innervate the
CC striated muscle of the heart, in nerve prostheses for repairing central
CC and peripheral nerve damage, for treating neoplastic or hyperplastic
CC transformations and in controlling the development of stem cells
CC responsible for the formation of the digestive tract, liver and other
CC organs. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA
CC encoding the human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) polypeptide.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
XX Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 47
XX
XX Db 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGATGCG 24
XX
XX RESULT 15
XX ADD25290
XX ID ADD25290 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADD25290;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Sonic hedgehog PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW hedgehog; patched receptor; spermatogenesis inhibition;
KW ovary function inhibition; embryogenesis;
KW differential tissue maintenance; ss; PCR; primer; human.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US6576237-B1.


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XX PD 10-JUN-2003.
XX PF
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-00639695.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
XX PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX PA (INCR ) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX PI Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Bumcrot DA, Marti-Gorostiza E;
XX WPI; 2003-799823/75.
XX DR
XX PT Novel isolated antibody which is immunoreactive with a vertebrate
XX PT hedgehog protein sequence that binds with patched receptor, useful for
XX PT blocking action of naturally occurring hedgehog protein, and for
XX PT inhibiting spermatogenesis.
XX PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 43; 120pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated antibody (I) which is immunoreactive
XX CC with a hedgehog polypeptide (II) that binds to a patched receptor, where
XX CC (II) is encoded by nucleic acid which hybridise to a fully defined
XX CC vertebrate hedgehog (hh) protein. (I) is useful as a hedgehog antagonist
XX CC by blocking action of naturally occurring hedgehog protein, and therefore
XX CC for inhibiting spermatogenesis. (I) is also useful for inhibiting normal
XX CC ovarian function. (I) is useful for blocking the action of one or more
XX CC hedgehog proteins and allows the study of the role of these proteins
XX CC e.g., embryogenesis and/or maintenance of differential tissue. (I) is
XX CC also useful in immunohistochemical staining of tissue samples in order to
XX CC evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression of the hedgehog
XX CC polypeptides. (I) is also useful diagnostically in immunoprecipitation
XX CC and immunoblotting to detect and evaluate hedgehog protein levels as a
XX CC part of clinical testing procedure. The present sequence represents
XX CC hedgehog PCR primer.
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 16
AAD62117
XX ID AAD62117 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AAD62117;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human sonic hedgehog DNA amplifying PCR primer, SHRP.
XX KW Human; cell differentiation; Desert hedgehog; Dhh; Sonic hedgehog; shh;
XX KW Indian hedgehog; Ihh; skeletogenesis; degenerative disorder; ischaemia;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX KW Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis; Pick's disease; aging process;
XX KW trauma; anoxia; antisense gene therapy; neuroprotective; anticonvulsant;
XX KW nootropic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003186357-A1.
XX PD 02-OCT-2003.

XX PD 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX PA (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
XX PA (MCMA/) MCMAHON A P.
XX PA (TABI/) TABIN C J.
XX PI Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
XX WPI; 2003-803151/75.
XX DR
XX PT Modulating cell growth, differentiation or survival, for treating
XX PT neurodegenerative diseases, such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease,
XX PT comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog polypeptide.
XX PS Example 5; Page 49; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a novel method for modulating growth,
XX CC differentiation or survival of a cell. The method involves contacting the
XX CC cell with a hedgehog polypeptide such as Desert hedgehog (Dhh), Sonic
XX CC hedgehog (shh) and Indian hedgehog (Ihh). The method is used to induce a
XX CC cell to differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype. It is used to
XX CC modulate skeletogenesis. The method is used to treat a degenerative
XX CC disorders of the nervous system such as neuromuscular, autonomic or
XX CC central nervous system disorders (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
XX CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Huntington's disease, multiple
XX CC sclerosis, Pick's disease, neuronal degeneration associated with a
XX CC natural aging process and neuronal damage resulting from trauma and
XX CC neuronal damage resulting from anoxia-ischaemia. The invention is also
XX CC used for antisense gene therapy. The present sequence is human Shh DNA
XX CC amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.8;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 24 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 ACCGAGGCGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
RESULT 17
ADD71413
XX ID ADD71413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADD71413;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human sonic hedgehog primer seq id 43.
XX KW hedgehog polypeptide; tissue array generation; tissue array maintenance;
XX KW hedgehog; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003190696-A1.
XX PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX PF 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736476.
XX PR 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
XX PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
XX PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.

```


XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ, Bumcrot DA, Marti-Gorostiza E;
 XX WPI; 2003-831623/77.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide having an amino acid
 PT sequence identical or homologous to a vertebrate hedgehog protein, useful
 PT for generating or maintaining an array of different vertebrate tissue in
 PT vitro and in vivo.
 XX
 XX Example 5; SEQ ID NO 43; 118pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog
 CC polypeptide having an amino acid sequence identical or homologous to a
 CC vertebrate hedgehog protein or its portion and not identical to a fully
 CC defined 471-bp sequence. The nucleic acid is useful for generating and/or
 CC maintaining an array of different vertebrate tissue both in vitro and in
 CC vivo. This sequence represents a primer used to isolate DNA encoding
 CC human sonic hedgehog.
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.6%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 24 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 47
 DB 1 ACCGAGGGCTGGACGAGATGGC 24
 RESULT 18
 AAV18406/c
 ID AAV18406 standard; CDNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV18406;
 AC
 XX
 XX 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;
 KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9821227-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 22-MAY-1998.
 PD
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.
 PF
 XX
 XX 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.
 PR
 XX
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-297857/26.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.
 PT
 XX Example; Page 23; 47pp; English.
 PS
 XX This human sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2-specific primer was used with
 CC another exon 2-specific primer (see AAV18406) in a PCR using DNA from

CC human bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) DNA pools. Only pools
 CC comprising a BAC that contains the sequence tag defined by the primer
 CC pair will yield an amplification product. The process was continued until
 CC a single positive BAC was identified. The positive clone, BAC270A17, was
 CC digested with restriction enzymes and ligated into vectorite linkers.
 CC Mutations (see AAV18403 and AAV18404) have been identified in the SHH
 CC gene in human cancers. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded polypeptides
 CC (see AAV48735 and AAV48736) can be used in methods for the treatment and
 CC diagnosis of cancer and other diseases involving cell proliferation or
 CC differentiation
 XX
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.5%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 96.0%; Pred. No. 5.5;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 116 CAGCAAGTACGGCATCTGCGCGC 140
 DB 25 CAGCAAGTACGGCATCTGCGCGC 1
 RESULT 19
 ABZ79785
 ID ABZ79785 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABZ79785;
 AC
 XX 12-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Indian hedgehog PCR primer SEQ ID NO:5.
 DE
 XX Osteopathic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic; cartilage;
 KW cartilage differentiation; joint disease; bone fracture; myeloma;
 KW osteoporosis; rheumatoid arthritis; human; Indian hedgehog; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO2003000870-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 03-JAN-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002WO-JP006351.
 PF
 XX
 XX 26-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00193503.
 PR
 XX
 XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 XX Hikichi Y, Inazuka M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-201422/19.
 DR
 XX Culture method for cartilage differentiation from cells under hypoxic
 PT conditions into cartilage cells applicable in cartilage transplantation,
 PT and studying genes or proteins relating to joint diseases.
 PT
 XX Example 3; Page 29; 37pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method for cartilage differentiation by
 CC culturing cells capable of differentiating into cartilage under hypoxic
 CC conditions. Also described: (1) a method for producing cartilage cells or
 CC cartilage by culturing the required cells under hypoxic conditions; (2)
 CC drugs containing the produced cartilage cells or cartilage; (3) a method
 CC for preventing or treating joint diseases by transplanting an effective
 CC amount of the cartilage cells or cartilage; (4) the use of the cartilage
 CC cells or cartilage for producing preventives or remedies for joint
 CC diseases; (5) a method for screening genes relating to cartilage
 CC differentiation or joint diseases by using any of the culture methods;
 CC (6) a method for screening promoters or inhibitors of cartilage
 CC differentiation by using any of the culture methods; (7) a method for
 CC screening preventives or remedies for joint diseases by using the culture

CC methods; (8) drugs containing the screened promoters or inhibitors of
 CC cartilage differentiation, or preventives or remedies for joint diseases;
 CC (9) a method for preventing or treating joint diseases by administering
 CC an effective dose of the promoters or inhibitors, or preventives or
 CC remedies to mammals; and (10) the use of the promoters or inhibitors, or
 CC preventives or remedies for producing drugs for joint diseases. The
 CC produced cultured cartilage cells or cartilage can be used in cartilage
 CC transplantation, studying genes or proteins relating to joint diseases
 CC and screening drugs for their treatment, including diseases of bone
 CC fracture, myeloma, osteoporosis and rheumatoid arthritis. The present
 CC sequence represents a PCR primer for Indian hedgehog, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 95.7%; Pred. No. 13;
 Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 150 GAGCGCGCTTCGACTGGGTCTA 172
 |||||
 Db 1 GAGCGCGCTTCGACTGGGTCTA 23

RESULT 20

AAV18410/c
 ID AAV18410 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV18410;

XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2 PCR primer.

XX KW Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;

XX KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;

XX KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;

XX KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9821227-Al.

XX PD 22-MAY-1998.

XX PF 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.

XX PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PI Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;

XX DR WPI; 1998-297857/26.

XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.

XX PS Example; Page 23; 47pp; English.

XX This human sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene exon 2-specific primer was used with
 CC another exon 2-specific primer (see AAV18410) in a PCR amplification of
 CC genomic DNA from 34 independent basal cell carcinomas, 14
 CC medulloblastomas and 6 breast carcinomas. PCR primers (see AAV18407-08
 CC and AAV18411-12) specific for SHH exons 1 and 3 were also used. PCR
 CC products were subjected to single strand conformation polymorphism
 CC analysis. 2 Mutations (see AAV18403 and AAV18404) were identified in the
 CC SHH gene from 4 human cancers. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded
 CC polypeptides (see AAV48735 and AAV48736) can be used in methods for the
 CC treatment and diagnosis of cancer and other diseases involving cell
 CC proliferation or differentiation

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 23;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 194 CCACCTCTCGGTGAAGCA 212

Db 19 CCACCTCTCGGTGAAGCA 1

RESULT 21

AAV18416/c

ID AAV18416 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAV18416;

XX DT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Human mutated sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene PCR primer.

XX KW Sonic hedgehog; SHH gene; HH gene; tumorigenesis; oncogenesis;

XX KW basal cell carcinoma; breast cancer; medulloblastoma; tumour;

XX KW cell proliferation; cell differentiation; diagnosis; therapy; human; PCR;

XX KW primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9821227-Al.

XX PD 22-MAY-1998.

XX PF 12-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020227.

XX PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-00748591.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PI Epstein E, Hu Z, Bonifas J;

XX DR WPI; 1998-297857/26.

XX New nucleic acid encoding oncogenic human hedgehog protein - useful for,
 PT e.g. treatment and diagnosis of cancer and diseases involving cell
 PT proliferation or differentiation.

XX PS Example; Page 25; 47pp; English.

XX cDNA derived from human epidermal keratinocytes was amplified by 3-stage
 CC nesting using sonic hedgehog (SHH) gene stage 1 primers (see AAV18413 and
 CC AAV18414), stage 2 primers (see AAV18415 and AAV18416) and stage 3
 CC primers (see AAV18417 and AAV18415). The PCR product was identified as
 CC authentic SHH. A single somatic mutation (see AAV18403) of the SHH gene
 CC was found in cancers arising from 3 different tissues in independent
 CC patients. Another mutation (see AAV18404) was identified in another
 CC cancer. The mutated SHH genes and the encoded polypeptides (see AAV48735
 CC and AAV48736) can be used in methods for the treatment and diagnosis of
 CC cancer and other diseases involving cell proliferation or differentiation

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 23;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 284 CACCAAGCTGGTGAAGAC 302

Db 19 CACCAAGCTGGTGAAGAC 1

RESULT 22

```

ADB00919
ID ADB00919 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ADB00919;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1905.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1905; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX alterations can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 361 ACCTCTCTCACTTTCTCTGACCGGGA 385
XX Db 1 AGTTCCTCACTATCTCTGCGCGGA 25
XX
XX RESULT 23
XX ACI66417
XX ID ACI66417 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ACI66417;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 66408.

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```

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Mittmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66408; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 53;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 386 CGACGGCGCCCAAGAGGTCTCTAC 410
XX Db 1 CGACGACACCAAGTAGGTCTCTCGAC 25
XX
XX RESULT 24
XX AAV62410
XX ID AAV62410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV62410;
XX
XX 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Desert hedgehog gene sense PCR primer.
XX
XX Desert hedgehog; human; HuhDH; PCR; RACE; primer; ss.

```

XX	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	EP874048-A2.
PD	28-OCT-1998.
XX	
PF	24-APR-1998; 98EP-00303187.
PR	25-APR-1997; 97JP-00121578.
PR	14-APR-1998; 98JP-00117873.
XX	(HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
PA	Ariyasu T, Nakamura S, Orita K;
PI	WPI; 1998-544642/47.
DR	Human Desert hedgehog protein - and corresponding DNA and monoclonal antibody.
PT	Example 1-4; Page 10; 39pp; English.
PS	This sense primer corresponds to nucleotides 460-479 of a cDNA clone (see AAV62396) coding for novel human Desert hedgehog protein (see AAW79596). It was used with an antisense primer (see AAV62411) in a first-step PCR amplification of human leukaemia plasma cell line ARH-77 (ATCC CRL-1621) cDNA in a modified PCR method of 3'RACE. 2 Subsequent PCR amplifications (see AAV62423-26) yielded a cDNA clone (see AAV62399) encoding a C-terminal fragment (see AAW79599) of the novel human Desert hedgehog precursor forms (see AAW79593-95) of human Desert hedgehog are claimed. The Desert hedgehog DNA, protein and a claimed monoclonal antibody can be used in to elucidate hereditary morphological abnormalities in humans to establish their treatments and diagnoses
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	4.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 35;
Matches	19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	156 GGCTTCGACTGGGTGTACTA 175
Dd	1 GGCTTCGACTGGGTGTACTA 20
RESULT 25	
AAF87046/c	
ID	AAF87046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF87046;
DT	18-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	PCR primer for Shh gene.
XX	
KW	PCR primer; neuroectoderm cell; cell production; Parkinson's disease; early primitive ectoderm-like cell; EPL cell; cell therapy;
KW	transgenic animal; gene therapy; neuronal disease; Huntington's disease;
KW	lysosomal storage disease; multiple sclerosis; memory disorder;
KW	behavioural disorder; Alzheimer's disease; organ transplant;
KW	spinal cord disorder; Shh; ss.
OS	Unidentified.
OS	
PV	WO2001:51611-A1.
PN	
XX	
PD	19-JUL-2001.
XX	
PF	12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-AU000030.
XX	
PR	
XX	
PR	14-JAN-2000; 2000AU-00005098.
PR	20-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007045.
PR	27-APR-2000; 2000AU-00007143.
XX	
PA	(BRES-) BRESAGEN LTD.
XX	
XX	Rathjen PD, Rathjen J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-432908/46.
XX	
PS	Example 3; Page 41; 91pp; English.
XX	This sequence represents a PCR primer for the Shh gene, used within the scope of the invention. The invention relates to a method for producing neuroectoderm cells (I) comprises: (a) providing a source of early primitive ectoderm-like (EPL) cells and a neural-inducing conditioned medium (CM) or extract of it; and (b) contacting the EPL cells with the CM or extract for a time sufficient to generate controlled differentiation to (I). The cells or partially differentiated progeny are useful in human, or animal cell therapy, transgenic animal production, human or animal gene therapy, the screening of pharmaceutical that induce a biological response in neuroectoderm cells or their partially differentiated progeny and evaluation of biological molecules that direct differentiation of neural cells. The method is useful for producing or neuroectoderm cells. It is also useful for producing differentiated or partially differentiated cells from neural ectoderm cells. The method can be also useful for maintaining neuroectoderm cells in vitro in homogeneous cell populations. It can also be used for producing genetically modified neuroectoderm cells. The cells can be used in treatment of neuronal diseases, including Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, lysosomal storage diseases, multiple sclerosis, memory and behavioural disorders, and Alzheimer's disease. The method can also be used for preparation of tissue or organs for transplant. Neural crest cells produced by the method are useful for the treatment of spinal cord disorders and Schwann cells produced by the method are used for the treatment of multiple sclerosis
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	4.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%; Pred. No. 35;
Matches	19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	355 ACAGCGACTTCTCCTTTTC 374
Dd	20 ACAGCGACTTCTCCTTTTC 1
RESULT 26	
AAV59458/c	
ID	AAV59458 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV59458;
XX	
DT	21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Hedgehog protein derivative primer 2.
XX	
KW	ds; Hedgehog protein; cancer; PCR; primer; amplification.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	
PN	JP10215867-A.
XX	
PD	18-AUG-1998.
XX	
PF	04-FEB-1997; 97JP-00021811.
XX	
PR	04-FEB-1997; 97JP-00021811.

XX (ASAG) ASAHI GLASS CO LTD.
XX WPI; 1998-499061/43.
XX Hedgehog protein derivative and gene encoding it - useful for prediction
PT and diagnosis of various diseases e.g. lung cancer.
XX Disclosure; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX The primers AAV59457-V59462 were used in the production of hedgehog a
CC (hh) protein derivative may be used in the prediction and diagnosis of
CC various diseases e.g. cancer
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 222 GTGGCGGCCAAATCGGAGCGTG 244
DB 24 GTGGCGGCCAAATCGGAGCGTG 2

RESULT 27
ADB00921
ID ADB00921 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADB00921;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1907.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1907; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences; MDZ3, MD24, MD27, MD212. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 363 TTCCTCACTTCCTGCGGCGGA 385
DB 1 TTCCTCACTTCCTGCGGCGGA 23

RESULT 28
ADB00920
ID ADB00920 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADB00920;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1906.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1906; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences; MDZ3, MD24, MD27, MD212. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MD24, MD27, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 4.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 64;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 363 TTCCTCAGTTCTGACCGCA 385
 DB 2 TTCCTCAGTTCTGACCGCA 24

RESULT 29

AAH45474/c
 ID AAH45474 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC AAH45474;

XX
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer Shh-D specific for human secreted sonic hedgehog cDNA.

XX Sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; detection; Gli1; skin cancer;
 KW transcription factor; PCR primer; human; ss; sonic hedgehog; shh.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6238876-B1.

PN
 XX 29-MAY-2001.

PD
 PF 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.

XX
 PR 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.

XX (UYNV) UNIV NEW YORK STATE.

PI Altaba ARI;

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-366473/38.

XX Detecting the onset or presence of skin cancer, particularly sporadic
 PT basal cell carcinoma, comprises measuring the level of Gli1 in the
 PT sample.

PS Disclosure; Col 8; 2ipp; English.

XX This invention relates to a method of detecting the onset or presence of
 CC sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC) in an animal. The method involves
 CC measuring the level of Gli1 in a sample of skin. Gli1 levels above basal
 CC or normal indicate the presence or onset of sporadic basal cell
 CC carcinoma. Gli1 is a zinc finger transcription factor down stream of
 CC secreted sonic hedgehog (shh) activation in a cascade of cytoplasmic
 CC signal transduction. Gli1 in turn can induce Shh expression in an auto
 CC regulatory manner. There are links between ectopic expression of the Gli1
 CC gene and the development or onset of BCC. The method is useful for
 CC detecting the onset or presence of sporadic basal cell carcinoma,
 CC particularly in detecting skin cancer. The present sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer specific for human Shh cDNA. The primer is used in the method
 CC of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 33;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 59 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 76
 DB 18 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 1

RESULT 30

ADD15351/c
 ID ADD15351 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC

XX ADD15351;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE RT-PCR primer Shh-D used to amplify human Shh RNA.

XX RT-PCR; primer; Shh-D; human; ss; PCR; cellular debilitation;
 KW sporadic basal cell carcinoma; BCC; Gli1; proto-oncogene;
 KW tumour formation; neoplasia; cytostatic; secreted sonic hedgehog.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003100032-A1.

PN
 XX 29-MAY-2003.

XX 03-APR-2001; 2001US-00825155.

XX 20-JUN-1997; 97US-0050286P.

XX 22-JUN-1998; 98US-00102491.

XX (ALTA/) ALTAB A R I.

XX Altaba ARI;

XX WPI; 2003-787019/74.

XX Preventing or treating sporadic basal cell carcinoma by administering an
 PT inhibitor of glioma transcription factor-1 (Gli1) activity or expression,
 PT and diagnosis of the disease by detecting the presence and level of
 PT expression of Gli1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 22pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the detection, treatment
 CC and/or prevention of cellular debilitations or derangements caused by
 CC the development of sporadic basal cell carcinoma (BCC). Specifically, it
 CC refers to the identification of relevant therapeutic agents based on
 CC their effect on the expression level and activity of the Gli1
 CC transcription factor gene. Gli1 is a proto-oncogene that is ectopically
 CC expressed in epidermal tissue and is linked to tumour formation and
 CC neoplasia. The present invention describes cytostatic Gli1 inhibitors
 CC that are useful for detecting the onset or presence of sporadic BCC in an
 CC animal. Furthermore, it includes methods for testing the ability of a
 CC drug or other entity to modulate the activity of Gli1. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the RT-PCR primer Shh-D used to amplify human
 CC Shh (secreted sonic hedgehog) RNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 33;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 59 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 76
 DB 18 GGAGTCTCTGCACTACGA 1

RESULT 31

AAZ49111/c

ID AAZ49111 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ49111;

XX 06-APR-2000 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for mouse Shh gene.

XX Upstream activating sequence; transgenic animal; regulatory DNA sequence;
 KW hedgehog gene; bigenic animal; transcriptional activating sequence;
 KW disease model; cancer; altered vascularisation; brain size regulation;
 KW autoimmune disease; tissue proliferation; Parkinson's disease; Shh;

```

KW Alzheimer's disease; spinal cord injury; therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
FN WO9963052-A2.
XX
XX WO9963052-A2.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012417.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999; 98US-0087899P.
XX
PA (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
XX
PI Rowitch DH, McMahon AP;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-105693/09.
XX
XX Transgenic animals useful as disease models, e.g. for cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse Shh gene. The
CC invention relates to a transgenic non-human animal (A) whose cells
CC contain a non-viral regulatory DNA sequence (I) (e.g. an upstream
CC activating sequence) linked to a recombinant hedgehog gene (II), which
CC was introduced into the mammal, or its ancestor, at an embryonic stage.
CC Bigenic animals (A'), derived from (A) by introducing a transcriptional
CC activating sequence (TAS), are useful as models of disease, particularly
CC cancer (of breast, skin, prostate, kidney, lung, or central nervous
CC system, also primitive neuroectodermal tumours and medulloblastoma).
CC Particularly they are used to assess the effect of misexpression of
CC target genes on signalling pathways involving hedgehog proteins (HP)
CC (e.g. altered vasculature, regulation of brain size, density and
CC cellular concentration etc.), and for assaying for a temporal requirement
CC for HP in disease progression (particularly of cancers and autoimmune
CC disease). The animals can be used to screen for potential therapeutic
CC agents that can modulate activity of cellular proteins involved in tissue
CC proliferation and differentiation. Hedgehog proteins can also be used to
CC expand a population of neural stem cells from a subject, then the cells
CC are returned to the subject, specifically for treatment of Parkinson's or
CC Alzheimer's diseases or spinal cord injury. Bigenic animals derived from
CC (A) make it possible to activate otherwise silent transgenes in progeny
CC from a simple cross since the transcription activator and the silent
CC transgene are maintained in separate mouse lines, and abnormal expression
CC is only induced in the bigenic animal. This eliminates the need for
CC microinjection and genotypic screening for each experiment, and many
CC bigenic embryos can be produced by cross-breeding
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. NO. 52;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCACATCAG 77
DB 21 GAGGAGTCTCTACTATGAG 1
XX
RESULT 32
AAA95383/c
ID AAA95383 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAA95383;
XX
XX 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat Shh coding sequence PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Rat; Nurr1; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
XX Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX

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OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
FN WO200058451-A1.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
XX WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
XX Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase
PT expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as
PT Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the rat Nurr1 coding and protein
CC sequences. The Nurr1 protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine
CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.
CC The Nurr1 gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-
CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and
CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which
CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.2%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. NO. 52;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 104 TGACCGGACCGCAGCAAGTA 124
DB 21 TGACAGGGACCGCAGCAAGTA 1
XX
RESULT 33
ADB00918
ID ADB00918 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ADB00918;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1904.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016974.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX

```

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1904; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 85;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 361 ACTTCTCCTCACTTCTCTGACCGCG 384
Db 2 AGTTCTCCTCACTTCTCTGACCGCG 25
RESULT 34
ID ABS55991/c
ID ABS55991 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS55991;
XX
DT 23-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse RT-PCR primer Shh rp #1.
XX
KW Mouse; primer; ss; Hedgehog signalling pathway; T-cell mediated disease;
KW T-cell apoptosis; Notch signalling pathway; cancer; breast; prostate;
KW ovary; T-cell activation; T-cell proliferation; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; proliferative disorder;
KW viral infection; genetic immunodeficiency; neurodegenerative disease;
KW myelodysplastic syndrome; ischaemic injury; toxin-induced disease;
KW wasting disease; RT-PCR; reverse transcriptase; Shh; sonic hedgehog.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200280952-A2.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-GB001666.
XX
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008872.
XX
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008873.
XX
PA (LORA-) LORANTIS LTD.
XX
PI Lamb JR, Hoyne GF, Dallman MJ, Champion BR;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-058470/05.
XX
DR
XX
PT Use of a modulator of Hedgehog signalling pathways for treating T-cell
PT mediated disease or infection and diseases associated with increased or
PT decreased T-cell apoptosis and T-cell proliferation.

XX Example 10; Page 110; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to use of a modulator of a Hedgehog signalling
CC pathway or a modulator of a target of the pathway in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating T-cell mediated disease or infection or a disease
CC or disorder associated with increased or decreased T-cell apoptosis and
CC for modification of (peripheral) T-cell activation or proliferation or T-
CC cell apoptosis, and for modulation of the Notch signalling pathway in
CC immune cells. The modulator is useful for treating cancer of the breast,
CC prostate or ovary, lymphomas and carcinomas, autoimmune diseases such as
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis and diabetes,
CC inflammatory diseases such as osteoarthritis and Crohn's disease,
CC proliferative disorders such as atherosclerosis and psoriasis, viral
CC infections such as AIDS and herpesviruses, genetic immunodeficiencies,
CC neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's
CC disease, myelodysplastic syndromes such as aplastic anaemia, ischaemic
CC injuries such as myocardial infarction, toxin-induced diseases such as
CC cirrhosis and wasting diseases such as cachexia. This sequence represents
CC a reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the scope of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 76;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 161 CGACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCC 182
Db 22 CGACTGGGTGTACTATGAATCC 1
RESULT 35
ID ADB00922
ID ADB00922 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADB00922;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1908.
XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1908; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q21.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 364 TCCTCACTTCTCTGACCGCGA 385
Db 1 TCCTCACTATCTGCGCGCGA 22

RESULT 36
ACK14726
ID ACK14726 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACK14726;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114707.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US200310410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Mittmann MP;
XX
WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114707; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 48 CACCACTCAGAGGATCTCTGC 69
Db 1 CTCCTCACTCAGAGGATCTCTCC 22

RESULT 37
AAAL5463
ID AAAL5463 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAAL5463;
XX
DT 21-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for a rat connective tissue growth factor DNA.
XX
KW Rat; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; cell proliferative disorder;
KW connective tissue cell; scleroderma; arthritis; cirrhosis;
KW hepatic fibrosis; renal fibrosis; atherosclerosis; cardiac fibrosis;
KW adhesion; surgical scarring; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO200027868-A2.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026189.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187478.
XX
PR 14-APR-1999; 99US-00292036.
XX
PA (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX
PI Schmidt BF, Allen ML, Sverdrup F, Carmichael DF;
XX
WPI; 2000-376484/32.
XX
New rat connective tissue growth factor, its related gene and antisense
PT sequences useful for modulating CTGF and treatment of cell proliferative
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 37; 55pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAAL5463-64 were used to amplify DNA encoding a rat
CC connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) polypeptide. The polypeptide may
CC play a significant role in the normal development, growth and repair of
CC mammalian tissue. Antisense sequences can be used to inhibit the
CC expression of CTGF in a cell. In particular, the antisense sequences are
CC useful for ameliorating cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC CTGF, e.g. overgrowth of cells, e.g. connective tissue cells. The
CC regulation of CTGF activity comprises down-regulation. The disorders,
CC which can be treated, are chosen from scleroderma, arthritis, cirrhosis,
CC hepatic fibrosis, renal fibrosis, atherosclerosis, cardiac fibrosis,
CC adhesions and surgical scarring. The antisense sequences can also be used
CC to detect expression of CTGF in a sample

```
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 162 GACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
Db 1 GAGTGGGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 25

RESULT 38
AAZ99759
ID AAZ99759 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC AAZ99759;
XX DT 12-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer F used to amplify a 558 bp fragment of the CTGF gene.
XX KW Connective tissue growth factor; CTGF; fibrosis; renal disorder;
XX KW extracellular matrix; kidney disease; diabetes; hypertension; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200013706-A1.
XX PD 16-MAR-2000.
XX PF 08-SEP-1999; 95WO-US020601.
XX PR 08-SEP-1998; 98US-0099471P.
XX PR 16-DEC-1998; 98US-0112855P.
XX PA (FIBR-) FIBROGEN INC.
XX PI (FORD-) FORD HEALTH SYSTEM HENRY.
XX FI Riser BL, Denichilo M;
XX DR WPI; 2000-256864/22.
XX PT Diagnosing, treating or preventing fibrosis, diabetes or a renal disorder
XX PT associated overproduction of extracellular matrix comprises administering
XX PT an agent which modulates/inhibits the expression/activity of connective
XX PT tissue growth factor.
XX PS Example 1; Page 44; 89pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAZ99759-60 were used to amplify a 558 bp of the connective
XX CC tissue growth factor (CTGF) gene. The specification describes methods for
XX CC treating or preventing fibrosis or a renal disorder associated with
XX CC overproduction of extracellular matrix, by administering to a subject an
XX CC agent that modulates, regulates, or inhibits the expression or activity
XX CC of CTGF. Healthy individuals demonstrate consistently low levels of
XX CC urinary CTGF, while in patients with kidney disease the mean level of
XX CC CTGF increased 4-fold. In those patients with diabetes, but as yet
XX CC undiagnosed kidney disease, a similar increase was seen. The methods and
XX CC agents are useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing fibrosis,
XX CC diabetes, hypertension or a renal disorder associated with overproduction
XX CC of extracellular matrix
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 162 GACTGGGTGTACTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
Db 1 GAGTGGGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 25
```

```
RESULT 39
ACI66416
ID ACI66416 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ACI66416;
XX DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 66407.
XX KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX KW cross-species comparison.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003104410-A1.
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX PI Mittmann MP;
XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 66407; 9pp; English.
XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 386 CGACGGCGCCCAAGAGGTCTTCTAC 410
Db 1 CGACGACCACTAGGTCTTCGAC 25
```

```
RESULT 40
ACIO8439
ID ACIO8439 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACIO8439;
XX
XX ACIO8439;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 8430.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Mittmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8430; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 378 GACCGGACGACGCGCGCCAGAGG 402
XX |||||
XX Db 1. GACCCGACGCTGCTCGTAGAGGG 25
XX
XX RESULT 41
AAF27037
AAF27037 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX
XX AAF27037;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Sonic hedgehog (Shh) mutagenic primer, SEQ ID NO:41.
XX
XX Sonic hedgehog; Shh; polymer conjugate; polyalkene glycol group;
XX bioavailability; formulation; neurological disorder;
XX inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; cancer;
XX neurodegenerative disorder; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
XX Alzheimer's disease; neurological injury; stroke; multiple sclerosis;
XX malignant glioma; medulloblastoma; neuroectodermal tumour;
XX mutagenic primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200073337-A1.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014741.
XX
XX 01-JUN-1999; 99US-0137011P.
XX
XX 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0149016P.
XX
XX (BIOJ ) BIOGEN INC.
XX
XX Pepinsky RB, Taylor F, Garber E;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-049927/06.
XX
XX Modified hedgehog protein, useful in the treatment of Parkinson's disease
XX and Huntington's chorea, comprises a polymer containing a polyalkylene
XX glycol group linked to any residue other than the N-terminal and lysine
XX residues.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 77; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel polymer conjugates of hedgehog proteins
XX which have increased bioavailability. The hedgehog proteins are
XX conjugated to a non-naturally-occurring polymer comprising a polyalkylene
XX glycol group, with the proviso that the polymer is not conjugated to the
XX N-terminus, or to lysine residues of the hedgehog protein. The hedgehog
XX protein used in the conjugate may be a wild-type or mutant Sonic hedgehog
XX (Shh), Indian hedgehog (Ihh) or Desert hedgehog (Dhh) protein, or may be
XX a hedgehog fusion protein. The invention also relates to methods of
XX defining and mapping functionally important regions of a protein by
XX modifying accessible amino acid side chains, and determining the effect
XX the position and/or type of modification have on the activity of the
XX protein. The hedgehog polymer conjugates may be used in the management of
XX various medical conditions including various neurological disorders,
XX inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, and cancers. In particular, they
XX may be used to prevent preventing or ameliorate neurodegenerative
XX disorders (e.g., Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Alzheimer's
XX disease); age-associated neurological disease; neurological injury and
XX trauma; immunological diseases of the nervous system (e.g., multiple
XX sclerosis); stroke; and malignant gliomas, medulloblastomas and
XX neuroectodermal tumours. The modifications made to the hedgehog protein
XX may result in increased half-life, altered tissue distribution (such as
XX an improved ability to stay in the vasculature for longer periods of
XX time), increased stability in solution, protection from proteolytic
XX degradation, or reduced immunogenicity. In particular, the ability to
XX remain in the vasculature for prolonged periods may allow a hedgehog
XX protein of the invention to cross the blood-brain barrier, and an
XX increased thermal stability would be an advantage when formulating the
XX hedgehog protein in powder form. The present sequence represents a human
XX Sonic hedgehog mutagenic primer used in an exemplification of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 37 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 12 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

Query Match 4.0%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 37;
 Best Local Similarity 69.7%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 10; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 130 TGTGGCCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAGCCGCGCTTCG 162
 |||||
 DB 5 TGCAGAGACTCTGCGAGTGGTGCCATCTTCG 37

RESULT 42

AAD34565/c
 ID AAD34565 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AC AAD34565;

DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Shh specific reverse RT-PCR primer.

XX Serum response factor; SRF modulator; signal transduction; disturbance;
 KW tumour invasion; tumour metastasis; auto-immune disease; wound healing;
 KW lymphocyte homing; immune defense mechanism; chronic renal failure;
 KW cellular malfunction; metastatic cancer; illness; hypoglycaemia; RT-PCR;
 KW Shh; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX EP1186319-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2002.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00119741.

XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00119741.

XX (NORD/) NORDHEIM A.

XX Nordheim A;

XX WPI; 2002-271068/32.

PT Use of active agent stimulating expression of serum response factor, its
 PT variants or components of signal transduction pathway of factor in
 PT eukaryotic cells, for treating disturbances or illness e.g. cancer.

XX Disclosure; Page 7; 58pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the use of an active agent stimulating the
 CC expression and/or function of serum response factor (SRF), SRF variants
 CC and/or members of the SRF signal transduction pathway in eukaryotic cells
 CC for the preparation of a therapeutic drug or a pharmaceutical composition
 CC for the treatment of disturbances or illness such as tumour invasion,
 CC tumour metastasis, auto-immune diseases, disturbances of wound healing,
 CC lymphocyte homing and disturbances of immune defense mechanisms that are
 CC linked with SRF-related cellular malfunctions. Pharmaceutical
 CC compositions of the invention are used in treating diseases associated
 CC with expression or misexpression of SRF target gene, which include
 CC formation of diseases like metastatic cancer which is influenced by the
 CC gene URA-R, diseases like chronic renal failure, cancer and various
 CC hypoglycaemias. The present sequence is Shh specific reverse
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer used in the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 177 GAGTCCAAAGGCACATATCCACTG 199

DB 23 GAATCCAAAGTTCACATCCACTG 1

RESULT 43

ADB00917
 ID ADB00917 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ADB00917;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1903.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1281758-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX (AEOW-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1903; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 ACTTCTCTCACTTTCTCTGGACCGC 383

DB 3 AGTTCTCTCACTATCTCTGCCCGC 25

RESULT 44

AC114729/c
 ID AC114729 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC AC114729;

DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14720.

XX KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

XX KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XX KW cross-species comparison.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003104410-A1.

XX PD 05-JUN-2003.

XX PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX PI Mittmann MP;

XX DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in

XX PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the

XX PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 14720; 9pp; English.

XX CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic

XX CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its

XX CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.

XX CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

XX CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,

XX CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled

XX CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis

XX CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises

XX CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more

XX CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid

XX CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring

XX CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,

XX CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the

XX CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid

XX CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-

XX CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific

XX CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by

XX CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones

XX CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been

XX CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the

XX CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence

XX CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

XX CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 251 GGGCTCGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273

DB 23 GGTCTCGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 1

RESULT 45

ACH53354/c

ID ACH53354 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AC ACH53354;

XX AC ACH53354;

XX DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE DNA target sequence #2490 useful in array for genetic analyses.

XX KW Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation;

XX KW tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;

XX KW library screening; Southern hybridisation; northern hybridisation;

XX KW dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;

XX KW target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN US2003082596-A1.

XX PD 01-MAY-2003.

XX PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112.

XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.

XX PA (MITT) MITTMANN M.

XX PI Mittmann M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-576608/54.

XX PT New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for

XX PT analysing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds,

XX PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2490; 9pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are

XX CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a

XX CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe

XX CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 14936

XX CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match,

XX CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.

XX CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct

XX CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression

XX CC levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysing genetic

XX CC variations, and in hybridizing tag-labelled compounds. The probes are

XX CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also

XX CC useful in in situ hybridisations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries

XX CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA

XX CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, Northern,

XX CC or dot-blot hybridisation of genomic DNA to identify or detect the

XX CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in

XX CC mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The

XX CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.

XX CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences

XX CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.

XX CC ACH50865-ACH65260 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:

XX CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format

XX CC directly from the USPTO web site at seqdata.uspto.gov/patseqDIDEntry.html

XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 167 GGTGTACTACGATCCAGGCAC 189

DB 23 GGTGACCAAGAGTCCAGGCAC 1

RESULT 46

AAD18152

ID AAD18152 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC AAD18152;

XX AC AAD18152;

XX DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer P24 to convert human antibody CAT-212 to IgG format.

XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-249033/25.
XX
PT Polypeptide-mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidase-17.49 and
PT polynucleotide for coding it.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 3; 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel mastocyte-specific guanine
CC trinucleotidase 17.49. The protein is useful for treating diseases such
CC as cancer and HIV infection. The current sequence represents a primer
CC related to the mastocyte-specific guanine trinucleotidase 17.49 protein
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.8%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 75 GAGGCGCGCGAGTGGACATCAC 98
Db 24 GAGGCGCGCGAGTGGACATCTCC 1

RESULT 49
AAV47987/c
ID AAV47987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV47987;
XX
DT 19-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 targetted oligonucleotide 13801.
XX
KW ss; human; B7; T cell; inflammation; autoimmune disease; cell activation;
KW cell proliferation.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20 a
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN WO9829124-A1.
XX
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023270.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA;
XX
WPI; 1998-387783/33.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide(s) that modulate expression of B7 proteins - used
PT for, e.g. controlling activation and proliferation of T cells,
PT particularly for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of inflammation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The oligonucleotides which specifically hybridize to B7 modulate its
CC expression (and thus T cell activation and proliferation). This is
CC particularly useful for treatment and prevention of inflammation and
CC autoimmune diseases, e.g. asthma, (juvenile) diabetes, myasthenia gravis,
CC Grave's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, psoriasis,

CC (systemic) lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,
CC rhinitis, allergy, cancer and metastases. The oligonucleotides may also
CC be used to manipulate T cell activation ex vivo; to determine or detect
CC B7 protein expression; for diagnosis; as assay and purification reagents,
CC and to study physiological roles of B7 proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 398 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 416
Db 19 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGAGC 1

RESULT 50
AAF32829/c
ID AAF32829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF32829;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 26.
XX
KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200074687-A1.
XX
PD 14-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX
PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 45; 162pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graves' disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 398 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 416
Db 19 GAGGCTCTTCTACGTGAGC 1

RESULT 51
AAD39512/c
ID AAD39512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD39512;
XX DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109305.
XX KW Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KW antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 2
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 5
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 6..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 17
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200236743-A2.
XX PN 10-MAY-2002.
XX PD 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX PP 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA Bennett CF, Cowse LM;
XX PI WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
XX useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
XX calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
XX for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
XX It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
XX associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
XX cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
XX inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
XX therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
XX used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
XX targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
XX antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
XX gapmer oligonucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e-02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 25 CCGAGGGCTGGGACGAAGA 43
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 19 CCGAGGACTGGGATGAAGA 1
RESULT 52
AB292967
ID AB292967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AB292967;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; anti allergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX PN 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8209; 872pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an anti-inflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an anti-inflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: the sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 131 GCTGCGCCGCTGGCGGTG 149
DB 2 GCTGCGCCGCTGGCGGTG 20

RESULT 53

ADC65851/c
ID ADC65851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADC65851;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #50.

XX mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.

OS Mus musculus.

PN WO2003000656-A2.

XX 03-JAN-2003.

PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.

XX 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Murray SF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-175279/17.

XX New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver, colon or gastric cancer.

XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 147; 141pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta) receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence

CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to mouse TGF-beta receptor II.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 22 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACGA 40
DB 19 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACCA 1

RESULT 54

AD27764/c
ID ADE27764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADE27764;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human B7-1 mRNA targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 26.

XX ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
KW nummular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
KW critical costimulatory molecule.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003176374-A1.

XX 18-SEP-2003.

XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.

XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.

XX 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.

XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.

XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.

XX (VICK/) VICKERS T A.

XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.

XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;

XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.

XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises

XX topically applying an antisense compound targeted to the nucleic acid encoding human B7 protein.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 88pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin disorder in an individual by topically applying an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual. The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 398 GAAGTCTTCTACGTGATC 416

```

Db      19 GAGGGTCTTACGTGACC 1
RESULT 55
AAZ91293
ID      AAZ91293 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX
XX      AAZ91293;
XX
XX      17-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human MUC-1 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX      Human; MUC-1; detection; T-cell activation; mucin; antiinflammatory;
XX      immunomodulator; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiallergic;
XX      dermatological; antidiabetic; nephrotropic; antithyroid; antianaemic;
XX      cytoprotective; hepatotropic; uropathic; ophthalmological; antiviral;
XX      cytostatic; autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; viral disease;
XX      cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO200000828-A1.
XX
XX      06-JAN-2000.
XX
XX      25-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012820.
XX
XX      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090916P.
XX
XX      (BIOM-) BIOMIRA INC.
XX
XX      Agrawal B, Longenecker BM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-170935/15.
XX
XX      Detecting T-cell activation by measuring the amount of MUC-1 expression
XX      useful for diagnosing or treating autoimmune or inflammatory disorders,
XX      viral disease or cancer.
XX
XX      Example 1; Page 21; 40pp; English.
XX
XX      A method has been developed for detecting T-cell activation by evaluating
XX      the amount of MUC-1 mucin expression in a T-cell compared to a non-
XX      activated control. The method is useful for treating disorders associated
XX      with T-cell activation, using an agent (antibody/antagonist) that
XX      modulates MUC-1 activity. The T-cell activation associated disorders may
XX      be autoimmune or inflammatory disorders (e.g. inflammatory arthritis,
XX      rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, allergies, allergic contact dermatitis,
XX      ankylosing spondylitis, myasthenia gravis, systemic lupus erythematosus,
XX      polyarteritis nodosa, Goodpastures syndrome, isopathic thrombocytopenic
XX      purpura, autoimmune haemolytic anaemia, Grave's disease, rheumatic fever,
XX      pernicious anaemia, insulin-resistant diabetes mellitus, bullous
XX      pemphigus vulgaris, viral myocarditis (Cockeakie B virus response),
XX      autoimmune thyroiditis (Hashimoto's disease), male infertility
XX      (autoimmune), sarcoidosis, allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple
XX      sclerosis, Sjorgens disease, Reiter's disease, Celiac disease,
XX      sympathetic ophthalmia, and primary biliary cirrhosis), viral disease or
XX      cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human MUC-1,
XX      which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX      Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCC 249
XX      3 ATATCGAGAGGCTGCTTCC 21
XX
XX      RESULT 57
XX      AAF92239/c
XX      ID      AAF92239 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX      AAF92239;
XX
XX      15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human IGERB coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 97.
XX

```

```

RESULT 56
AAAG63180
ID      AAAG63180 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX      AAAG63180;
XX
XX      06-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human muc-1 PCR primer #2.
XX
XX      MUC-1; immunosuppression; autoimmune disorder; immune disorder;
XX      inflammatory disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO2000034468-A2.
XX
XX      15-JUN-2000.
XX
XX      09-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029016.
XX
XX      11-DEC-1998; 98US-0111973P.
XX
XX      (BIOM-) BIOMIRA INC.
XX
XX      Agrawal B, Longenecker BM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2000-423418/36.
XX
XX      Use of agent capable of intracellularly inhibiting mucin MUC-1 for
XX      inducing T-cell-based immunosuppression and for treating autoimmune
XX      disorders, transplant rejection and inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX      Example 1; Page 35; 51pp; English.
XX
XX      The present sequence is a PCR primer for the human muc-1 mRNA. It was
XX      used to amplify the sequence in order to determine the expression pattern
XX      of the protein. This showed that MUC-1 is an immunosuppressor, and its
XX      antagonists act to reduce overactive immune responses. Thus, MUC-1
XX      antagonists can be used to treat inflammatory disorders such as
XX      rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, allergic contact dermatitis and
XX      ankylosing spondylitis, autoimmune disorders including myasthenia gravis,
XX      systemic lupus erythematosus, polyarteritis nodosa, Goodpastures
XX      syndrome, isopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, autoimmune haemolytic
XX      anaemia, Graves' disease, rheumatic fever, pernicious anaemia, insulin-
XX      resistant diabetes mellitus, bullous pemphigoid, pemphigus vulgaris,
XX      viral myocarditis, autoimmune thyroiditis, male infertility, sarcoidosis,
XX      allergic encephalomyelitis, multiple sclerosis, Sjorgens disease,
XX      Reiter's disease, Celiac disease, sympathetic ophthalmia and primary
XX      biliary cirrhosis, immune disorders, graft versus host disease and
XX      transplant rejection
XX
XX      Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      3.7%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX      Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX      Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCC 249
XX      3 ATATCGAGAGGCTGCTTCC 21
XX
XX      RESULT 57
XX      AAF92239/c
XX      ID      AAF92239 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX      AAF92239;
XX
XX      15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human IGERB coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 97.
XX

```

XW Human; immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain; IGERB; chromosome 11q13;
 XW allergy; asthma; rhinitis; eczema; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 XW atopy; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200114588-A1.
 XX 01-MAR-2001.
 XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022175.
 XX 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0150423P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA (NAND/) NANDABALAN K.
 PI Denton RR, Kliem SE, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-226623/23.
 XX Novel polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms in immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain gene.
 XX Example 1; Page 77; 88pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC several polymorphic variants of the human immunoglobulin E receptor beta
 CC chain (IGERB). These contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which
 CC may be indicative of a predisposition to atopy, allergy, asthma, rhinitis
 CC and eczema. Also provided are the sequences of probes and primers for use
 CC in identifying the genotype of an individual with regards to the IGERB
 CC gene. The IGERB gene is found at human chromosome 11q13. The sequences
 CC are all useful in therapeutics. The present sequence was used to isolate
 CC the IGERB gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 31 GCTGGGACGAGATGGCCACCA 52
 DB 22 GCTAGGACGAGATGGCCCAACA 1
 RESULT 58
 ACF03722/C
 ID ACF03722 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX ACF03722;
 XX 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer WXR-R3831.
 XX Gene construct; genome modification; higher plant; plant; marker gene;
 KW homologous recombination; cloning site; T-DNA; plant transformation;
 KW monocotyledon; Agrobacterium; gene function analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2003020940-A1.
 XX 13-MAR-2003.
 XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008506.
 XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00258489.
 XX (NIBS) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.

XX Iida S, Terada R, Inagaki Y;
 XX WPI; 2003-332936/31.
 XX A gene construct for modifying the genome of higher plants by homologous
 PT recombination without altering the original locus, comprises marker genes
 PT and cloning sites between the right and left bottom sequences from T-DNA.
 XX Example 5; Page 22; 48pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a gene construct (I) for modifying the
 CC genome of higher plants by homologous recombination. (I) comprises marker
 CC genes and cloning sites between the right bottom sequence (BR) and left
 CC bottom sequence (BL) originating from T-DNA. Also described: (1) a vector
 CC for plant transformation containing any of the constructs, particularly
 CC with a first cloning site for integration into the 5' region in the
 CC homologous recombination of the target gene into the host genome, and a
 CC second cloning site for integration into the 3' region in the homologous
 CC recombination of the target gene into the host genome; and (2) producing
 CC a genome-modified higher plant (especially a monocotyledon) by using
 CC homologous recombination comprising: (i) introducing the vector to a T1
 CC plasmid-containing Agrobacterium; (ii) infecting plant cells, tissues or
 CC calluses produced by Agrobacterium; (iii) selecting cells, tissues or
 CC calluses; (iv) culturing selected cells or tissues into
 CC heterozygously modified plants; and (vi) producing homozygously modified
 CC plants by mating with the heterozygously modified plants. The constructs
 CC are useful for modifying the genome of higher plants by homologous
 CC recombination without altering the original locus, for the analysis of
 CC gene functions, and for clarifying gene expression mechanisms associated
 CC with changes in genomic dynamics. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 372 TTCCTGGACCGCGACGACGCGC 393
 DB 22 TACCTGAACCCCGACGACGACG 1
 RESULT 59
 ADA14342
 ID ADA14342 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX ADA14342;
 XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:40.
 XX cancer; anti-cksl; antisense oligonucleotide; benign lesion; papilloma;
 KW atherosclerosis; psoriasis; autoimmune disease; bacterial infection;
 KW viral infection; HIV; hepatitis; herpes; polychemia; mastocytosis;
 KW csk1 inhibitor; skp2 inhibitor; cytostatic; antisense therapy; sarcoma;
 KW leukaemia; Hodgkin's lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; adenoma; melanoma;
 KW carcinoma; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; skp2;
 KW Cks1; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003068939-A2.
 XX 21-AUG-2003.
 PD 12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004550.
 XX

PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356906P.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 XX Walter AO, Reinhard C, Jefferson AB, Shamoon BP;
 XX WPI; 2003-689667/65.
 DR
 XX Treating cancer, e.g. sarcoma, leukemia, (non-)Hodgkin's lymphoma,
 XX adenomas, melanomas, carcinomas, colon cancer, pancreatic cancer or
 XX cervical cancer, by employing an anti-cks-1 antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 86; 87pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating cancer comprising
 XX using an anti-cks1 antisense oligonucleotide. Also described: (1)
 XX treating benign lesions (e.g. papillomas, atherosclerosis and psoriasis),
 XX autoimmune diseases, bacterial infections, viral infections (e.g. HIV
 XX infections, hepatitis or herpes infections), polythemia or mastocytosis
 XX using the cks1 antisense oligonucleotide or a skp2 inhibitor; (2)
 XX treating cancer using a skp2 inhibitor; (3) cks1 inhibitors comprising a
 XX ribozyme, a protein, a polypeptide, an antibody or a small molecule; (4)
 XX an isolated polynucleotide with a sequence comprising a transcriptional
 XX initiation region and a sequence encoding an antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX (5) a recombinant vector comprising the polynucleotide; and (6)
 XX inhibiting the expression of cks1 or skp2 in a mammalian cell. Cks1 and
 XX Skp2 antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activities, and can be
 XX used in antisense therapy, and as Cks1 and Skp2 inhibitors. The method is
 XX useful for treating cancer, e.g. sarcoma, leukaemia, (non-)Hodgkin's
 XX lymphoma, adenomas, melanomas, carcinomas, colon cancer, pancreatic
 XX cancer, or cervical cancer. The present sequence represents an antisense
 XX oligonucleotide given in the Sequence Listing of the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 82 GCGCAGTGGACATCACCACTC 103
 DB 1 GCGCAGCAGACAAACACGTC 22
 RESULT 60
 ABT03847
 ID ABT03847 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABT03847;
 XX
 XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human RFC40kD gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 368.
 XX
 XX KW Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
 XX transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200240716-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 23-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX PF 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
 XX
 XX PR 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
 XX
 XX PA (CEMI-) CEMINES LLC.
 XX
 XX PI Palm K;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-537346/57.
 XX

PT Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
 PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
 PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
 PT reagents.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 21; 41pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
 XX neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
 XX molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
 XX the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
 XX disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
 XX cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
 XX present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
 XX sequences of markers of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.7%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 51 CACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
 DB 3 CAGTCAGTGAAGTCTCTGCTCT 24
 RESULT 61
 ABL54647/c
 ID ABL54647 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABL54647;
 XX
 XX DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Human p53AIP1 associated PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
 XX
 XX KW Human; p53; p53AIP1; p53-dependent apoptosis-associated; apoptosis;
 XX cytostatic; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200212496-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX PF 02-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP006666.
 XX
 XX PR 03-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00240399.
 XX
 XX PA (UYTY) UNIV TOKYO.
 XX (ONCO-) ONCOTHERAPY SCI INC.
 XX
 XX PI Nakamura Y, Arakawa H;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2002-217192/27.
 XX
 XX PT p53-dependent apoptosis-associated protein and its encoding gene p53AIP1,
 XX used for screening apoptosis mediated remedies for cancer and as
 XX controllers of apoptosis induction.
 XX
 XX PS Example 7; Page 40; 121pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to human p53-dependent apoptosis-associated
 XX protein, p53AIP1 comprising fully defined 806, 777, 2659 nucleotide
 XX sequences (ABL54631-ABL54633 respectively) given in the specification and
 XX the three respectively encoded human p53-dependent apoptosis-associated
 XX proteins having fully defined 124, 86 and 108 amino acid sequences
 XX (AB08837-AB08839 respectively) given in the specification. The protein
 XX and encoded gene have cytostatic activity, are useful in screening for
 XX regulators of apoptosis for subsequent use as cancer treatments. The
 XX present sequence is that of the Human p53AIP1 associated PCR primer,
 XX useful to the invention

```

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 98;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 206 GAAGCAGAGAACTCGG 222
DB 17 GAAGCAGAGAACTTGG 1

RESULT 62
AAX38484/C
ID AAX38484 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX38484;
XX
DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE E. coli SecA antisense oligonucleotide 40.
XX
KW Microorganism inhibitor; antisense; nuclease resistant; treatment;
KW ribonucleotide reductase; secA gene; pathological condition; R1 subunit;
KW antimicrobial agent; crop protection; primer; R2 subunit; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Escherichia coli.
XX
FN WO9902673-A2.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 10-JUL-1998; 98WO-CA000666.
XX
PR 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0052160P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-120874/10.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides complementary to RR or SecA genes - useful to
PT inhibit growth of microorganisms.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; 103pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (AAX38301-
CC X38552) which are nuclease resistant, and comprises about 3-50
CC nucleotides complementary to the ribonucleotide reductase gene or the
CC secA gene of a microorganism. The antisense oligonucleotides are used to
CC treat mammalian pathological conditions mediated by microorganisms. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful as antimicrobial agents in crop
CC protection
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 13 RACTGGGTGACCGAGGCG 32
DB 20 AACTGCTGTGAAGAGGCG 1

RESULT 63
AAA73747/C
ID AAA73747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73747;
XX

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTGGAGCAGCGCGCACCA 288
DB 20 CCTGGAGCCTGGCGGWACCA 1

RESULT 64
AAT38694
ID AAT38694 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT38694;
XX
DT 01-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-tetanus toxin human antibody heavy chain cDNA primer MG-24Vi.
XX
KW Heavy chain; tetanus; toxin; human; monoclonal; antibody; K4.1;
KW hybridoma; immortalisation; in vivo; xenonice; analysis; immunoglobulin;
KW diagnosis; research; therapy; B cell; primer; polymerase chain reaction;
KW amplification; PCR; ss.
XX

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DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer F3 used to amplify part of llama antibodies.
XX
KW Llama; primer; expression library; antibody; immunization; anchor;
KW framework; ss.
XX
OS Lama glama.
XX
FN WO200043507-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 13-JAN-2000; 2000WO-EP000295.
XX
PR 19-JAN-1999; 99EP-00300351.
XX
PA (UNIL ) UNILEVER PLC.
PA (UNIL ) UNILEVER NV.
PA (HIND-) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
XX
PI Frenken LGJ, Van Der Logt CPE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-482910/42.
XX
PT Expression library comprising nucleic acids not cloned from an immunized
PT source, derived from immunoglobulins naturally devoid of light chains,
PT use for producing antibodies specific for a target antigen.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 29; 60pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an expression library comprising
CC synthetic or semi-synthetic nucleic acid sequences, not cloned from an
CC immunized source, where the nucleic acid sequences are derived from
CC mutagenised immunoglobulins that are naturally devoid of light chains.
CC The library is useful for the preparation of antibodies having binding
CC specificity for a target antigen which avoids the need for a donor to
CC of heavy and light chains is avoided, therefore preventing the formation
CC of molecules that are non-functional. The number of hypervariable
CC residues in the binding domain is reduced, allowing a more complete
CC repertoire of possible binding variants to be obtained. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer targeted to anchor regions in llama antibodies.
CC The primers (AAA73745 to AAA73754) amplified the framework regions F1,
CC F2, F2c, F3 and F4. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTGGAGCAGCGCGCACCA 288
DB 20 CCTGGAGCCTGGCGGWACCA 1

RESULT 64
AAT38694
ID AAT38694 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAT38694;
XX
DT 01-JUL-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-tetanus toxin human antibody heavy chain cDNA primer MG-24Vi.
XX
KW Heavy chain; tetanus; toxin; human; monoclonal; antibody; K4.1;
KW hybridoma; immortalisation; in vivo; xenonice; analysis; immunoglobulin;
KW diagnosis; research; therapy; B cell; primer; polymerase chain reaction;
KW amplification; PCR; ss.
XX

```

OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
PH	Location/Qualifiers
FT	21
FT	modified_base
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= i
XX	
XX	WO9634096-A1.
PN	
XX	
XX	31-OCT-1996.
PX	
XX	
PF	28-APR-1995; 95WO-US005500.
PP	
XX	
PR	28-APR-1995; 95WO-US005500.
XX	
PA	(CELL-) CELL GENESYS INC.
XX	
XX	Kucherlapati R, Jakobovits A, Klapholz S, Brenner DG, Capon DJ;
PI	
XX	WPI; 1996-497628/49.
DR	
XX	
PT	Antibody contg. fully human variable region specifically reactive with
PT	antigen - prepd. by immunisation of non-human animal incapable of
PT	producing endogenous immunoglobulin (ig), but capable of producing human
PT	ig.
XX	
XX	Example 7; Page 28; 64pp; English.
PS	
XX	
CC	The present sequence is a primer for the PCR amplification of the cDNA
CC	encoding the heavy chain of the anti-tetanus toxin (Tt) human monoclonal
CC	antibody (WAb) K4.1, which was secreted by the hybridoma K4.1 and
CC	obtained by immortalising B cells from xenomice (containing integrated
CC	human DNA from the immunoglobulin locus) immunised with Tt. The Mab can
CC	be used for analysis, diagnosis, research and therapy, particularly for
CC	human therapeutic, and in vivo diagnostic applications
CC	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
	Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
	Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps
QY	263 GGTCACCTGGAGCAGCGCGG 283
Db	3 GGTCAGCTGCAGCAGTCNGG 23

RESULT 65
AAA06862
ID AAA06862 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAA06862;
XX
XX
XX
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Universal human VH primer, MG-30.
XX
XX IGG1; immunoglobulin G; FcRn receptor; FcRb; VH region;
KW heavy chain variable region; serum half life; monoclonal antibody;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200009560-A2.
PN
XX
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
PD
XX
XX
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018777.
PF
XX
XX 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096868P.
PR
XX
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
PA
XX
XX

PI Gallo M, Junghans R, Foord O;
XX
XX MPI; 2000-224282/19.
XX
XX
XX Modifying antibody half life by linking the antibody to an FcRn binding
XX domain.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 47; 79pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to modification of the half-life of an antibody.
XX The method of the invention comprises physically linking an antibody
XX which contains an FcRn receptor binding moiety (hinge, CH2 and CH3
XX domains) to a second FcRn binding moiety. IgG (immunoglobulin G)
XX molecules are protected from degradation by the endosomal FcRn/FcRn
XX receptors, which gives them a relatively extended serum half-life
XX relative to other serum proteins. The presence of a second FcRn binding
XX moiety further extends the serum half-life of an antibody. By increasing
XX the serum half life of an antibody, the amount of antibody needed in
XX clinical treatments is lowered. This could significantly lower costs for
XX treatment, and lead to less frequent hospital visits as fewer doses are
XX required, thereby increasing the quality of life for patients, and
XX potentially reducing the likelihood of toxicity. The technology can also
XX be adapted to extend the serum half life of other proteins, in addition
XX to antibodies. Sequences AAA06862-A06863 represent PCR primers used in an
XX exemplification of the present invention to amplify cDNA generated from
XX human monoclonal antibody poly(A+) mRNA expressed in XenoMice. The PCR
XX products were then cloned into pCRII and sequenced
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAGGGCGG 283
XX Db 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAGTCNGG 23
XX
XX
XX RESULT 56
XX AAA46857
XX ID AAA46857 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA46857;
XX
XX DT 03-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Universal human VH primer MG-30.
XX
XX KW Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen-4; CTLA-4; antibody; immune system;
XX hyperimmunity disorder; autoimmune disease; diabetes; graft rejection;
XX proliferative disorder; cancer; immunodeficient disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 21
XX FT FT /*tag= a
XX FT FT /mod_base= i
XX FT FT /note= "inosine"
XX
XX EN WO200037504-A2.
XX
XX PD 29-JUN-2000.
XX
XX PF 23-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030895.
XX
XX PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113647P.
XX
XX PA (PFIZ) PFIZER INC.
XX PA (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX PI Hanson DC, Neveu MJ, Mueller EE, Hanke JH, Gilman SC, Davis CG;

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PI Corvalan JR;
XX WPI; 2000-442647/38.
XX Novel antibodies capable of binding cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen (CTLA)
PT -4 containing specified heavy and light chain sequences, useful for
PT treating, e.g. immune disorders.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 66; 157pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used to amplify a
CC fragment of the gene encoding a heavy chain of human antibodies against
CC cytotoxic T-lymphocyte antigen (CTLA)-4. The specification describes an
CC synthetic antibody which is capable of binding CTLA-4. The antibody is
CC composed of a heavy chain variable region, comprising a modified
CC contiguous sequence from a FRI-FR3 sequence encoded by a human VR3-33
CC family gene. The modifications are contained in CDR1, CDR2 and/or
CC framework regions. The antibodies may be used to inhibit CTLA-4 and down-
CC regulate the immune system to treat hyperimmunity disorders (e.g.
CC autoimmune disease, diabetes and graft rejection) and proliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer). CTLA-4 stimulatory agents may be used to up-
CC regulate immune system to up-regulate immunodeficient disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAGCGG 283
DB 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAGTCNGG 23
RESULT 67
ACD10944
ID ACD10944 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ACD10944;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Human epidermal growth factor receptor (EGF-r) antibody PCR primer #1.
XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGF-r; primer; ss; cytostatic;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; tyrosine phosphorylation; EGF-2;
XX EGF-r degradation; vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; tumour;
XX endothelial cell; threonine phosphorylation; autoimmune disease; colon;
XX inflammation; lung; cancer; PCR.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002173629-A1.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1998; 98US-00187693.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851362.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00162280.
XX
XX (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.
XX (YANG/) YANG X.
XX (GALL/) GALLO M.
XX (JIA/) JIA X.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Yang X, Gallo M, Jia X;
XX WPI; 2003-328430/31.
XX Fully human monoclonal antibodies that bind to epidermal growth factor
XX PT receptors, useful in cancer therapy.
XX

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PS Example 3; Page 17; 100pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an antibody that binds to an epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (EGF-r) and exhibits inhibition of tyrosine
CC phosphorylation of EGF-2, the degradation of EGF-r, the EGF induced
CC degradation of EGF-r, vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF)
CC production by tumour cells (by greater than 50%) and endothelial cells
CC (by greater than 40%) and also protects threonine phosphorylation of EGF-
CC r and a 63KD protein. The antibody is internalised with EGF-r. The
CC antibody may be used for treating tumours such as lung tumours and colon
CC tumours and for treating inflammation and autoimmune diseases. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA molecules encoding
CC human EGF-r receptor antibodies of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAGCGG 283
DB 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAGTCNGG 23
RESULT 68
ADE28495
ID ADE28495 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADE28495;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Universal human VH PCR primer MG-30.
XX
XX anti-CD40 monoclonal antibody; CD40; cytostatic; virucide; antibacterial;
XX immunostimulant; anti-HIV; hyperproliferative; cancer; viral;
XX bacterial infection; immunodeficiency; neutropenia; HIV; gene therapy;
XX human; PCR; primer; ss; universal; VH; MG-30.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040170-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 08-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036107.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0348980P.
XX
XX (PFIZ ) PFIZER PROD INC.
XX (ABGE-) ABGENIX INC.
XX
XX Bedian V, Gladue RP, Corvalan J, Jia X, Feng X;
XX WPI; 2003-441521/41.
XX
XX New chimeric or human monoclonal antibody or its antigen-binding portion
XX that specifically binds to and activates human CD40, useful for enhancing
XX an immune response in a human, or treating cancer, HIV, neutropenia or
XX viral infections.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 118; 177pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel chimeric or human monoclonal antibody or
XX its antigen-binding portion that specifically binds to and activates
XX human CD40. The anti-CD40 antibody of the invention demonstrates
XX cytostatic, virucide, antibacterial, immunostimulant and anti-HIV
XX activities and may be useful for treating a hyperproliferative disorder
XX such as cancer, viral and bacterial infection or genetic, primary or
XX combined immunodeficiency conditions including neutropenia or HIV
XX infection. The anti-CD40 antibodies may also be useful for detecting
XX in a biological sample in vitro or in vivo, as well as during gene

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CC therapy procedures. The current sequence is that of the human anti-CD40
 CC antibody-related PCR primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.6%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 263 GGTCACTGAGGAGGCGG 283
 |||||
 Db 3 GGTGAGTGGAGGAGTGGG 23

RESULT 69
 AAT32459
 ID AAT32459 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAT32459;
 XX DT 02-DEC-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Primer (P94in13) for localisation of calpain large subunit 1 gene.
 XX KW Calpain; subunit; calcium; protease; mutation; treatment; detection;
 XX KW identification; diagnosis; ling girle muscular dystrophy; LGMD2;
 XX KW calcium activated neutral protease; CAMP; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FN W09616175-A2.
 XX PD 30-MAY-1996.
 XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-EP004575.
 XX PR 22-NOV-1994; 94EP-00402668.
 XX PA (ASFR-) ASSOC FR CONTRE MYOPATHIES.
 XX PI Beckmann J, Richard I;
 XX PT WPI; 1996-268611/27.
 XX DR Human novel Calpain large subunit 1 gene encoding a calcium dependent
 FT protease - used to develop prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of limb
 FT -girle muscular dystrophy 2 disease.
 XX PS Claim 16; Page 8; 66pp; English.

CC The calpain large subunit 1 gene located on chromosome 15 codes for a
 CC calcium activated neutral protease (CAMP3) belonging to the calpain
 CC family. Mutations in the gene induce limb-girle muscular dystrophy
 CC (LGMD) 2 disease. The gene, and fragments of it, can be used in the
 CC prevention, treatment, diagnosis and detection of a predisposition to
 CC LGMD2 disease. Eight primers (AAT32456-63) were used to localise the
 CC calpain large subunit 1 gene. The results positioned the gene in a region
 CC previously defined as 15q15.1-q21.1

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 363 TTCCTCACTTCCTG 377
 |||||
 Db 7 TTCCTCACTTCCTG 21

RESULT 70
 AAT94027/C
 ID AAT94027 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.

XX AC

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 01-APR-1998 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 2 used to isolate the missing 5' sequence of rat cMOAT.

XX Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter protein;
 KW cMOAT protein; ATP-binding cassette transporter family; ABC transporter;
 KW hepatobiliary excretion; multidrug resistance-associated protein;
 KW cMOAT protein activity; multidrug resistance-related protein; MDR-1;
 KW Dubin-Johnson disease; Rotor disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Rattus sp.

XX FN W097311111-A2.

XX PD 28-AUG-1997.

XX PF 21-FEB-1997; 97WO-NL000079.

XX PR 22-FEB-1996; 96EP-00200460.

XX {INTR-} INTROGENE BV.
 PA (MEDI-) ACAD MEDISCH CENT AMSTERDAM.
 PA (HEIN-) HET NEDERLANDS KANKER INST.

XX PI Oude Elferink RPJ, Paulusma CC, Bosma PJ, Borst P, Evers R;
 XX PI Kool M;
 XX WPI; 1997-435163/40.

XX DR DNA encoding human and rat canalicular multispecific organic anion
 PT transporter proteins - useful for diagnosis and treatment of Dubin-
 PT Johnson disease and Rotor disease.

XX Example 1; Page 16; 106pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAT94026-27 were used in a nested PCR reaction to isolate the
 CC missing 5' sequence of cDNA encoding a novel canalicular multispecific
 CC organic anion transporter (cMOAT) protein, isolated from a human lambda
 CC ctil liver cDNA library. The protein is a new member of the ATP-binding
 CC cassette (ABC) transporter family. The ATP dependent cMOAT may be a
 CC system mediates hepatobiliary excretion in the liver. cMOAT may be a
 CC liver-specific homologue of multidrug resistance-associated protein. The
 CC nucleic acids are used to provide cells with cMOAT protein activity.
 CC cMOAT protein activity in cells can be enhanced by increasing the level
 CC of glutathione, glucuronide and/or sulphate. Antisense constructs,
 CC especially derived from another multidrug resistance (MDR)-related
 CC protein, e.g. MDR-1, to the nucleic acids and vectors can be used to
 CC decrease the level of cMOAT in a cell. The nucleic acids and proteins can
 CC be used especially in diagnosis of Dubin-Johnson disease, Rotor disease
 CC or another disease involving cMOAT. The cMOAT gene may also be used as a
 CC selectable marker gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 393 GCCAAGAGGTTCTTACGTGAT 415
 |||||
 Db 23 GCCAAGAGGTTCTTCTGTGT 1

RESULT 71
 AAD25481
 ID AAD25481 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX AAD25481;
 AC AAD25481;

```

XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT Probe #18 used in ap2 assay for antagonist.
DE
XX
XX Benzoxazinone derivative; glucose metabolism; lipid metabolism; NIDDM;
KW PPAR gamma; peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma; therapy;
KW non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; nephropathy; neuropathy; PCOS;
KW atherosclerosis; retinopathy; polycystic ovary syndrome; hypertension;
KW ischaemia; obesity; heart disease; irritable bowel disorder; stroke;
KW reduced insulin sensitivity; inflammation; cataract; ap2 mRNA; probe; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200187860-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015320.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203859P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853798.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Rybczynski PJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082970/11.
XX
XX Use of benzoxazinone derivatives for treating a subject suffering from a
PT disorder in glucose and lipid metabolism such as non-insulin dependant
PT diabetes mellitus or obesity.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 34; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to benzoxazinone derivatives useful as peroxisome
CC proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) gamma modulators. The invention
CC also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising benzoxazinone
CC derivatives and methods for treating the onset of a disorder in glucose
CC and lipid metabolism, preferably a condition of reduced insulin
CC sensitivity such as non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus (NIDDM),
CC obesity, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, atherosclerosis,
CC polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), hypertension, ischaemia, stroke, heart
CC diseases, irritable bowel disorder, inflammation and cataract. The
CC present sequence is a probe designed to anneal to the ap2 mRNA and
CC function in the bDNA mRNA detection system. This probe used in the ap2
CC assay for antagonist which is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 352 TCTACAGCGACTTCCTCACTTTC 374
DB 1 TCTGCAGTGCATTCGTCAAATTC 23
RESULT 72
AAI68021
ID AAI68021 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAI68021;
AC
XX
XX 13-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX ap2 mRNA specific oligonucleotide probe.
DE
XX
XX Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor gamma; benzoxazinone; NIDDM;
KW non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; antidiabetic; anorectic;
KW nephrotropic; ophthalmological; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;

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KW hypotensive; vasotropic; cerebroprotective; cardiant; antiinflammatory;
KW PPARgamma; probe; ap2; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200187861-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015377.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203861P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854368.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Demarest KT, Combs DW, Rybczynski PJ, Turchi IJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-082971/11.
XX
XX Use of benzoxazinone derivatives for treating a subject suffering from a
PT condition associated with peroxisome proliferator activated receptor
PT gamma activity e.g. non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus and obesity.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 29; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides methods of treating a subject suffering from a
CC condition associated with peroxisome proliferator activated receptor
CC gamma (PPARGamma) activity that involves administering a benzoxazinone
CC compound of a specified formula to the subject. The method is useful for
CC treating and inhibiting in a subject the onset of a condition associated
CC with PPARgamma activity such as a condition of reduced insulin
CC sensitivity, non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus, obesity,
CC nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy, atherosclerosis, polycystic ovary
CC syndrome, hypertension, ischemia, stroke, heart diseases, irritable bowel
CC disorder, inflammation and cataract. Sequences AAI68004-023 represent
CC oligonucleotide probes specific for ap2 used in ap2 mRNA assay for
CC antagonists
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 352 TCTACAGCGACTTCCTCACTTTC 374
DB 1 TCTGCAGTGCATTCGTCAAATTC 23
RESULT 73
AAD24705
ID AAD24705 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAD24705;
AC
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Probe #18, used in ap2 assay for antagonist.
DE
XX
XX 4h-Benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one compound; glucose metabolism; lipid metabolism;
KW PPAR gamma; peroxisome proliferator activated receptor; therapy; NIDDM;
KW non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; nephropathy; neuropathy; stroke;
KW atherosclerosis; retinopathy; polycystic ovary syndrome; hypertension;
KW ischaemia; obesity; heart disease; irritable bowel disorder; cataract;
KW anorectic; nephrotropic; ophthalmological; cytostatic; hypotensive;
KW vasotropic; cerebroprotective; cardiant; antiinflammatory; probe;
KW ap2 mRNA; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO200187862-A2.
XX

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```

PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015383.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-0203860P.
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854302.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX
XX Burris TP, Combs DW, Rybczynski PJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-055671/07.
XX
XX Use of 4h-benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one derivatives for treating a subject
XX suffering from a disorder in glucose and lipid metabolism e.g. non-
XX insulin dependant diabetes mellitus and obesity.
XX
XX Example 38; Page 58; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The patent discloses 4h-Benzo(1,4)oxazin-3-one compounds which are useful
XX as peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) gamma agonists and
XX antagonists. The invention also relates to compositions comprising such
XX compounds and methods for treating or inhibiting the onset of a disorder
XX in glucose and lipid metabolism, preferably a condition of reduced
XX insulin sensitivity, such as non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
XX (NIDDM), obesity, atherosclerosis, nephropathy, neuropathy, retinopathy,
XX polycystic ovary syndrome, hypertension, ischaemia, stroke, heart
XX diseases, irritable bowel disorder, inflammation and cataract. The
XX present DNA sequence is a probe which is designed to anneal to ap2 mRNA
XX and function in the bDNA mRNA detection system. This probe is used in ap2
XX assay for antagonist in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 352 TCTCAGCGACTTCCTCAATTTC 374
XX ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
XX Db 1 TCTGCGAGTCTCTGCTCAATTTC 23
XX
XX RESULT 74
XX ADD43640
XX ID ADD43640 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD43640;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide duplex Seq ID94 related to biological interactions.
XX
XX KW monitoring biological interaction; modified aptamer;
XX phosphorothioate agonist; phosphorothioate aptamer;
XX immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
XX cytostatic; anti-HIV; antiarteriosclerotic; virucide; neuroprotective;
XX functional proteomics; nuclear factor kappa-B; NF-kappaB; toxic shock;
XX sepsis; rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; asbestos lung disease; Hodgkin's disease;
XX prostate cancer; ventilator induced lung injury; cancer; AIDS;
XX human cutaneous T cell lymphoma; lymphoid malignancy;
XX HTLV-1 induced adult T-cell leukaemia; atherosclerosis; cytomegalovirus;
XX herpes simplex virus; JCV; SV-40; rhinovirus; influenza;
XX neurological disorder; lymphoma; ds.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN WO2003050290-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025049.
XX
XX PF

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XX PR 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334887P.
XX
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX Gorenstein D, Luxon BA, Herzog N, Yang XB;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-513977/48.
XX
XX New apparatus with a substrate and a modified nucleotide aptamer for
XX monitoring biological interactions, useful for diagnosing and treating NF
XX -kB aptamer-related diseases, such as toxic shock, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX cancer and AIDS.
XX
XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 94; 67pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel apparatus for monitoring biological
XX interaction which comprises a substrate and a modified aptamer attached
XX to the substrate, where a target molecule or its portion, contacted with
XX the modified aptamer under conditions to allow formation of a complex
XX between the modified aptamer and the target molecule or its portion, is
XX detected. The invention may be useful in developing phosphorothioate
XX agonists or antagonists which may have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,
XX antirheumatic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, cytostatic, anti-HIV,
XX antiarteriosclerotic, virucide or neuroprotective activities. The methods
XX and apparatus of the present invention are useful for monitoring
XX biological interactions and in functional proteomics. As an example,
XX nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kappaB) aptamers can be used in diagnosing and
XX treating NF-kappaB aptamer-related diseases, such as toxic shock, sepsis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, generalised inflammatory bowel
XX disease, asbestos lung diseases, Hodgkin's disease, prostate cancer,
XX ventilator induced lung injury, general cancer, AIDS, human cutaneous T
XX cell lymphoma, lymphoid malignancies, HTLV-1 induced adult T-cell
XX leukaemia, atherosclerosis, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex virus, JCV,
XX SV-40, rhinovirus, influenza, neurological disorders and lymphomas. The
XX present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide duplex which was used
XX during the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.5%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 132 CTGCGCCCGCTCGCGTGAGGC 154
XX ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
XX Db 1 CTGTTCCAGCTGCGGTGGGGC 23
XX
XX RESULT 75
XX AAZ31792
XX ID AAZ31792 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAZ31792;
XX
XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20741.
XX
XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US5981732-A.
XX
XX PD 09-NOV-1999.
XX
XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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XX Cowsert LM;
PI WPI; 1999-633376/54.
DR Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.
XX Claim 11; Col 38; 38pp; English.
PS This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha
CC -13, such as cancer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 105 GACCGGACCGGAGGAG 122
Db 1 GACCGGACCGGAGGAG 18
RESULT 76
AA12163
ID AA12163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AA12163;
XX
XX 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
DT
DE E. coli ilvC gene PCR primer panE2.
XX
XX PCR primer; panthothenic acid; ketopanthoate reductase; panE gene;
KW vitamin; cosmetic; medicine; nutrition; ilvC gene; panB gene; panC gene;
KW panD gene; avtA gene; ss.
XX
XX Escherichia coli.
XX
XX DE19846499-A1.
XX
XX 20-APR-2000.
XX
XX 09-OCT-1998; 98DE-01046499.
XX
XX 09-OCT-1998; 98DE-01046499.
XX
XX (DEGS) DEGUSSA-HUELS AG.
XX
XX Elischewski F, Kalinowski J, Puehler A, Dusch N, Dohmen J;
PI Farwick M, Thierbach G;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-304637/27.
XX
XX Production of microorganisms that overproduce panthothenic acid, useful as
PT vitamin in e.g. foods or medicines, by overexpressing sequences that
PT encode ketopanthoate reductase.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 9; 24pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for the production, and
CC improvement, of panthothenic acid (1)-producing microorganisms by
CC amplifying (particularly overexpressing) sequences (1) that encode
CC ketopanthoate reductase (KPR), specifically the panE gene, either
CC individually or together. Optionally the ilvC gene is also amplified. (1)
CC is a vitamin used in cosmetics, medicine and human or animal nutrition.
CC The method provides increased yields of (1), e.g. 35-40 mug/ml for the
CC most productive strains. AA12160-AA12171 represent PCR primers used to

CC amplify the ilvC gene, panE gene, panB gene, panC gene, panD gene and the
CC avtA gene which are used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 61 AGTCTCTGCACCTACGAGG 78
Db 3 AGTCTCTGCACCTACGAGG 20
RESULT 77
AAZ95323
ID AAZ95323 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ95323;
AC
XX 31-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Human mtPEPCK phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:11.
DE
XX Human; mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; PEPCK-M; PCK2;
KW PEPCK-mitochondrial; mtPEPCK; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation;
KW phosphorothioate; inhibition; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6030837-A.
XX
XX 29-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX McKay R, Cowsert LM, Butler MM;
PI WPI; 2000-205209/18.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase useful for treating a
PT human with a mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase-associated
PT disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.
PS
XX
XX AAZ95320 to AAZ95359 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate
CC carboxykinase (also known as PEPCK-mitochondrial; PEPCK-M; PCK2 and
CC mtPEPCK), where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridize with and
CC inhibit the expression of human mtPEPCK. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can be used for inhibiting the expression of mtPEPCK in human cells or
CC tissues in vitro and can also be used for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a condition or
CC disease associated with expression of mtPEPCK. They can also be used in
CC diagnostics and as research reagents in sandwich and other assays
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.5%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 123 TACGGCATGCTGGCCCGC 140
|||
pB 3 TACGGCATGATGGCCAGC 20

RESIT.T 78

ABZ85267/c
ABZ85267 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

AC ABZ95267.

17-0000-2003 (first entry)

Human Communication

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction; antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy; lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; broncho-
lung inflammation: respiratory disease: ds.

XX
KW
Tung THE TAMPAR

OS Homo sapiens.
YY

PN WO200285308-A2.
yy

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002;

PR 24-APR-2001;

PA (EPIG-) EPIG-

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

[illegible]

DR
YY
WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or ubiquinone.

Claim 15: SEO ID NO 509: 872pp: English:

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an anti-inflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published/pct/sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published/pct/sequences)

Sequence 20 BP: 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.5%: Score 14.8: DB 1: Length 20:

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. NO: 1.5e+02;
Matches 16. Conservative 0. Mismatches 2.

RESULT 80

ID AAA49039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAA49039:

3.5%: score 14.8: DB 1: Length 21: Overview Match

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. NO. 2.1e+02;
Matches 10; Concomitance 0; Mismatches 2; Indels

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RESULT 80

AAA49039 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

XX
XC
BBA49039.

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XX 10-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DE Degenerate primer #3 targeted to T.thermophilus HB8 DNA ligase gene.
DE Thermostable ligase; bacterial; fungal; viral; infection;
KW cancer genetic disease; PCR primer; antisense; ss.
XX Thermus thermophilus.
XX WO200026381-A2.
XX 11-MAY-2000.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99WO-US025437.
XX 30-OCT-1999; 98US-0106461P.
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Barany F, Cao W, Tong J;
XX WPI; 2000-451622/39.
XX New thermostable DNA ligase for sealing a ligation junction between
PT oligonucleotide probes and the target sequence.
XX Example 2; Page 24; 55pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the Thermus sp. AK16D DNA ligase enzyme.
CC This thermostable ligase has 100 fold higher fidelity than T4 ligase and
CC 6 fold higher fidelity than Thermus thermophilus ligase. The present
CC sequence is the degenerate antisense primer #3 corresponding to amino
CC acids 641-647 of the T.thermophilus HB8 DNA ligase gene. This primer was
CC used to amplify DNA ligase gene fragments from various Thermus strains.
CC The high specificity and thermostability of Thermus sp. AK16D ligase
CC makes it useful for use in ligase based linear signal amplification,
CC known as LAMP/PCR. Ligation of suitable oligonucleotide probes can be
CC disrupted by hybridisation mismatches. This feature may be used to detect
CC infectious diseases (for example bacterial, fungal or viral infection),
CC genetic diseases and cancer
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 63.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 6;
OY 282 GGCACCAAGCTGCTGAAGG 300
DB 20 GGSRSCTAATYTBGAGGAGG 2
RESULT 81
AAT51423
ID AAT51423 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX AAT51423;
XX 01-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX Primer Nco-HPT5.
XX Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; amplify; E. coli; GDP-2 promoter;
KW Agaricus bisporus; hygromycin B phosphotransferase; hpt gene; luciferase;
KW homobasidiomycetes; metabolite; enzyme production; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9502691-A2.
XX 26-JAN-1995.
XX

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PP 13-JUL-1994; 94WO-NL000164.
XX 13-JUL-1993; 93WO-NL000149.
XX (ATOP-) ATO-DLO INST AGROTECHNOLOGISCH ONDERZOEK.
PA (CNCC-) CNC COOPERATIVE NEDERLANDSE CHAMPIGNONK.
XX Mooibroek A, Van De Rhee MD, Huizing HJ, Rats PH;
XX WPI; 1995-067335/09.
XX Production of stably transformed homo-basidiomycetes - with altered
PT genetic characteristics for e.g. commercial production of enzymes.
XX Claim 37; Page 27; 86pp; English.
XX AAT51423-T51435 represent amplification primers used in the construction
CC of an E. coli hygromycin B phosphotransferase (hpt) gene containing
CC vector of the invention. The vector these sequences were used to
CC construct also contained a luciferase gene. The hpt gene used in the
CC vector, is used as a dominant selectable marker. The hpt gene has
CC preferably been modified, to provide increased resistance to hygromycin
CC in comparison to the wild type gene. In the vector, the hpt gene is under
CC the control of a promoter (such as the GDP-2 promoter) that is native to
CC Agaricus bisporus. The vector can then be used in the production of a
CC stably transformed homobasidiomycetes. Using this vector, the selection
CC marker, and donor DNA are integrated into the homobasidiomycetes, and
CC expressed at a level which allows direct selection, and stable
CC maintenance of the transformed cells. Previously, the donor DNA was not
CC both integrated and expressed at high enough levels for direct selection
CC and stable maintenance to be possible. The transformed homobasidiomycetes
CC can then be used for the commercial production of substances, such as
CC enzymes and metabolites
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 17; Conservative 0;
OY 90 GACATCACCAAGCTGCTGAAGG 110
DB 1 GACATCACCATGCTGAATC 21
RESULT 82
AAT26124/c
ID AAT26124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAT26124;
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX Human polymorphic region 313.
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9841648-A2.
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA

```


CC The specification describes recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
 CC particles and viral vectors which express heterologous genes or mutated
 CC RSV genes. The RSV particles comprise a RSV antigenome or genome
 CC containing at least one functional deletion in an M2 gene, or encode
 CC antigenic polypeptides of both RSV-A and RSV-B, or contain a L gene
 CC mutation. The recombinant RSV particles can be used to produce vaccines,
 CC e.g. bivalent vaccine against RSV-A and RSV-B, or RSV and influenza.
 CC Recombinant RSV vaccines can also be constructed for viruses such as HIV-
 CC 1, HIV-2 and HBV, by constructing a RSV comprising a heterologous
 CC sequence from these organisms. The present oligonucleotide was used to
 CC construct the ribozyme/T7 terminator sequence, which was construct
 CC vectors which are used in the course of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 GCTGGGACCAAGATGGCCACC 51
 |||||
 Db 21 GCTGGGACCAATGCCGCCACC 1

RESULT 85

AA335043
 ID AAX35043 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAX35043;

DT 01-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide used to construct recombinant RSV vaccines.

KW Respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; viral vector; mutated RSV gene; HBV;
 KW RSV antigenome; functional deletion; M2 gene; RSV-A; RSV-B; antigen;
 KW L gene mutation; vaccine; bivalent vaccine; influenza; HIV-1; HIV-2; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

FN WO9915631-A1.

PD 01-APR-1999.

PF 28-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020230.

PR 26-SEP-1997; 97US-0060153P.

PR 04-MAY-1998; 98US-0084133P.

PR 12-JUN-1998; 98US-0089207P.

PA (AVIR-) AVIRON INC.

PI Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;

DR WPI; 1999-244413/20.

PT Recombinant respiratory syncytial viruses.

PS Example 6; Page 35; 85pp; English.

CC The specification describes recombinant respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)
 CC particles and viral vectors which express heterologous genes or mutated
 CC RSV genes. The RSV particles comprise a RSV antigenome or genome
 CC containing at least one functional deletion in an M2 gene, or encode
 CC antigenic polypeptides of both RSV-A and RSV-B, or contain a L gene
 CC mutation. The recombinant RSV particles can be used to produce vaccines,
 CC e.g. bivalent vaccine against RSV-A and RSV-B, or RSV and influenza.
 CC Recombinant RSV vaccines can also be constructed for viruses such as HIV-
 CC 1, HIV-2 and HBV, by constructing a RSV comprising a heterologous
 CC sequence from these organisms. The present oligonucleotide was used to
 CC construct the ribozyme/T7 terminator sequence, which was construct
 CC vectors which are used in the course of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 GCTGGGACCAAGATGGCCACC 51
 |||||
 Db 1 GCTGGGACCAATGCCGCCACC 21

RESULT 86

AA33282
 ID AAA53282 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAA53282;

DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)

DT 05-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Neisseria gonorrhoeae Fabi PCR primer Gc8.

KW Fabi; enoyl-ACP reductase; DHDPE resistance; infection; PCR primer; ss.

OS Neisseria gonorrhoeae.

FN WO200024932-A1.

PD 04-MAY-2000.

PF 23-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022118.

PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0105965P.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX Dunham SA, Olson E;

XX WPI; 2000-350764/30.

XX Characterizing drug-target interactions and identifying genetic mutations
 PT that confer resistance to antibacterial compounds.

PS Disclosure; Page 23; 55pp; English.

CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for the coding sequence for enoyl-
 CC ACP reductase (Fabi) from Neisseria gonorrhoeae. The protein was used to
 CC create a number of mutants which can be used to determine the targets of
 CC antibacterial compounds and understand how the target and compound
 CC interacts. This in turn is useful for identifying other antibacterial
 CC agents. The Fabi sequence is particularly useful for generating
 CC dihydroxydiphenylether (DHDPE) resistant strains of N. gonorrhoeae,
 CC Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Actinobacter, E. coli,
 CC Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,
 CC Enterococcus faecalis, Enterococcus faecium, Bacillus subtilis and
 CC Helicobacter pylori, which can then be used to determine how to fight
 CC infection by these bacteria. This primer was used to create random
 CC mutations in the Fabi coding sequence. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to
 CC standardise OS field)

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGCGCGGCAC 286
 |||||
 Db 1 GCACCTGCAGCAATGGGTAC 21

RESULT 87

AA248457

```

ID AA248457 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA248457;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid fragment used in detection of microorganisms.
XX
KW Microorganism; virus; polymerase chain reaction; food; cosmetic;
KW clinical diagnostic; molecular beacon; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO9963112-A2.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 18-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010940.
XX
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086025P.
PR 17-MAY-1999; 99US-00086025.
XX
PA (HUNT-) HUNT WESSON INC.
XX
PI Ronick TL, Fraser MS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086985/07.
XX
PT Detection of microorganisms and viruses, for use in the food and cosmetic
PT industries and for clinical diagnostics.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 38; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a novel in vitro method for the detection of
CC microorganisms and viruses. The method comprises: (1) forming a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) mixture by combining a predetermined
CC volume of a sample to be tested for the presence of a nucleic acid
CC sequence comprising 5'-TAGAGC-3', known amounts of a first primer
CC comprising 5'-GCTAGGTCCTCAAGT-3', and a second primer comprising 5'-
CC AGACGCTCCAC-3', and PCR reagents; (2) forming a PCR product by
CC cycling the PCR mixture to amplify the nucleic acid sequence, if present,
CC to replicate and attain 0.25-10000mg nucleotide product/mul mixture; (3)
CC adding a probe containing DNA comprising 5'-GGTGGTGTCTTCAAGCCACC-3' to
CC the PCR mixture or to the PCR product to cause the DNA to hybridize with
CC the nucleic acid sequence, if present, and change the conformation of the
CC probe; and (4) determining whether or not bacteria are present in the
CC sample by detecting the conformational change of the probe, a
CC conformational change indicating the presence of bacteria in the sample.
CC The methods can be used for the detection of viruses and microorganisms,
CC including bacteria, yeast, molds and protista. They can be used in the
CC food and cosmetic industry and in clinical diagnostics. Using the method
CC it is not necessary to remove non-hybridized probe from the system
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 31 GCTGGGCGAGATGGCCACC 51
Db 1 GGTGGCTGAGATAGCCACC 21
RESULT 88
AAA95400/C
ID AAA95400 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA95400;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat Shh-N coding sequence PCR primer #2.

```

```

XX
KW Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
PN WO200058451-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
CC Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as
CC Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein
CC sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine
CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.
CC The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-
CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and
CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which
CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 230 CAAATCGGAGGCTGCTTCCC 250
Db 21 CAAATCTGAGCGCTGATCCC 1
RESULT 89
AAF97581/C
ID AAF97581 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97581;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2342.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,a)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX

```

PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA (WHD) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GG, McCarthy JJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Example; Page 207; 242pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 345 CGGCTGCTCTACAGCGACTTC 365
Db 21 CGGAGTTCAGCGACTTC 1
|||||

RESULT 90
AAF25449/c
ID AAF25449 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF25449;
XX
XX
DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide used to construct a ribozyme/T7 terminator sequence.
XX
XX RSV; RSV strain A2; RSV subgroup A; virus accessory gene; vaccine; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200108703-A1.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021079.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00368076.
XX
XX (AVIR-) AVIRON.
XX
XX Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-191424/19.
XX
XX Infectious respiratory syncytial virus particle, useful for producing
PT vaccines, comprises a viral genome or antigenome with a deletion in an

PT accessory gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 34; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAF25449-59 were used to construct a ribozyme/T7
CC terminator sequence, which was then ligated to the ends of the cDNA of
CC respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). The specification describes an
CC infectious RSV particle comprising an RSV (antigenome) that has at least
CC one functional deletion in a virus accessory gene. Especially, the genome
CC contains the reverse complement of a mRNA-encoding sequence linked to a
CC polymerase-binding site (PBS) of an RSV. The RSV particles of the
CC invention are useful for preparing attenuated, live vaccines, including
CC those that express heterologous gene products (particularly from another
CC strain of RSV, some other virus or pathogen, cellular protein or tumor
CC antigen). Also negative-strand RSV RNA templates can be used to express
CC heterologous gene products (e.g. viral proteins or ribozymes for
CC prevention or treatment of disease) in cells and/or to rescue
CC heterologous genes in virus particles
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 31 GCTGGGACGAGGATGCCACC 51
Db 21 GCTGGGACCATGCCGCCACC 1
|||||

RESULT 91
ABK96224/c
ID ABK96224 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK96224;
XX
XX 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Respiratory syncytial virus genome construction oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; attenuated phenotype; antigenome;
XX G protein; F protein; M2-2 gene; expression vector; vaccine; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200244334-A2.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044819.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724416.
XX
XX (AVIR-) AVIRON INC.
XX
XX Jin H, Tang R, Li S, Bryant M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-508507/54.
XX
XX Isolated infectious respiratory syncytial virus particle, useful as a
XX vaccine, has an attenuated phenotype comprising the viral genome that has
XX a heterologous sequence encoding a G and F protein and a mutation in the
XX M2-2 gene.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 39; 150pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated infectious respiratory syncytial
CC virus (RSV) particle with an attenuated phenotype comprising an RSV
CC antigenome or genome, where the genome or antigenome has a heterologous
CC sequence encoding a G and F protein, and a mutation in the M2-2 gene. The
CC RSV particle is useful as expression vector or vaccine. This sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide used in the construction of leader and
CC trailer sequences for creation and functional analysis of reporter

CC plasmids and construction of a cDNA representing the complete genome of
XX RSV
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 31 GCTGGGACGAGATGGGCACC 51
| | | | |
Db 21 GCTGGGACCATGGCGCAC 1

RESULT 92
ABX95654
ID ABX95654 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX ABX95654;
DT XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
DE Fc receptor III alpha gamma chain PCR primer #2.
XX KW
KW PCR; primer; ss; Fc receptor gamma chain; neuroprotective;
KW oligodendroglia; myelin; neurodegenerative disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW myelin formation disorder; Krabbe's disease; adrenoleukodystrophy;
KW metachromic leukodystrophy; Fc receptor III alpha gamma chain.
XX OS
OS Unidentified.

XX WO2003011337-A1.
XX PN
XX 13-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 22-JUL-2002; 2002WO-JP007378.
XX PF
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00229553.
XX PR
XX (UYKE-) UNIV KEIO.
XX PA
XX Nakahara J, Asou H, Aiso S;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-248118/24.
XX DR

PT Drug compositions containing Fc receptor gamma chain activator for
PT treatment and prevention of neurodegenerative disorders including
PT multiple sclerosis.
XX PT
XX Example 9; Page 49; 109pp; Japanese.

PS The invention relates to a drug composition containing as an active
XX component a substance which activates Fc receptor gamma chain. Also
XX included are detecting oligodendroglia and their precursor cells capable
XX of forming myelin (using as an indicator the expression of Fc receptor
XX gamma chain in the precursor cells), investigation of the expression of
XX Fc receptor gamma chain in animal brain tissue (by immune typing,
XX cytochemical analysis, gene amplification or Western blotting) and kits
XX for these methods, containing anti-Fc receptor gamma chain antibody or
XX amplification primers. The drug is used for treatment and prevention of
XX neurodegenerative diseases, and disorders of myelin formation, such as
XX multiple sclerosis, Krabbe's disease, adrenoleukodystrophy and
XX metachromic leukodystrophy. The present sequence is an Fc receptor III
XX alpha gamma chain PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 CTGATTGACAGGACTTCCTC 21

RESULT 93
 ADC49462
 ID ADC49462 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC49462;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Non-human animal model for demyelinating disease-related PCR primer #10.
 XX
 XX non-human animal model; demyelinating disease; myelinogenesis inhibition;
 XX myelinogenesis signal molecules; oligodendroglia; screening;
 XX myelin growth regulator; multiple sclerosis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX JP2003079270-A.
 PN
 XX
 XX 18-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274232.
 PF
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274232.
 PR
 XX
 XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 PA
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-630032/60.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel non-human animal model for demyelinating disease in which
 PT myelinogenesis is inhibited by defect of myelinogenesis signal molecules
 PT in oligodendroglia, for screening for therapeutic agent for multiple
 PT sclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example; SEQ ID NO 10; 56pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises a non-human animal model for demyelinating
 CC disease - in which myelinogenesis is inhibited by a defect of
 CC myelinogenesis signal molecules in oligodendroglia. The non-human animal
 CC model of the invention is useful for screening for a myelin growth
 CC regulator, or for screening for a therapeutic agent which is useful for
 CC treating a demyelinating disease such as multiple sclerosis. The present
 CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in an example of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. NO. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 348 CTGCTCTACAGCGACTTCCTC 368
 |||||
 |||||
 Db 1 CTGATTGACAGGACTTCCTC 21

RESULT 94
 ABN84964/c
 ID ABN84964 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN84964;
 XX
 XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT
 DT 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Retrovirus LTR PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Multipotent adult stem cell; MASC; cell replacement therapy; cytostatic;
 KW cardiant; cardiovascular; hepatotropic; haemostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; vasotropic; antianemic; neuroprotective;


```

XX AAC72398;
XX AC
XX DT
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1885.
XX KW
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX PN
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX PD
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX PF
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX PR
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX PI
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX PN
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX PT
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX PT genetic analysis.
XX PS
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 21app; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX CC diseases
XX PS
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY
XX 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
XX DB
XX 16 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 97
XX AAC72392/c
XX ID AAC72392 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAC72392;
XX AC
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1881.
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

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PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 21app; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY
XX 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
XX DB
XX 16 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 98
XX AAC72395/c
XX ID AAC72395 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AAC72395;
XX AC
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1883.
XX DE
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
XX KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
XX KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX PN
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

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XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
XX for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
XX nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
XX genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
XX individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
XX and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
XX used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
XX endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
XX schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 16 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 1
XX
XX RESULT 100
XX AAA83370
XX ID AAA83370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA83370;
XX
XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX DE cdk8 ribozyme binding site #90.
XX
XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Mammalia.
XX
XX FN WO200032765-A2.
XX
XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 60; 109pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX CC restenosis treatment
XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTGAGC 308
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX Db 1 GGTGAAGGTCCTGAGC 16
XX
XX RESULT 101

```


AAH58532	
ID	AAH58532 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC	AAH58532;
XX AC	10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT DT	Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk8 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:956.
DE DE	Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW	recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
KW KW	proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
KW KW	cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
KW KW	matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
KW KW	antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antiidiabetic; virucide;
KW KW	antisickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
KW KW	atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
KW KW	basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
KW KW	sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
OS OS	Homo sapiens.
OS OS	Synthetic.
PN PN	WO200130362-A2.
PD PD	03-MAY-2001.
PF PF	26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX XX	26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
PR PR	(IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
PA PA	Robbins JM, Tritz R;
PI PI	WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX XX	Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT PT	that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT PT	metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX PS	Example 1; Page 141; 408pp; English.
XX CC	The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC CC	skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC CC	ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC CC	inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC CC	dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC CC	nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC CC	nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC CC	dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antiidiabetic, antisickling,
CC CC	ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC CC	cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC CC	in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC CC	diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC CC	squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC CC	also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC CC	retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC CC	prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC CC	scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC CC	scar. AAH57577 to AAH52099 represent sequences used in the
CC CC	exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ	Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	293 GGTCAGGACCTGCAGC 308
Dd	1 GGTGAGGTCCTGCAGC 16

KW oxidative stress response; IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6;
KW carbohydrate metabolism; immunity; Th1 response; female fertility;
KW gluconeogenesis; ovarian; cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes;
KW infection; inflammation; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
PN US6271030-B1.
XX
XX
PD 07-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
PR 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
XX alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
XX by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
XX of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
XX genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
XX proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
XX C/EBP2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
XX primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
XX and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
XX thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
XX response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
XX expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
XX highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
XX level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
XX and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
XX elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
XX impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
XX of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
XX (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
XX type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 383 CGACGACGGCGCCAAAG 398
Db 16 CGACTACGGCGCCAAAG 1
RESULT 104
ABL94362/C
ID ABL94362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL94362;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:128.
XX Mouse; murine; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2;
XX LAP; TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6BP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP;
XX transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
XX proliferation; differentiation; hormone responsiveness;
XX oxidative stress response; IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6;
XX carbohydrate metabolism; immunity; Th1 response; female fertility;
XX gluconeogenesis; ovarian; cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes;
XX infection; inflammation; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
XX mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
XX inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 47-48; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
XX alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
XX by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
XX of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
XX genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
XX proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
XX C/EBP2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
XX primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
XX and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
XX thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
XX response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
XX expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
XX highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
XX level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
XX and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
XX elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
XX impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
XX of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
XX (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
XX type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
XX gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
XX alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
XX by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
XX of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
XX genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
XX genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular

CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/SPB2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NF16, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 383 CGACGACGGCCCAAG 398
DB 20 CGACTACGGCCCAAG 5

RESULT 105
AAV32912/C
ID AAV32912 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAV32912;
AC AAV32912;
XX
DT 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Bovine lactoferrin cDNA primer 1.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; pepsin; gastrointestinal tract; milk;
KW Aspergillus niger beta-galactosidase gene; lactase intolerance;
KW cheese making; chymosin; bovine lactoferrin cDNA; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Bos sp.
XX
XX WO9829536-A2.
XX
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 29-DEC-1997; 97WO-IB001658.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00775842.
XX
PA (NEXI-) NEXIA BIOTECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Karatzas CN, Turner JD, Eino M, Kabel JU, Amantea GF;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-388118/33.
XX
XX Synthetic beta-galactosidase inactive in milk but active in vivo - can be
PT chemically activated and used to treat lactose intolerance, also useful
PT in cheese production.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 13; 38pp; English.

CC Primers 1 and 2 (AAV32913) were used in a PCR reaction to amplify the
CC bovine lactoferrin cDNA. The PCR product was used as a tail which was
CC fused through a pepsin recognition site to the 3' end of the Aspergillus
CC niger beta-galactosidase gene. The invention provides a synthetic beta-
CC galactosidase which differs from the natural occurring enzyme in being
CC inactive in milk but capable of being activated by a chemical or
CC condition naturally present in the gastrointestinal tract of humans. The
CC design of this synthetic enzyme comprises of a tail domain fused to the

CC beta-galactosidase through a cleavage site. The presence of the tail
CC domain renders the enzyme inactive and it can also be used as a
CC purification handle. The synthetic beta-galactosidase is claimed to be
CC able to hydrolyse lactose in vivo to overcome lactase intolerance and
CC thereby reduce associated gastrointestinal disorders. The synthetic beta-
CC galactosidase is also claimed to be useful in cheese making whereby it is
CC activated by chymosin when added to milk

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 192 ATCCACTGCTCGGTGA 207
DB 18 ATCCAGTCTCGGTGA 3

RESULT 106
AAF95255
ID AAF95255 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF95255;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #16.
XX
KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forsenics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Variation replace(11,G)
FT /*tag= a /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forsenics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.

XX
PS Example; Page 48; 242pp; English.

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also

CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAACT 219
 Db 6 GTGAATGCAGAGAACT 21
 RESULT 107
 AAF96408
 ID AAF96408 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAF96408;
 XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1169.
 XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX WO200118250-A2.
 XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 XX DR Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX PS Example; Page 131; 242pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 301 ACCTGAGCCCCGGGA 316
 Db 1 ACCTGAGCCCCGGGA 16
 RESULT 108
 ADE64663
 ID ADE64663 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ADE64663;
 XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Yak milk protein gene related oligo, F30.
 XX KW yak milk; alpha-lactalbumin; beta-lactoglobulin; alpha S1-casein;
 KW alpha S2-casein; beta-casein; kappa-casein; lactoferritin; ss.
 XX OS Bos grunniens.
 XX PN CN1357627-A.
 XX PD 10-JUL-2002.
 XX PF 08-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134189.
 XX PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134189.
 XX PA (LINN/) LI N.
 XX PI Li N, Fan B, Wu C;
 XX WPI; 2002-741796/81.
 XX DR Seven kinds of yak milk protein gene sequence.
 XX FT Disclosure; Page 5 (disclosure); 41pp; Chinese.
 XX CC The present invention discloses seven kinds of full length and partial
 CC sequences of a yak milk protein gene. They include alpha-lactalbumin
 CC gene full length sequence, alpha-lactalbumin gene 5' lateral wing
 CC sequence, beta-lactoglobulin gene 5' lateral wing and 3' terminal
 CC sequence, alpha S1-casein gene 5' lateral wing and 3' terminal sequence,
 CC alpha S2-casein gene 5' lateral wing sequence, beta-casein gene 5'
 CC lateral wing and 3' terminal sequence, kappa-casein gene 5' lateral wing
 CC and 3' terminal sequence, and lactoferritin gene 5' lateral wing
 CC sequence. This polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo relating to
 CC the yak milk protein genes of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 28 AGGCTCGGACGAGA 43
 Db 5 AGGCTCGGACGAGA 20
 RESULT 109
 AAT13226/c
 ID AAT13226 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAT13226;
 XX DT 29-OCT-1996 (first entry)

XX WPI; 1999-034712/03.
XX Humanised antibodies against epidermal growth factor receptor, EGF-r -
PT useful to treat solid tumours whilst inducing reduced immunogenic or
PT allergic effects compared to mouse or mouse-derived antibodies.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 96; 143pp; English.
XX The primers AAV68617-V68618 were used to produce anti-epidermal growth
CC factor receptor (EGF-r)-antibodies. The antibodies can be administered
CC therapeutically to patients (human or veterinary) to treat solid tumours
CC EGF-r is overexpressed on many human solid tumour types, and the fully
CC human antibodies (i.e. comprising (i) and (ii)) inhibit both epidermal
CC growth factor (EGF) and transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-alpha)
CC binding to EGF-r (known to lead to cellular proliferation and tumour
CC growth). They can prevent tumour cell growth and, in combination with an
CC antineoplastic agent, may eradicate established tumours. The fully human
CC antibodies can minimise the immunogenic and allergic responses intrinsic
CC to previous mouse/rat or mouse/rat-derived antibodies
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.4%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
DB 3 GGTGCAGCTGGAGCAG 18
RESULT 112
AAT30310/C
ID AAT30310 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT30310;
DT 20-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX SOX-9 SSCP primer 534.
XX Sox-9; bone regeneration; cartilage regeneration; campomelic dysplasia;
KW gene therapy; sex reversal; primer;
KW single strand conformation polymorphism; SSCP; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX WO9617057-A1.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 29-NOV-1995; 95WO-AU000799.
XX
XX 29-NOV-1994; 94AU-00009714.
XX
XX 05-DEC-1994; 94AU-00009835.
XX
XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX (UYCA-) UNIV CAMBRIDGE.
XX Koopman PA, Goodfellow PN;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-27777/28.
XX
XX New isolated SOX-9 genes - used to develop prods. for the promotion or
PT suppression of bone or cartilage differentiation of growth.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 42; 64pp; English.
XX
XX SSCP primers 534 (AAT30310), 661 (AAT30311), 687 (AAT30312), 854
CC (AAT30313), 836 (AAT30314) and 1018 (AAT30315) were used for SSCP
CC analysis of the SOX-9 gene (see also AAT30309) in campomelic dysplasia
CC

CC (CD) patients. Primers were designed to amplify the known coding sequence
CC and intron/exon junctions. Unique SSCP conformers were cloned and
CC reversed. Alterations in SOX-9 can cause both CD and male-to-female sex
XX reversal
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 350 GCTCTACACGACTTCCTC 368
DB 19 GTTCTTCACGACTTCCTC 1
RESULT 113
ACA96850/c
ID ACA96850 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACA96850;
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer #44.
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF) PCR primer #44.
XX Human; glial cell derived neurotrophic factor; GDNF; PCR; primer; ss;
XX nervous system disease.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1364812-A.
XX
XX 21-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
XX
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001CN-00107450.
XX (YISH-) YISHENG BIOLOGICAL PHARM CO LTD SHUHA1.
XX
XX Zhou S, Zheng Z, Feng H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-000523/01.
XX Human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor and its derivatives and use.
XX
XX Claim 6; Page 4 (Claims); 28pp; Chinese.
XX The invention relates to the human glial cell derived neurotrophic factor
CC (GDNF) and its derivatives and use. The invention also relates to a
CC method of obtaining DNA encoding human glial cell derived neurotrophic
CC factor or its active segments and a method of purifying and fining coarse
CC GDNF. A composition comprising human glial cell derived neurotrophic
CC factor and a medicinal acceptable carrier can be used in the treatment of
CC nervous system diseases. Sequences ACA96807-ACA96859 represent PCR
CC primers used to amplify human GDNF cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 228 GCCAAATCGGAGCTGCT 246
DB 19 CGGGAAATCGGAGCTGCT 1
RESULT 114
AAQ73805/c
ID AAQ73805 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

AC AAQ73805;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 22-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Aspergillus aculeatus pectin lyase partial DNA sequence.
DE
XX Pectin lyase; cell wall degradation; reducing fruit juice viscosity;
KW Aspergillus aculeatus; ss.
KW Aspergillus aculeatus.
OS
XX WO9421786-A1.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1994.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1994; 94WO-DK000105.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1993; 93DK-00000279.
XX 28-OCT-1993; 93DK-00001216.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
XX
XX Dalbøge H, Kofod LV, Kauppinen MS, Andersen LN, Christgau S;
XX Heide-Hansen HP;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-317007/39.
XX
XX New pectin lyase enzyme from Aspergillus aculeatus - used for the
XX degradation of plant cell wall components, esp. for reducing the
XX viscosity of fruit juices.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 47; 65pp; English.
XX
XX AAQ73789-073822 are partial DNA sequences, one or more of which can be
XX used to encode enzymes having pectin lyase (PL) activity. The Aspergillus
XX aculeatus PL and the corresponding DNA sequence, from which these partial
XX sequences were derived are shown in AAR5081 and AAQ73823 respectively.
XX These PL enzymes degrade plant cell wall components, and can therefore be
XX used to reduce the viscosity of fruit juices. They can also be used for
XX the production of antibodies. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 316 ACCGGTGTCTGGCGCGCA 334
DB 20 ACGAGTGTCTGGCGCGCA 2
RESULT 115
AAZ29178
ID AAZ29178 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ29178;
XX
XX 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human osteopontin (OPN) specific RT-PCR primer hOPN-L.
XX
XX Osteopontin; antisense; restenosis; coronary arterial tissue; CASMC;
KW inflammation; coronary artery smooth muscle cell; angioplasty; human;
KW OPN; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9907844-A2.
XX

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PD 18-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016569.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1997; 97US-0054967P.
XX
XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Mukherjee AB, Kundu GC, Panda DK;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-190049/16.
XX
XX New osteopontin antisense sequences - useful to treat restenosis,
XX particularly following vascular surgery.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 28; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense osteopontin oligonucleotide sequences
XX which are complementary to at least a portion of the human osteopontin
XX (OPN) cDNA sequence (AAZ29191). The antisense sequences are used to
XX prevent restenosis in tissue, particularly coronary arterial tissue,
XX especially where the patient is undergoing angioplasty, particularly
XX percutaneous trans-luminal coronary angioplasty or directional coronary
XX atherectomy. They prevent secretion of osteopontin by monocytes and
XX macrophages which infiltrate to sites of inflammation following surgery.
XX Osteopontin probably causes restenosis by inducing coronary artery smooth
XX muscle cells (CASMC) to migrate to, and proliferate at, angioplasty
XX injury sites. Sequences AAZ29177-178 represent RT-PCR primers specific
XX for human osteopontin cDNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 CACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTC 66
DB 1 CACCACTCAGAGGAGTCTC 19
RESULT 116
AAZ95339
ID AAZ95339 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ95339;
XX
XX 31-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human mtPEPCK phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:27.
XX
XX Human; mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; PEPCK-M; PCK2;
XX PEPCK-mitochondrial; mtPEPCK; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation;
XX phosphorothioate; inhibition; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key modified_base 1..20
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base /tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6030837-A.
XX
XX 29-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99US-00366257.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

```


PI McKay R, Cowsett LM, Butler MM;
XX WPI; 2000-205209/18.
DR
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase useful for treating a
PT human with a mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase-associated
PT disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 32pp; English.
PS
XX AA295320 to AA295359 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human mitochondrial phosphoenolpyruvate
CC carboxykinase (also known as PEPCK-mitochondrial; PEPCK-M; PCK2 and
CC mtPEPCK) where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridize with and
CC inhibit the expression of human mtPEPCK. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC can be used for inhibiting the expression of mtPEPCK in human cells or
CC tissues in vitro and can also be used for treating an animal,
CC particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a condition or
CC disease associated with expression of mtPEPCK. They can also be used in
CC diagnostics and as research reagents in sandwich and other assays
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGTGGAGGC 154
DB 2 CCAGCCTGGCAGTGCAGGC 20
RESULT 117
AAF32957/c
ID AAF32957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF32957;
XX
DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 154.
XX
KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200074687-A1.
XX
PD 14-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-049991/06.
XX
PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 12; Page 76; 162pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
CC

CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 398 GAAGGCTCTTCTACGTGATC 416
DB 19 GAAGGCTCTTCTCGTGAGC 1
RESULT 118
AAC84282/c
ID AAC84282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC84282;
AC
XX
DT 19-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Signal transduction cDNA amplifying primer.
XX
KW Zea mays; maize; signal transduction protein; phytohormone; ethylene;
KW auxin; cytokinin; gibberellin; immunogen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO200070059-A2.
XX
PD 23-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011687.
XX
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134292P.
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0142996P.
XX
XX (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.
XX
PI Helentjaris TG;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-031929/04.
XX
PT New signal transduction nucleic acids and encoded proteins useful for
PT regulating phytohormone expression, including ethylene, auxins,
PT cytokinins and gibberellin, to provide control of plant response to
PT environmental stresses.
XX
PS Example; Page 111; 126pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides Zea mays signal transduction proteins and encoding
CC nucleotide sequences. The nucleic acids are useful for regulating
CC expression of phytohormones, including ethylene, auxins, cytokinins, and
CC gibberellin, to effect developmental changes in plants and provide
CC control of plant response to environmental stresses. They may also be
CC used as probes or amplification primers in the detection, quantitation or
CC isolation of gene transcripts, for detecting mutations in the gene, for
CC monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme activity in
CC screening assays of compounds, for detection of any number of allelic
CC variants, or for site-directed mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. They may
CC further be used for recombinant expression of their encoded polypeptides,
CC as immunogens in the preparation or screening of antibodies, and in sense
CC or antisense suppression of genes in a host cell, tissue or plant. The
CC proteins may be used in assays for enzyme agonists or antagonists, as
CC immunogens or antigens to obtain antibodies specifically immunoreactive
CC with the proteins. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used for
CC amplifying the cDNA encoding a signal transduction protein
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 GCTGGGGGTCGAGCGCG 157
D5 20 GCTGGGGGTCGAGCGCG 2

RESULT 119
RAD40857/c
ID AAD40857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD40857;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
XX Human; hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	2
FT		/tag= d
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	5
FT		/tag= e
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	7
FT		/tag= f
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	8
FT		/tag= g
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	9
FT		/tag= h
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	13
FT		/tag= i
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	14
FT		/tag= j
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	15
FT		/tag= k
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	16
FT		/tag= l
FT		/mod_base= m5c

WO200250247-A2.
27-JUN-2002.
14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048341.
20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742482.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2002-519882/55.
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human hepsin,
XX useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues,
XX and for treating humans having a disease associated with human hepsin.
XX Claim 3; Page 97; 100pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
XX antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is also
XX useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
XX It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
XX antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence is
XX used in the exemplification of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 308 CCCCCGGGACCGGCTG 326
D5 20 CCCCCGGGACCGGCTG 2

RESULT 120
AAD40675/c
ID AAD40675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAD40675;
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
XX Human; antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy; cytostatic;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

FT	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	2
FT		/tag= d
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	5
FT		/tag= e
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	7
FT		/tag= f
FT		/mod_base= m5c
FT	modified_base	8
FT		/tag= g
FT		/mod_base= m5c

```
FT modified_base 9 /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 13 /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14 /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 15 /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16 /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16 /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200250248-A2.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048431.
XX
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742703.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Marcotte PA, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2002-519883/55.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides that modulate (particularly inhibit) human
XX hepsin, useful for treating a disease or condition associated with the
XX expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor growth.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 82; 101pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human hepsin. The antisense
XX compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
XX human hepsin. The antisense compound or the pharmaceutical composition is
XX useful for treating animals and humans having a disease or condition
XX associated with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor
XX growth. The antisense compounds are useful also for diagnostics,
XX prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
XX formation) or as research reagents and kits. The method is useful for
XX modulating, specifically inhibiting the expression of hepsin which may be
XX used in research, e.g. to distinguish between functions of various members
XX of a biological pathway. The invention is used in gene therapy. The
XX present sequence is human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 308 CCCCAGGACCGCGTCTG 326
XX 20 CTCGGGGACTGGTGTCTG 2
XX
XX RESULT 121
XX AAD45181/c
XX ID AAD45181 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD45181;
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104251.
XX
XX Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 5..7
XX /*tag= d
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 11
XX /*tag= e
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 13
XX /*tag= f
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 15
XX /*tag= g
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX modified_base 19..20
XX /*tag= h
XX /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX US6426221-B1.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 2002-673017/72.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid
XX encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2, for treating diseases
XX associated with RIP2 expression.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 46; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2 to inhibit its
XX expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases associated
XX with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
XX present sequence is an oligonucleotide targeted to human RIP2 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 300 GACCTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
XX 20 GGCTGAGCGCCGGGACC 2
XX
XX Db
```

Wed Apr 21 12:58:21 2004

XX	29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX	Anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody-related DNA #38.
DE	Human; type II DNA topoisomerase alpha antibody epitope; ss.
KW	Synthetic.
OS	JF2002191364-A.
XX	09-JUL-2002.
XX	26-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00394675.
XX	26-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00394675.
PR	(MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
XX	WPI; 2002-594353/64.
DR	Detection or determination of a protein, a fused protein, a DNA, a
XX	vector, purification of a target protein, a solid carrier, an epitope
FT	peptide, a kit for the detection or determination.
PT	Disclosure; Page 33; 38pp; Japanese.
PS	The invention relates to a target protein fused with a polypeptide having
XX	an amino acid sequence containing an epitope of anti-human type II DNA
CC	topoisomerase alpha antibody and the DNA encoding it. The sequences can
CC	be used in a method for the detection or the determination of a target
CC	protein in which the target protein is detected or determined by using
CC	the reactivity between the target protein and the above fused protein as
CC	the index, and also in a method for the purification of a target protein
CC	in which the above fused protein is contacted to anti-human type II DNA
CC	topoisomerase alpha antibody carried on a solid carrier. This sequence
CC	represents DNA encoding an anti-human type II DNA topoisomerase alpha
CC	antibody epitope
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	26 CGAGGGCTGGGACGAAGAT 44
Db	20 CGAGAGCTGGGCATAGAT 2
RESULT 124	
ABI93857/c	
ID	ABI93857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	ABI93857;
AC	
XX	16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT	Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#944 oligo #9.
XX	Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX	ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW	infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW	oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW	environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX	Synthetic.
OS	WO200179548-A2.
PN	
XX	25-OCT-2001.
PD	
PF	04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

RESULT 122
ABQ73550/c
ID ABQ73550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX
ABQ73550;
XX
03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
Human DSPP PCR primer SEQ ID NO:15.
XX
DE
XX
Human; dentin sialophosphoprotein precursor; dentin sialophosphoprotein;
XX
KW DSPP; dentinogenesis imperfecta type II; deafness; auditory;
XX
KW chromosome 4q21; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN WO200258722-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001WO-CN001292.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125042.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI RES CENT BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Kong X, Xiao S, Zhao G, Yu C, Hu L;
PI WPI; 2002-557897/59.
XX
DR
XX
PT Diagnosis of dentinogenesis imperfecta type III and its accompanying
PT deafness using dentin sialophosphoprotein gene and encoded products.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 12; 38pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for the diagnosis of
CC dentinogenesis imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying deafness
CC comprising determining the dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) gene, its
CC transcript and/or protein of an individual for comparison of their
CC sequences with the normal sequences and judging the individual to have
CC higher risk of suffering from the disease then the normal population.
CC Also described are: (1) treating dentinogenesis imperfecta type III
CC and/or its accompanying deafness by administering a safe and effective
CC dose of normal DSPP and/or DSP protein to patients; (2) drug compositions
CC containing safe doses of DSPP and/or DSP protein; and (3) a regent kit
CC for detecting dentinogenesis imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying
CC deafness containing primers for specific amplification of DSPP gene or
CC its transcript, or containing probes for binding to the mutation site.
CC The DSPP gene and protein sequences have auditory activity. The method
CC (M1) dentin sialophosphoprotein (DSPP) gene and DSP protein are useful
CC for diagnosing and treating imperfecta type II and/or its accompanying
CC deafness. The DSPP gene is located to chromosome 4q21. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer for the human DSPP gene, which is used
CC in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Qy 353 CTACAGCGACTTCCTCACT 371
Db 20 CAACAGCGACATCTCTCATT 2

RESULT 123
ABS66287/c
ID ABS66287 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABS66287;
XX

```
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PR (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 30pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 25 CCGAGGGCTGGGACGAGA 43
XX 20 CCGTGGGATAGGACGAGA 2
XX
XX RESULT 125
XX ABZ98645/c
XX ID ABZ98645 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ98645;
XX
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human triptase a oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antischismatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasegna A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13887; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 334 ACCACGAGGCGCGCTGCT 352
XX 20 ACTACGAGGACGAGCTGCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 126
XX ADE27892/c
XX ID ADE27892 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE27892;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 154.
XX
XX KW ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
XX contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
XX numular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
XX critical costimulatory molecule.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN US2003176374-A1.
XX
XX PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.
```

```
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
PR 25-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014471.
XX
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (VICK/) VICKERS T A.
PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.
XX
XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises
XX topically applying an antiseize compound targeted to the nucleic acid
XX encoding human B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 154; 88pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin
XX disorder in an individual by topically applying an antiseize compound
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The
XX invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual.
XX The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis,
XX seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative
XX dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical
XX costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence
XX represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 398 GAAGGTCCTCTACGTGATC 416
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 19 GAAGGTCCTCTCTGTGAGC 1
XX
XX RESULT 127
XX ID AAQ47676/c
XX AAQ47676 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ47676;
XX
XX XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-FEB-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Sequence of nested PCR primer for cholecystokinin (CCK) cDNA.
XX
XX KW Cholecystokinin receptor protein; CCK; gastrointestinal receptor; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO9316182-A1.
XX
XX PD 19-AUG-1993.
XX
XX XX 28-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000466.
XX
XX XX 07-FEB-1992; 92US-00831248.
XX PR 01-APR-1992; 92US-00861769.
XX PR 11-AUG-1992; 92US-00928033.
XX PR 02-SEP-1992; 92US-00937609.
XX
XX XX (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.
XX
XX PI Wank SA;
XX
XX XX WPI; 1993-272886/34.
XX
XX XX Isolated DNA molecule encoding cholecystokinin receptor protein - are
XX
```

```
PT purified to isolate cholecystokinin receptor clones and produce anti-
PT cholecystokinin receptor antibodies.
XX
XX Example; Page 38; 110pp; English.
XX
XX Mixed oligos primed amplification of CCK cDNA was performed using 2
XX groups of degenerate primers based on the AA sequence from AAR38890. The
XX sense gp. of primers was 72 fold degenerate (AAQ47672). The anti- gp. of
XX primers was 80 fold degenerate and consisted of AAQ47673 & AAQ47674. The
XX product of the PCR was used to generate nondegenerate primers for
XX subsequent PCR. The remaining 3' coding and UTRs was obt'd. using rapid
XX amplifcn. (RACE) of cDNA and anchored PCR. RACE was performed using
XX AAQ47675 for the first round and a nested primer, AAQ47676, for the
XX second round. Anchored PCR used the gene specific primer AAQ47677 and the
XX anchored primer AAQ47678. The CCK A receptor ORF with 5' and 3' flanking
XX sequences was cloned using PCR. The sense primer was AAQ47679 and the
XX antisense primer was AAQ47680. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 241 GCTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGC 259
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 20 GCTGCTGCCAGTCTCGGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 128
XX AAQ67403/c
XX ID AAV67403 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV67403;
XX
XX XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX DT
XX
XX DE Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-7038.
XX
XX KW ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
XX cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9838846-A2.
XX
XX PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
XX XX 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
XX
XX XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
XX PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
XX
XX XX (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX XX Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
XX WPI; 1998-495419/42.
XX
XX XX New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
XX and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
XX diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
XX
XX XX Claim 1; Page 10; 42pp; English.
XX
XX XX New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
XX given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
XX complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
XX comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
XX polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
XX information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
XX is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
XX
```

CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 46 GCCACCACTCAGAGGCTC 66
DB 21 GCCATCAGCGGAAAGTCTC 1

RESULT 129
AAAX9728/c
ID AAX9728 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAX9728;
XX
DT 29-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human AUR2 inhibitor.
XX
KW AUR1; AUR2; human; AUR modulator; cancer; glioma; medullablastoma;
KW chondrosarcoma; pancreatic tumour; proliferative disease; diagnosis;
KW therapy; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9937788-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 21-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001283.
XX
PR 22-JAN-1999; 98US-00012135.
XX
PA (SUGEN-) SUGEN INC.
XX
PI Flowman GD, Mossie K;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-458699/38.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human AUR1 and 2 polypeptides, used to identify
PT specific modulators for treating cancer or for diagnosis.
XX
PS Claim 24; Page 120; 153pp; English.

CC This sequence is an inhibitor of the human AUR2 protein of the invention.
CC The AUR1 and AUR2 proteins can be used to identify specific modulators
CC of, and to generate specific antibodies recognising AUR1 and AUR2. The
CC modulators can be used for treating conditions involving abnormal AUR
CC signal transduction, specifically cancer (of colon, breast, kidney,
CC ovary, bladder, head or neck, also glioma, medullablastoma,
CC chondrosarcoma and pancreatic tumours, particularly of colon
CC (specifically), breast or kidney). The modulators can also be used for
CC studying their effects in animal models of proliferative disease. Probes,
CC based on the coding sequences are used, diagnostically, to detect or
CC quantify AUR mRNA by hybridisation or polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
CC The DNA, optionally mutated, are useful in gene therapy. Ab are used as
CC diagnostic immunoassay reagents for detecting the proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 148 TGGAGCGCGGCTTCGACTG 166

Db 21 TGGAGCGCAAGGTCGACTG 3
RESULT 130
AAZ25089
ID AAZ25089 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ25089;
XX
DT 09-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MEK2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:28.
XX
KW MEK1; MEK2; MEK3; mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; ERK;
KW extracellular regulated kinase; signal transduction; regulation;
KW MAPK/ERK; MEK; MEK3; inflammation; cellular proliferation;
KW differentiation; development; cell death; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9947686-A2.
XX
PD 23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 15-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005556.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1998; 98US-0078153P.
PR 04-SEP-1998; 98US-0099165P.
XX
PA (CADU-) CADUS PHARM CORP.
XX
PI Johnson GL;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-571843/48.
XX
PT New human MEK2 polynucleotides and polypeptides, used for regulating
PT signal transduction in cells.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 64; 159pp; English.

CC The present invention describes human mitogen-activated protein kinase/
CC extracellular response kinase (MAPK/ERK) kinase kinase (MEKK),
CC specifically designated MEKK1, MEKK2 and MEKK3. The MEKK proteins are
CC used to modulate and regulate signal transduction in cells, as well as
CC for regulation of gene transcription in a cell encoding MEKK, where the
CC cell is involved in inflammation, regulation of cellular proliferation
CC and differentiation, regulation of development, regulation of cell death
CC or regulation of inflammation. They are also used to prepare antibodies.
CC MEKK polynucleotides can be used to produce the protein recombinantly and
CC as a source of probes and primers. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for human MEKK2, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 289 AGCTGGTGAAGGACCTGAG 307
DB 3 AGCTGGTGGAGGACCGAAG 21

RESULT 131
AAA52302
ID AAA52302 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA52302;
XX
DT 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Oligonucleotide used to construct UpEt-Ubi vector, SEQ ID NO:31.
XX KW Plasminogen; human; kringle 5 domain; endothelial cell proliferation;
XX KW angiogenesis; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;
XX KW antipsoiatic; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX KW antiangiogenic; cancer; tumour; autoimmune disease; Escherichia coli;
XX KW recombinant expression; vector construction; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN US6057122-A.
XX XX
XX PD 02-MAY-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851350.
XX XX
XX PR 03-MAY-1996; 96US-00643219.
XX PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832087.
XX XX
XX PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX XX
XX PI Davidson DJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-349573/30.
XX XX
XX PT Preparation of Kringle five peptide fragment for treating various
XX PT disorders such as angiogenic, ocular, skin diseases and cancer, involves
XX PT mixing mammalian plasminogen and elastase followed by incubation and
XX PT isolation.
XX PS Example 20; Col 49; 48pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of preparing plasminogen kringle 5
XX CC peptide fragments. The method comprises mixing mammalian plasminogen and
XX CC elastase in the ratio 1:100-1:300, followed by incubating and isolating
XX CC the fragment. The kringle 5 peptides are inhibitors of angiogenesis and
XX CC endothelial cell proliferation and migration. The peptides are useful for
XX CC treating angiogenic diseases, primary and metastatic solid tumours and
XX CC carcinomas of various organs such as breast, genital tract, endocrine
XX CC glands, skin, tumours of the brain and eyes and solid tumours arising
XX CC from haematopoietic malignancies such as leukaemias and lymphomas. They
XX CC are also used for the prophylaxis of various autoimmune diseases (e.g.,
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis), ocular diseases, skin diseases (e.g., psoriasis),
XX CC blood vessel diseases (e.g. haemangiomas, Osler-Webber Syndrome),
XX CC diseases caused by excessive or abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells
XX CC (e.g., Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis), diseases which have
XX CC angiogenesis as a pathologic consequence (e.g., cat scratch disease and
XX CC ulcers). The peptides are also useful as a birth control agent which
XX CC inhibits ovulation and establishment of the placenta. Sequences AAA52294-
XX CC A52304 represent PCR primers used in the construction of Escherichia coli
XX CC expression vectors for recombinant expression of various human
XX CC plasminogen kringle 5 fragments
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGCGCCCAAG 398
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 3 CCGCGACGACGACGACCAAG 21
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 132
AAA52303/c
ID AAA52303 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX AAA52303;
XX XX
XX DT 18-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX XX

DE Oligonucleotide used to construct UpEt-Ubi vector, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX KW Plasminogen; human; kringle 5 domain; endothelial cell proliferation;
XX KW angiogenesis; antiproliferative; antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic;
XX KW antipsoiatic; antiinflammatory; antiulcer; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX KW antiangiogenic; cancer; tumour; autoimmune disease; Escherichia coli;
XX KW recombinant expression; vector construction; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN US6057122-A.
XX XX
XX PD 02-MAY-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 05-MAY-1997; 97US-00851350.
XX XX
XX PR 03-MAY-1996; 96US-00643219.
XX PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832087.
XX XX
XX PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX XX
XX PI Davidson DJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-349573/30.
XX XX
XX PT Preparation of Kringle five peptide fragment for treating various
XX PT disorders such as angiogenic, ocular, skin diseases and cancer, involves
XX PT mixing mammalian plasminogen and elastase followed by incubation and
XX PT isolation.
XX PS Example 20; Col 49; 48pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of preparing plasminogen kringle 5
XX CC peptide fragments. The method comprises mixing mammalian plasminogen and
XX CC elastase in the ratio 1:100-1:300, followed by incubating and isolating
XX CC the fragment. The kringle 5 peptides are inhibitors of angiogenesis and
XX CC endothelial cell proliferation and migration. The peptides are useful for
XX CC treating angiogenic diseases, primary and metastatic solid tumours and
XX CC carcinomas of various organs such as breast, genital tract, endocrine
XX CC glands, skin, tumours of the brain and eyes and solid tumours arising
XX CC from haematopoietic malignancies such as leukaemias and lymphomas. They
XX CC are also used for the prophylaxis of various autoimmune diseases (e.g.,
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis), ocular diseases, skin diseases (e.g., psoriasis),
XX CC blood vessel diseases (e.g. haemangiomas, Osler-Webber Syndrome),
XX CC diseases caused by excessive or abnormal stimulation of endothelial cells
XX CC (e.g., Crohn's disease, atherosclerosis), diseases which have
XX CC angiogenesis as a pathologic consequence (e.g., cat scratch disease and
XX CC ulcers). The peptides are also useful as a birth control agent which
XX CC inhibits ovulation and establishment of the placenta. Sequences AAA52294-
XX CC A52304 represent PCR primers used in the construction of Escherichia coli
XX CC expression vectors for recombinant expression of various human
XX CC plasminogen kringle 5 fragments
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGCGCCCAAG 398
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 19 CCGCGACGACGACGACCAAG 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
RESULT 133
AAF29947/c
ID AAF29947 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF29947;
XX XX
XX DT 05-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Primer #5.

XX KW Cholecystokinin; CCK receptor; purify; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN US6169173-B1.
XX PD 02-JAN-2001.
XX PF 10-MAR-1993; 93US-00029170.
XX PR 07-FEB-1992; 92US-00831248.
XX PR 01-APR-1992; 92US-00861769.
XX PR 11-AUG-1992; 92US-00928033.
XX PR 02-SEP-1992; 92US-00937609.
XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX PF Wank SA;
XX PF WPI; 2001-136725/14.
XX PT New cholecystokinin (CCK) receptor-encoding DNA molecule, useful for
PT producing and purifying human CCK receptor protein to sequenceable-grade
PT homogeneity.
XX PS Example 1; Col 11; 82pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a cholecystokinin (CCK) receptor
CC protein. The CCK receptor-encoding DNA molecule is useful for expressing
CC and purifying CCK receptor protein to sequenceable-grade homogeneity. The
CC CCK receptor proteins or fragments are useful for obtaining antibodies
CC that can recognize CCK-expressing cells. The transformed eukaryotic cell
CC lines are useful for studying the receptor in an environment similar to
CC its native environment, e.g. in the context of studying the
CC electrophysiology or binding properties of the receptor. The transformed
CC prokaryotic or insect cell line is useful for expressing CCK receptor to
CC produce large amounts of the receptor for immunological purposes or for
CC studying protein structure, e.g. crystallography
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 241 GCTGCTTCCTCCGCGTCGCGC 259
DB 20 GCTGCTGCCAGTGTCTCGGC 2
RESULT 134
AAF96134
ID AAF96134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAF96134;
AC AAF96134;
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #895.
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 111; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 132 CTGCGCCGCGCTGCGGTGG 150
DB 3 CTGCGCCGCGCTGCGGTGG 21
RESULT 135
AAF97092/C
ID AAF97092 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF97092;
AC AAF97092;
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1853.
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,C)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.

```

PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 174; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 279 GCGCGCACCAAGCTGGTGA 297
Db 21 GGTGGCACCAAGCTGTGTA 3

RESULT 136
AAF97339
ID AAF97339 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97339;
XX
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2100.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX
XX (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 174; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 17 GCGGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 35
Db 3 GTGGGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 21

RESULT 137
ACF62200
ID ACF62200 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ACF62200;
XX
XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
XX cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003013534-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.

```

XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its

CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for

CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic

CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant

CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine

CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have

CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,

CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate

CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,

CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and

CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the

CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of

CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200

CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354

DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 138

ACF62201/c

ID ACF62201 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ACF62201;

XX 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.

XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;

XX cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;

XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003013534-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer

XX in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,

XX subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.

XX Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

XX The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its

XX derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for

XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic

XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant

XX allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine

XX oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have

CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,

CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate

CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,

CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and

CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the

CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of

CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200

CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354

DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 139

ADB20872/c

ID ADB20872 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC ADB20872;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:2.

XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;

XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;

XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;

XX ds.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX WO2003013533-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.

XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical

XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a

XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1

XX polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or

XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for

XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic

XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant

XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)

XX polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative

XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for

XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic

XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human

XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents

XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 140
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX polynucleotide (ii). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 141
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
XX polynucleotide (ii). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 141
ADB20871
ID ADB20871 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB20871;
XX
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
XX ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel isolated DNA molecule encoding a
XX cholecystokinin (CKK) receptor protein. The invention also discloses a
XX method for purifying a CKK receptor by solubilising a biological
XX preparation containing CKK receptor in 1% digitonin, applying the
XX solubilised receptor preparation to a cationic exchange resin and
XX purifying the eluate of the resin. The purified eluate is then added to
XX an agarose-bound lectin and applied the eluate to a cibacron blue
XX sepharose column and a CKK receptor protein of sequenceable-grade purity.
XX The CKK receptor protein of the invention may have immunomodulatory
XX activity. The DNA molecule of the invention is useful for purifying CKK
XX receptor protein to sequenceable-grade homogeneity. The CKK proteins are
XX useful for neuroendocrine modulation of the immune system, and for
XX obtaining antibodies that can recognise CKK-expressing cells. The present
XX sequence represents a RACE PCR primer used to amplify the 3' end of the
XX Rat cholecystokinin (CKK) receptor cDNA sequence of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 241 GCTGCTTCGCGGCTCGGC 259
DB 20 GCTGCTGCCAGTGTCTCGGC 2

RESULT 142
ADB87961/C
ID ADB87961 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB87961;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX

```

DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 143
ADB87960
ID ADB87960 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB87960;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3

PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19
RESULT 144
ADB96944/C
ID ADB96944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB96944;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; Cyp3A5; MRP1;
XX TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is udes in
XX the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19

DR WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX Claim 4; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
CC for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
CC colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
CC malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
CC comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
CC of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
CC preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 21 GTCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 145
ADB96943
ID ADB96943 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADB96943;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1;
KW TOP1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 1 GTCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19
RESULT 146
ADB92134
ID ADB92134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB92134;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:1.
XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1;
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013535-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
Db 1 GTCTGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003045998-A2.
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-FR0041134.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001CA-02364106.
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.
XX Bourgeron T, Jamain S, Quach H, Betancour C, Leboyer M;
XX Gillberg C;
XX WPI; 2003-493399/46.
XX New nucleic acid encoding mutant protein involved in synaptogenesis,
XX useful for treatment and diagnosis of e.g. autism, Asperger syndrome, and
XX schizophrenia.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 21; 416pp; French.
XX The invention relates to an isolated or purified polynucleotide encoding
XX a polypeptide (the wild-type form of which is involved in synaptogenesis)
XX that includes at least one mutation associated with development of
XX neurological disease and/or a predisposition to development of mental
XX disorders or psychiatric illness. The polypeptide are used to screen for
XX agents that modulate their activity. Also nucleic acid, polypeptide, and
XX polypeptide-specific antibodies, vectors containing he nucleic acid and
XX host cells containing the vector, are useful as pharmaceuticals for
XX treating mental and neurological disorders, specifically autism, Asperger
XX syndrome, schizophrenia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The
XX wild-type forms of the nucleic acid and polypeptide can be used
XX similarly. Also detecting mutations in the nucleic acid and polypeptide,
XX or measuring activity of the polypeptide, can be used to detect
XX biochemical disorders that affect formation of synapses and to diagnose
XX mental disease. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used to amplify
XX the human wild type HNL4X (ADC24764) and HNL4Y (ADC24704) genes.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCT 354
Db 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 148
ADC24720/c
ID ADC24720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADC24720;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HNL4X/Y gene PCR primer #4.
XX nootropic; neuroleptic; tranquilizer; gene therapy; synaptogenesis;
XX mutation; neurological disease; mental disorder; psychiatric illness;
XX autism; Asperger syndrome; schizophrenia;
XX attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; ds; ss; primer.
XX

RESULT 147
ADB92135/c
ID ADB92135 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADB92135;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:2.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOPI.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013535-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
XX the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
XX a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCT 354
Db 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003045998-A2.
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-FR0041134.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001CA-02364106.
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
XX (ASSI-) ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE HOPITAUX PARIS.
XX Bourgeron T, Jamain S, Quach H, Betancour C, Leboyer M;
XX Gillberg C;
XX WPI; 2003-493399/46.
XX New nucleic acid encoding mutant protein involved in synaptogenesis,
XX useful for treatment and diagnosis of e.g. autism, Asperger syndrome, and
XX schizophrenia.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 21; 416pp; French.
XX The invention relates to an isolated or purified polynucleotide encoding
XX a polypeptide (the wild-type form of which is involved in synaptogenesis)
XX that includes at least one mutation associated with development of
XX neurological disease and/or a predisposition to development of mental
XX disorders or psychiatric illness. The polypeptide are used to screen for
XX agents that modulate their activity. Also nucleic acid, polypeptide, and
XX polypeptide-specific antibodies, vectors containing he nucleic acid and
XX host cells containing the vector, are useful as pharmaceuticals for
XX treating mental and neurological disorders, specifically autism, Asperger
XX syndrome, schizophrenia and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The
XX wild-type forms of the nucleic acid and polypeptide can be used
XX similarly. Also detecting mutations in the nucleic acid and polypeptide,
XX or measuring activity of the polypeptide, can be used to detect
XX biochemical disorders that affect formation of synapses and to diagnose
XX mental disease. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used to amplify
XX the human wild type HNL4X (ADC24764) and HNL4Y (ADC24704) genes.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 41 AGATGGCCCACTCAGAG 59
Db 20 AGAAGGCCATCATTACAG 2
RESULT 149
ADE77842/c
ID ADE77842 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ADE77842;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DNA oligo (SeqID 93) encodes peptide that binds atherosclerotic lesions.
XX ss; gene; atherosclerotic lesion; antiatherosclerotic; cerebroprotective;
XX antianginal; thrombolytic; cardiant; ophthalmological; neuroprotective;
XX nephrotropic; vasotropic; atherosclerosis; stroke; angina; thrombosis;
XX myocardial infarction; ischaemic heart disease;
XX transplantation-induced sclerosis; intermittent claudication; diabetes;
XX peripheral artery disease; congestive heart failure; retinopathy;
XX neuropathy; nephropathy; thrombosis.
XX Synthetic.
XX

PN	WO2003014145-A2.
XX	
XX	20-FEB-2003.
XX	
XX	09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008942.
XX	
XX	10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311507P.
XX	
XX	(NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
PA	(NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA GMBH.
XX	(SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX	
PI	Liu C, Edgington TS, Prescott MF;
PI	
DR	WPI; 2003-278468/27.
DR	P-P5DB; ADE77843.
XX	
XX	Novel peptide which selectively bind to mammalian atherosclerotic lesions, useful for treating atherosclerosis in a mammal, and for identifying location of atherosclerotic lesion in mammal.
PT	
PT	
XX	
XX	Claim 16; SEQ ID NO 93; 286pp; English.
PS	
CC	This invention relates to novel isolated peptides that selectively bind to mammalian atherosclerotic lesions and as such can be used to detect and/or treat vascular problems. Specifically, it refers to methods for the in vivo identification of such peptides by using phage display libraries, and also methods for identifying the targets of biomolecules bound by the peptides. Diagnosis of pathological conditions of the endothelial tissue occurs by administration of a peptide conjugated to a reporter molecule or therapeutic agent. As such, these peptides can be described variously as antiatherosclerotic, cerebroprotective, antithrombotic, thrombolytic, cardiac, ophthalmological, neuroprotective, nephrotropic and vasotropic. The present invention describes these peptides as useful for treating atherosclerosis' as well as identifying the location and severity of an atherosclerotic lesion in a mammal. Atherosclerosis causes stroke, angina, thrombosis, myocardial infarction, ischaemic heart disease, transplantation-induced sclerosis and intermittent claudication. Furthermore, it is associated with diabetes, which in turn can lead to peripheral artery disease, congestive heart failure, retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy or thrombosis. This oligonucleotide sequence, isolated from a combinatorial phage display library, encodes a peptide that binds to atherosclerotic lesions, the aim of the invention.
XX	
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 3 3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	230 CAAAATCGGGAGGCTGTTC 248
DB	21 CAAAATCAGGAGTCTGATT C 3
RESULT 150	
AXX64556	
ID	AXX64556 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX	
XX	AXX64556;
AC	
XX	
DT	20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1188.
XX	
XX	Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW	hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW	stromelysin, synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW	diagnosis; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.

XX		WO9618736-A2.	
PN	XX		
XX		20-JUN-1996.	
PD	XX		
XX		22-NOV-1995; 95WO-USO15516.	
PF	XX		
XX		13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.	
PR	XX	23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.	
PR	XX	23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.	
PR	XX	17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.	
PR	XX	20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.	
PR	XX	02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.	
PR	XX	04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.	
PR	XX	07-JUL-1995; 95US-00009512.	
PR	XX	07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974D.	
PR	XX	07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.	
PR	XX	05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.	
PA	XX	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.	
XX			
PI	XX	Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;	
PI	XX	Mcsziggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;	
PI	XX	Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;	
DR	XX	WPI; 1996-300653/30.	
XX			
XX		Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for	
PT		the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of	
PT		auto-immune diseases.	
XX			
XX		Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.	
XX			
CC		The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)	
CC		having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues	
CC		; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least	
CC		ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's	
CC		can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial	
CC		membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,	
CC		particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also	
CC		be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance	
CC		in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for	
CC		enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for	
CC		treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also	
CC		be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of	
CC		stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene	
CC		expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.	
CC		The concentration of ribozymes required to affect a therapeutic treatment	
CC		is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly	
CC		specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the	
CC		present invention	
XX			
SQ		Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;	
		Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 15;	
		Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred.No. 1.4e+02;	
		Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY		401 GGCTCTTCAAGTGA 414 ::: : ::: :	
DB		2 GGUCUACUGA 15	
RESULT 151			
AAX56095/C			
ID		AAX56095 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX			
AC		AAX56095;	
XX			
DT		15-JUL-1999 (first entry)	
XX			
XX		HIV-1 Group O isolate HAM112 PCR primer env25R.	
XX			

KW HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; antigen; detection; antibody;
 KW differentiation; Group O; env; immunogen; immunoassay; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 XX WO9909179-A2.
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 XX 17-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017014.
 XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00911824.
 XX (ABO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Hackett JR, Yamaguchi J, Golden AM, Brennan CA, Hickman RK;
 XX WPI; 1999-190167/16.
 XX New isolated HIV-1 Group O env polypeptides - used for the detection of
 PT anti-HIV antibodies and for the production of antibodies for use in
 PT detection, purification and therapy.
 XX Example 2; Page 85; 138pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes (A) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
 CC polypeptide. Also described are: (1) an isolated HIV-1 Group O env
 CC polypeptide comprising an immunoreactive portion of a polypeptide as in
 CC (A); (2) a polynucleotide (PN) encoding a polypeptide as in (A) or (1);
 CC (3) an antigen construct comprising a first HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide
 CC fused to a second HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide; (4) an antigen construct
 CC comprising a fusion of at least one HIV-1 Group O env polypeptide with at
 CC least one HIV-1 Group M env polypeptide; (5) an antigen construct
 CC comprising a fusion of a first HIV-1 env polypeptide, a second HIV-1 env
 CC polypeptide, and at least one additional HIV-1 polypeptide; (6) an
 CC antigen construct comprising a first HIV-2 env polypeptide fused to a
 CC second HIV-2 env polypeptide; (7) a PN encoding an antigen construct as
 CC in (3)-(6); (8) an expression vector comprising a PN as in (7); (9) a
 CC host cell transformed by an expression vector as in (8); and (10) an
 CC immunoassay kit for the detection of antibodies to HIV-1 comprising an
 CC antigen construct as in (3)-(6). The antigen constructs can be used for
 CC the detection of anti-HIV-1 antibodies in test samples. They can also be
 CC used as immunogens to produce antibodies. The antibodies can be used to
 CC purify HIV polypeptides, for therapy and for detection of HIV
 CC polypeptides
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1
 RESULT 152
 ID AAX37210/c
 XX AAX37210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAX37210;
 XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX HIV-1 env sequence determining primer.
 XX HIV-1; HIV-2; immobilised capture reagent; capillary action; screening;
 KW antibody; assay; env protein; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

XX WO9909410-A2.
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 XX 07-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016506.
 XX 15-AUG-1997; 97US-00912129.
 XX (ABO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX Vallari AS, Hackett JR, Hickman RK, Varitek V, Necklaws EC;
 PI Golden AM, Brennan CA, Devare SG;
 XX WPI; 1999-190224/16.
 XX New rapid assay for antibodies to HIV-1 groups O and M, and HIV-2 - can
 PT be used in field assay, requiring no electricity and less specialised
 PT equipment.
 XX Example 2; Page 70; 104pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a rapid assay for simultaneous detection and
 CC differentiation of antibodies to HIV-1 groups O and M, and HIV-2. The
 CC method comprises (a) contacting the sample with a strip containing at
 CC least one immobilised capture reagent per analyte and on which the sample
 CC moves from the proximal to the distal end by capillary action, under
 CC conditions sufficient to form capture reagent/analyte complexes, and (b)
 CC determining the presence of analyte(s) by detecting a visible colour
 CC change at the capture reagent site on the strip wherein the capture
 CC reagent for HIV-1 group O comprises a polypeptide shown in AA06977-80
 CC and AA06983-84; and that for HIV-1 group M comprises a polypeptide shown
 CC in AA06982; and that for HIV-2 comprises the polypeptide shown in
 CC AA06981. The invention is used to screen patients for antibodies to HIV-
 CC 1 types O and M, and HIV-2. The invention will be particularly useful in
 CC places and situation where equipment and/or electricity is not available.
 CC The invention provides a screening method which is faster and requires
 CC less equipment than prior art methods. Sequences AAX37195-A37222
 CC represent primers used for determining the env sequence of the HIV-1
 CC group O isolate HAM112
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1
 RESULT 153
 ID AAA16738
 XX AAA16738 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAA16738;
 XX 16-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human secreted protein clone ye90_1 probe SEQ ID NO:201.
 XX Human; secreted protein; immunestimulant; immunosuppressant; virucide;
 KW antibacterial; antifungal; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
 KW antidiabetic; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; antitubercular; protozoacide;
 KW antithyroid; immune deficiency; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID;
 KW infection; HIV; hepatitis; malaria; autoimmune disorder; systemic lupus;
 KW connective tissue disease; multiple sclerosis; erythematosis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune pulmonary inflammation; asthma;
 KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; autoimmune thyroiditis; myasthenia gravis;
 KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; graft-versus-host-disease;
 KW autoimmune inflammatory eye disease; allergy; hybridisation; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200009552-A1.
 FN 24-FEB-2000.
 XX 13-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018298.
 XX 14-AUG-1998; 98US-0096622P.
 PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-0096815P.
 PR 04-SEP-1998; 98US-0099229P.
 PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105368P.
 PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-0115234P.
 PR 12-FEB-1999; 99US-0119931P.
 PR 18-FEB-1999; 99US-0120575P.
 PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-0132020P.
 PR 11-AUG-1999; 99US-0148424P.
 XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.
 FA Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 XX Marberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V;
 PI Wong GG, Clark HF, Fechtel K;
 XX WPI; 2000-205979/18.
 DR New polynucleotides encoding secreted proteins, which may have e.g.
 XX nutritional, chemokine, immune stimulating or suppressing, hematopoiesis
 PI regulating, tissue growth, activin/inhibin anti-inflammatory or tumor
 FT inhibition activity.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 627; 641pp; English.
 PS
 XX AA16618 to AA16697 encode the human secreted proteins given in AA94898
 CC to AA19480, isolated from human adult brain, adult thyroid, adult
 CC retina, foetal carcinoma, adult blood, adult neural, foetal kidney, adult
 CC placenta, adult testis, whole embryo, adult cartilage, kidney, foetal
 CC brain, adult thymus, foetal placenta, adult uterus, adult tumour, and
 CC adult bladder, cDNA libraries. The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC predicted to have biological activities which would make them suitable
 CC for treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and
 CC animals. The polynucleotides can be used as markers for tissues in which
 CC the protein is preferentially expressed, as molecular weight markers on
 CC Southern gels, and as chromosome markers or tags to identify chromosomes
 CC or to map gene positions. The proteins can be used in the treatment of
 CC immune deficiencies and disorders, such as severe combined
 CC immunodeficiency (SCID), as well as viral, bacterial, fungal and other
 CC infections. These infections include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV),
 CC hepatitis, herpesviruses, mycobacteria, Leishmania spp., malaria and
 CC candidiasis. The proteins can be used to treat autoimmune disorders such
 CC as connective tissue disease, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation,
 CC Guillain-Barre syndrome, autoimmune thyroiditis, insulin dependent
 CC diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host-disease and
 CC autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. The proteins can also be used to
 CC treat allergic conditions, such as asthma. AA16698 to AA16774 represent
 CC probes for the human secreted proteins from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 285 ACCAAGCTGGTGAA 298
 DB 2 ACCAAGCTGGTGAA 15
 |||||
 RESULT 154
 ID AAZ90302/C
 XX AAZ90302 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAZ90302;
 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 HIV-1 env PCR primer env25R, SEQ ID NO:77.
 HIV-1 group O; env; gp120; gp41; glycoprotein; monoclonal antibody;
 immunoassay; positive control; affinity purification; therapeutic;
 antigen; expression construct; PCR primer; ss.
 Human immunodeficiency virus 1; group O isolate HAM112.
 WO200004383-A2.
 27-JAN-2000.
 09-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015469.
 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115171.
 (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 Scheffel JW, Hackett JR, Tyner JD, Hickman RK;
 WPI; 2000-171290/15.
 Novel monoclonal antibodies useful as positive control reagent for
 detecting human immunodeficiency virus infections and diagnosing,
 evaluating or prognosing viral disease.
 Example 2; Page 37; 148pp; English.
 The invention relates to anti-HIV-1 group O monoclonal antibodies, which
 may be used as positive control reagents in immunoassays to detect and
 differentiate HIV-1 infections. The invention also encompasses a
 monoclonal antibody which binds specifically to an HIV-1 group O antigen,
 which has no more than 15% cross reactivity to a corresponding antigen
 selected from HIV-1 group M antigens and HIV-2 antigens; and a method of
 using a monoclonal antibody as a positive control reagent in an
 immunoassay for the detection of anti HIV-1 group O antibodies. The
 monoclonal antibodies are useful as positive control reagents in
 immunoassays capable of detecting anti-HIV-1 group O antibodies. Such
 immunoassays involve coupling a monoclonal antibody with HIV group-1
 antigen and detecting the antigen-antibody complex. The monoclonal
 antibodies of the invention would be used to ensure that the reagents
 provided to detect HIV-1 group O antibody were performing properly. The
 monoclonal antibodies may also be immobilised on a matrix and used
 for affinity purification of specific HIV-1 group O-derived proteins from
 cell cultures or biological tissues. The monoclonal antibodies can also
 be used for generating chimeric antibodies for therapeutic use. Different
 synthetic, recombinant or purified antibodies which identify different
 epitopes of HIV antigens can be used in combination in assay to diagnose,
 evaluate, or prognosticate HIV disease condition. The monoclonal
 antibodies are also useful for differentiating HIV-1 group O antigens
 from HIV-group M and HIV-2 antigens. Sequences AAZ90287-290302 represent
 PCR primers used in an exemplification of the present invention to
 generate and amplify cDNA encoding the native env protein of HIV-1 group
 O, isolate HAM112. Sequences AAZ90304-290307 represent PCR primers used
 to generate expression constructs comprising HIV-1 group O env cDNA.
 Sequence AAZ90303 represents a primer of undefined function. (Updated on
 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.1e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 264 GTGCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 |||||
 DB 16 GYGACCTGGAGTAGG 1

```

RESULT 155
AAZ74053/c
ID AAZ74053 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ74053;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8409.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 2023; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 205 TGAAGCAGAGAC 218
DB 14 TGAAGCAGAGAC 1
RESULT 156
AAC92785/c
ID AAC92785 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC92785;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX

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XX Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:57.
DE
XX Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN U66165789-A.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 142 TGGCGGTGGAGGCC 155
DB 19 TGGCGGTGGAGGCC 6
RESULT 157
AAF97242
ID AAF97242 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF97242;
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2003.

```

XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 184; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 3e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 20 GGTGACCGAGGCT 33
Db | | | | | | | | | |
7 GGTGACCGAGGCT 20
RESULT 158
AAF97748/c
ID AAF97748 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF97748;
AC AAF97748;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
DT Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2509.
DE
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;

XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH Variation replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, Mccarthy JJ;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 218; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.3%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 93 ATCACCACGCTGTA 106
Db | | | | | | | | | |
19 ATCACCACGCTGTA 6
RESULT 159
AAQ47598/c
ID AAQ47598 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.
XX AAQ47598;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)
XX Mouse D MUSJUNDA, MUSJUNDR/B-1258 jun-B specific probe.
DE
XX Probe; quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein;
KW alpha subunit; specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
KW pathophysiology; disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious;
KW osteodystrophy; pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes;
KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
 XX WO9315221-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX
 PD 05-AUG-1993.
 PF
 XX 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.
 PR
 XX 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.
 PR
 XX 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.
 XX
 XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
 PA
 XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.
 PI
 XX Akitaya T, Cooper A, Mitsuhashi M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1993-258695/32.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Quantitating messenger RNA in sample - using immobilised-polynucleotide
 PT having sequence complementary to sequence unique to the mRNA.
 XX
 XX Example 9; Page 71; 177pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAQ47594-603 show regions of homology between jun
 CC sequences and the Jun-B specific probe B-1258 which may be of use as Jun-
 CC B specific probes. They were used in the method of the invention for the
 CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to
 CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a
 CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer
 CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is
 CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence
 CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised
 CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such
 CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the
 CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then
 CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous
 CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for
 CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,
 CC eg. hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are
 CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic
 CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary
 CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown
 CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive
 CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAQ47381-666.
 CC (Updated on 28-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 141 CTGGCGGTGGAGCGCGG 157
 DB 17 CTGGCGGTGGAGCGCCAG 1
 RESULT 160
 AAZ39286
 ID AAZ39286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ39286;
 AC
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Probe for typing HLA allele B*1406.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-B*3913; HLA-B*1406; human;
 KW HLA-B*51; HLA-DRB1*0820; HLA-DRB1*04; HLA-DRB4*01; allele typing; exon;
 XX major histocompatibility complex; MHC; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954496-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-EF002614.
 PF
 XX
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98EP-00870088.
 PR
 XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 PA
 XX
 XX De Canck I, Mersch G, Rossau R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1999-634008/54.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polynucleotides for human leukocyte antigen, HLA, allele fragments,
 PT useful for typing HLA alleles.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 16; Page 19; 62pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The invention provides polynucleotides corresponding to exon 2 and exon 3
 CC of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles HLA-B*3913, HLA-B*1406 and HLA-
 CC B*51 and exon 2 of HLA alleles HLA-DRB1*0820, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-
 CC DRB4*01. The polynucleotides are useful for typing the above HLA alleles
 CC in a sample, especially by a method that comprises (a) amplifying
 CC all/part of the relevant sequence using at least one primer pair; and (b)
 CC hybridizing the amplified product to a set of probes specifically
 CC hybridizing to target regions comprising one or more polymorphic
 CC nucleotides of the sequence, to determine the absence or presence of the
 CC allele in the sample. Diagnostic kits for (a) typing the alleles
 CC comprising at least one preferred primer and/or at least one preferred
 CC probe and (b) for detecting the protein fragment encoded by the
 CC polynucleotides, comprising an antiserum or ligand (e.g. antibody)
 CC binding specifically to the protein fragment are provided. The
 CC polynucleotides also enable the isolation of the complete respective
 CC genes from a human genomic library
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 298 AGGACCTTGAGCCCGGG 314
 DB 1 AGGACCTTGAGCTCTCTGG 17
 RESULT 161
 AAF07221/C
 ID AAF07221 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF07221;
 AC
 XX
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3478.
 DE
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 PF
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA


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XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McSwiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX FT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 54; Page 136; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX CC interferon alpha
XX CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX SQ
    Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 19 GCGTGACCGAGGGCTGG 35
Db 17 GGGGACCGAGGGCTTG 1

RESULT 162
ID ABK00841 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK00841;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOGO Inozyme #11.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
XX KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLATT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, McSwiggen J, Chowrira BM;

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XX WPI; 2001-607195/59.
XX DR Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX FT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX PT central nervous system injury.
XX PS Claim 88; Page 79; 200pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
XX CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
XX CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
XX CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
XX CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+.
XX CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
XX CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
XX CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
XX CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
XX CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
XX CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
XX CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
XX CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
XX CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the
XX CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
XX CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
XX CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
XX CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
XX CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
XX CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
XX CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
XX CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
XX CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
    Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
    Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 302 CCTGAGCCCCGGGACC 318
Db 1 CCGGCGCCCGGGGACC 17

RESULT 163
ABN05998/c
ID ABN05998 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN05998;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5990.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200192524-A2.
XX XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX XX

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PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5990; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 352 TCTACAGCGGCTTCCTC 368
 Db 17 TCTACAGCGGCTTCCTC 1
 RESULT 164
 ABN07568
 ID ABN07568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07568;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7560.
 XX

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7560; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 385 ACGACGGCGCCAGAG 401
 Db 1 ATGACGGCGCCAGAG 17

RESULT 165
 ABN05997/C
 ID ABN05997 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN05997;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5989.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5989; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC of or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 353 CTACAGCGACTTCTCA 369
 DB 17 CTACATGGACTCTCTCA 1
 RESULT 166
 ABN07570
 ID ABN07570 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07570;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT DT
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7562.
 DE
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7562; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 GACGGGCCCAAGAGGT 403
DB 1 GACGGGCCCAAGAGAT 17
RESULT 167
ABN05999/C
ID ABN05999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN05999;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5991.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5991; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 351 CTCCTACAGCGACTTCCT 367
DB 17 CTCCTACATGGACTTCCT 1
RESULT 168
ABV79108
ID ABV79108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV79108;
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 354.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN EP1229046-A2.
XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX DR
XX

PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
PS Example 2; Page 110; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGAG 152
D5 1 CCCGCTGGCGGTGGAG 17

RESULT 169
ABV91035/c
ID ABV91035 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91035;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1748.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000653.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000654.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000655.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000656.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000657.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000658.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000659.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEON-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;

XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1748; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB983959), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 354
D5 17 CCAGGCGCGGCTGCTCT 1

RESULT 170
ABL31539
ID ABL31539 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABL31539;
XX
DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1028.
XX
KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192572-A1.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
XX
PA (NISN) NISSHINBO IND INC.
XX
PI (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX
PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.
XX
PT Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
PT transplanting between them.

XX Claim 10; Page 288; 345pp; Japanese.

PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen

CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base

CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of

CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and

CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as

CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene

CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting

CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of

CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility

CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCTCCTGG 314

Db 1 AGGACCTGAGCTCCTGG 17

RESULT 171

ABL31778

ID ABL31778 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABL31778;

XX

DT 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1267.

XX

Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

PN WO200192572-A1.

XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.

XX

PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.

XX

PA (NLSN) NISSHINBO IND INC.

XX

PI (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

XX

PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.

XX

Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of

XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when

PT transplanting between them.

PT

XX Claim 10; Page 333; 345pp; Japanese.

XX

PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen

CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base

CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of

CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and

CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as

CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene

CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of

CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting

CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of

CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

CC

CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility

CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCTCCTGG 314

Db 1 AGGACCTGAGCTCCTGG 17

RESULT 172

ACA07771/C

ID ACA07771 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ACA07771;

XX

DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #170.

XX

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;

XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;

XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;

XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;

XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;

XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;

XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;

XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;

XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;

XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;

XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;

XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

US2002177568-A1.

XX

PD 28-NOV-2002.

XX

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX

PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX

PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX

PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of

XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for

PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

PT

XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.

XX

PS The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme

CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for

CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.

CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and

antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RET-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 265 TGCACCTCGAGCAGGC 281
DB 17 TGCAGCTGAGCAGGC 1

RESULT 173
ID ADA99411 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADA99411;
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 400.
DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MD24; MD27; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS EP1281758-A2.
FN 05-FEB-2003.
PD 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
PF 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 400; 103pp; English.

The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2, MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy, or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.

MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 ACTTCCTCCTTCCTG 377
DB 1 AGTTCTCCTACTATCCTG 17

RESULT 174
ACD63973
ID ACD63973 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ACD63973;
DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX HCV minus strand DNase substrate sequence #1332.

Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNase; zinzyme;
ambrzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

Hepatitis C virus.

WO200281494-A1.
XX 17-OCT-2002.

26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
Draper K, Roberts E;

WPI; 2003-229207/22.

Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.

Claim 1; Page 298; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zincymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 76 AGGGCCGCGCAGTGAC 92
||||| |||||
DB 1 AGGGCAGACGAGUGGAC 17
RESULT 175
AAZ39244
ID AAZ39244 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ39244;
XX
DT 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe for typing HLA allele B*3913.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-B*3913; HLA-B*1406; human;
KW HLA-B*51; HLA-DRB1*0820; HLA-DRB1*04; HLA-DRB4*01; allele typing; exon;
KW major histocompatibility complex; MHC; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO9954496-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-BP002614.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98EP-00870088.
XX
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
XX De Cauck I, Mersch G, Rossau R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-634008/54.
XX
XX New polynucleotides for human leukocyte antigen, HLA, allele fragments,
PT useful for typing HLA alleles.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 18; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides polynucleotides corresponding to exon 2 and exon 3
CC of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles HLA-B*3913, HLA-B*1406 and HLA-
CC B*51 and exon 2 of HLA alleles HLA-DRB1*0820, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-
CC DRB4*01. The polynucleotides are useful for typing the above HLA alleles
CC in a sample, especially by a method that comprises (a) amplifying
CC all/part of the relevant sequence using at least one primer pair; and (b)

CC hybridizing the amplified product to a set of probes specifically
CC hybridizing to target regions comprising one or more polymorphic
CC nucleotides of the sequence, to determine the absence or presence of the
CC allele in the sample. Diagnostic kits for (a) typing the alleles
CC comprising at least one preferred primer and/or at least one preferred
CC probe and (b) for detecting the protein fragment encoded by the
CC polynucleotides, comprising an antiserum or ligand (e.g. antibody)
CC binding specifically to the protein fragment are provided. The
CC polynucleotides also enable the isolation of the complete respective
CC genes from a human genomic library
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
||||| |||||
DB 2 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 18
RESULT 176
AAZ35254/c
ID AAZ35254 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35254;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Plant retroelement primer binding site version 2.
XX
KW Retroelement; retrovirus; transgenic plant; gene transfer;
KW primer binding site; soybean; ss.
XX
OS Glycine max.
XX
FN WO9960842-A2.
XX
PD 02-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 28-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011858.
XX
PR 29-MAY-1998; 98US-0087125P.
PR 28-MAY-1999; 99US-0032478.
XX
XX (WRIGHT) WRIGHT D A.
XX (WOYT) WOYTAS D F.
XX
XX Wright DA, Voytas DF;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-105586/09.
XX
XX New nucleic acid molecules for imparting agronomically significant
PT characters to plants, especially soybean.
XX
XX Claim 1(a); Page 72; 118pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide represents a soybean retroelement primer binding
CC site (version 2). The invention provides molecular tools in the form of
CC retroelements and retroelement-containing vectors, cells and plants.
CC Methods are provided for introducing the retroelements into cells,
CC especially when the retroelement carries at least 1 agronomically-
CC significant characteristic. In a preferred method, a helper cell line
CC which expresses gag, pol and env sequences is used to enable transfer of
CC a secondary construct which carries an agronomically-significant
CC characteristic and has retroelement sequences that allow for replication
CC and integration. Claimed isolated nucleic acid molecules comprise a
CC nucleic acid sequence selected from a retroelement primer binding site,
CC envelope, gag, integrase, reverse transcriptase, protease or RNase-H
CC sequence (see AAZ35254-61). Also provided are plant retroviral particles
CC that are used to transfer the nucleic acids into plant cells
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCAGCAGCGCGCCA 396
Db 17 CCGCAGCAGCGCGCCA 1
RESULT 177
ABAS2493
ID ABA82493 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABA82493;
XX DT 25-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Zmax1 gene region physical map preparation STS marker #452.
XX KW Human; high bone mass; HBM gene; Zmax1 gene; chromosome 11; 11q13.3;
KW sequence tagged site; STS; osteoporosis; osteopathic; gene therapy;
KW antihense therapy; vaccine; bone disorder; Paget's disease; adapter;
KW sclerostosis; osteomalacia; fibrous dysplasia; PCR primer; linker; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200177327-A1.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016951.
XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00543771.
XX PR 05-APR-2000; 2000US-00544398.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657171/75.
XX PT New high bone mass (HBM) and Zmax1 genes and proteins useful for
PT modulating bone mass for the treatment of e.g. osteoporosis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 36; 44pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes the human Zmax1 gene and the high bone
CC mass (HBM) gene, which are found on chromosome 11q13.3. The Zmax1 and HBM
CC genes have osteopathic activities. The genes can be used in gene therapy,
CC antihense therapy and in the production of vaccines. They can be used in
CC the diagnosis and treatment of bone disorders including osteoporosis,
CC Paget's disease, sclerostosis, osteomalacia and fibrous dysplasia.
CC ABA82038 to ABA82700 and AAG68168 to AAG68193 represent sequences used in
CC the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGCAG 213
Db 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
RESULT 178
ABK23290
ID ABK23290 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)

AC ABK23290;
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human Zmax1 cDNA reverse PCR primer #226.
XX KW Human; mouse; Zmax1; HBM; high bone mass gene; lipid regulation; stroke;
KW lipid-associated condition; arteriosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; ss;
KW osteoporosis; atherosclerosis; diabetic atherosclerosis; plaque build-up;
KW neurovascular condition; wound healing; gene therapy; PCR primer; probe;
KW bone development disorder; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiovascular;
KW osteopathic; cerebroprotective.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192891-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016946.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-00578900.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (UYCR-) UNIV CREIGHTON SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX PI Carulli JP, Little RD, Recker RR, Johnson ML;
XX DR WPI; 2002-097784/13.
XX PT Identifying molecules involved in lipid regulation, useful for
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing e.g. arteriosclerosis, comprises
PT identifying a molecule that binds to high bone mass gene or its
PT corresponding wild type gene.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 409pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method for identifying a molecule involved in
CC lipid regulation comprising identifying a molecule that binds to or
CC inhibits binding of a molecule to high bone mass (HBM) or its wild type
CC gene, Zmax1. Compounds identified by the method are useful for treating,
CC diagnosing, preventing or screening for normal and abnormal lipid-
CC associated conditions, including arteriosclerosis, cardiovascular
CC disease, stroke, and osteoporosis. The compounds may also be used in the
CC treatment or prevention of diabetic atherosclerosis, neurovascular
CC conditions caused by plaque build-up, poor circulation due to plaque
CC build-up and associated poor wound healing. The methods may be used in
CC gene therapy, pharmaceutical development, and diagnostic assays for bone
CC development disorders. Molecules identified by comparison of Zmax1 and
CC HBM systems can be used as surrogate markers in pharmaceutical
CC development, in diagnosis of human or animal bone disease, and in the
CC treatment of bone diseases. Sequences ABK22776-ABK23411 represent cDNA
CC molecules encoding human Zmax1 and HBM, and PCR primers, probes, linkers
CC and adapters of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGCAG 213
Db 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
RESULT 179
ABT11917
ID ABT11917 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ABT11917;
XX DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Neublabin DNA related PCR primer.
DE
XX Nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
XX tranquiliser; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW neublabin; ischemic neuronal damage; traumatic brain injury; diabetes;
KW peripheral neuropathy; neuropathic pain; Alzheimer's disease; glaucoma;
KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW memory impairment; renal disease; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200272826-A2.
PN
XX 19-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002691.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-00804615.
PF
XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
PR
XX (NSGE-) NS GENE AS.
PA
XX Sah DWY, Johansen TE, Rossomando A;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-713515/77.
DR
XX New truncated neublabin polypeptides lacking one or more amino-terminal
PT amino acids of a mature neublabin polypeptide useful for treating
PT neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic
PT pain, brain injury.
PT
XX Disclosure; Fig 8; 138pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a truncated neublabin polypeptide comprising an
CC amino acid terminus that lacks one or more amino-terminal amino acids of
CC a mature neublabin polypeptide. The polypeptides and nucleic acids are
CC useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders such as ischemic neuronal
CC damage, traumatic brain injury, peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic pain,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, memory impairment, diabetes, renal
CC diseases, or glaucoma by moderating metabolism, growth, differentiation
CC or survival of a nerve or neuronal cell. This polynucleotide sequence is
CC a neublabin PCR primer of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGGCGCA 396
Db 2 CTGCGACGACTGGCGCA 18
RESULT 180
ACC45873
ID ACC45873 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACC45873;
AC
XX 02-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human HBM STS marker reverse primer #226.
DE
XX Human; high bone mass; HBM; LRP5; LRP6; transgenic; bone mass modulation;
KW gene therapy; bone density modulation; bone strength; trabecular number;
KW bone size; bone tissue connectivity; bone disease; osteoporosis; PCR;
KW osteomalacia; rickets; Paget's disease; neoplasm of the bone; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200292764-A2.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014876.
PF
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
PR
XX 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
PR
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
PR
XX 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
PR
XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA
XX Babij P, Bex PJ, Yaworsky PJ, Bodine PV;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-129278/12.
DR
XX New transgenic animals (e.g. mice), useful as models for studying bone
PT density modulation, developing drugs for treating or preventing bone
PT diseases (e.g. osteoporosis), or diagnosing diseases characterized by
PT reduced bone density.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 57; 603pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to novel transgenic animals expressing the high
CC bone mass (HBM) gene, expressing the corresponding wild type HBM gene,
CC comprising an alteration of the gene encoding LRP5 or LRP6, or expressing
CC an LRP5 that is modulated by an altered gene control sequence introduced
CC by homologous or non-homologous recombination. The transgenic animals are
CC for the study of bone density modulation or bone mass modulation. The
CC invention has osteopathic and cytostatic activity. The polynucleotides of
CC the invention may have a use in gene therapy. The transgenic animals and
CC nucleic acids are for the study of bone density modulation, where the
CC bone mass is modulated relative to non-transgenic animals of the same
CC species in more than one parameter selected from bone density, bone
CC strength, trabecular number, bone size, or bone tissue connectivity. The
CC transgenic animals, nucleic acids and methods are useful for identifying
CC molecules involved in bone development, and for developing pharmaceutical
CC compositions, which may be employed for treating or preventing bone
CC diseases, e.g. osteoporosis, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease, or
CC neoplasms of the bone. The transgenic animals and nucleic acids are also
CC useful in methods for diagnosing diseases involved in bone development,
CC or characterised by reduced bone density or mass. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGTGAAGACAG 213
Db 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
RESULT 181
ADB98571
ID ADB98571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADB98571;
AC
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Sequence tagged site #452 used to prepare Zmax1 (LRP5) gene region map.
DE
XX Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; STS; sequence tagged site; ds.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200292000-A2.
PN

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XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX PF
XX PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.
XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
XX PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
XX PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX PI Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
XX WPI; 2003-129214/12.
XX DR
XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
XX PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
XX PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
XX PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
XX PS Example 2; Page 64; 629pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
XX CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
XX CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
XX CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
XX CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
XX CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
XX CC osteoporosis. The present sequence is a sequence tagged Site (STS)
XX CC marker, which was used to prepare a physical map of the Zmax1 (LRP5) gene
XX CC region.
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGCAG 213
DB 1 CTGCTAGGTGACAGCAG 17
RESULT 182
AAT41709
ID AAT41709 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT41709;
XX DT 20-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE MHC ISRE binding sequence.
XX KW Lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor; LSIRF; IRF-3; probe;
XX KW major histocompatibility complex; MHC; ISRE;
XX KW interferon-stimulated response element; ds.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX PN WO9632477-A1.
XX PD 17-OCT-1996.
XX PF 12-APR-1996; 96WO-CA000231.
XX PR 14-APR-1995; 95US-00422733.
XX PR 03-APR-1996; 96US-00611280.
XX PA (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
XX PI Matsuyama T, Grossman A, Richardson CD;

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XX WPI; 1996-477128/47.
XX New genes for murine lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor -
XX PT used for modulation of lymphocyte activation and proliferation.
XX PS Example 4; Page 40; 92pp; English.
XX CC The murine major histocompatibility complex interferon-stimulated response
XX CC element (MHC ISRE) binding sequence (AAT41709) was used as a probe to
XX CC determine whether novel mouse lymphocyte-specific interferon regulatory
XX CC factor (LSIRF) (see also AAR99426) is a DNA binding protein. LSIRF
XX CC polypeptides were incubated with 32P- labelled double-stranded probe and,
XX CC in some cases, with unlabelled competitor DNA fragments (see also
XX CC AAT41710-16). Gel shift assays showed that the MHC ISRE sequence binds
XX CC LSIRF protein
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4 CAGGAGTGAACTGCGG 20
DB 3 CAGAGGTGAACTGAGG 19
RESULT 183
AAT74921/c
ID AAT74921 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAT74921;
XX DT 07-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE 3'-primer for HLA DR2 (15 and 16) allele amplification.
XX KW polymorphic; Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; DNA sequencing; PCR;
XX KW polymerase chain reaction; allele; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9723650-A2.
XX PD 03-JUL-1997.
XX PF 19-DEC-1996; 96WO-US020202.
XX PR 22-DEC-1995; 95US-00577858.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PI Stevens JK, Dunn JM, Leushner J, Green RJ;
XX WPI; 1997-351085/32.
XX Identification of allele type of a known polymorphic genetic locus - used
XX PT particularly for human leukocyte antigen allele determination.
XX PS Example 1; Page 17; 75pp; English.
XX CC This 3'-PCR primer is used in a novel method for identification of allele
XX CC types (in this case human leukocyte antigen (HLA) class II gene alleles)
XX CC of a known polymorphic genetic locus in a sample. The allele type is
XX CC identified by first combining the sample with a sequencing reaction
XX CC mixture containing a polymerase, nucleoside feed stocks, one type of
XX CC chain terminating nucleoside and a sequencing primer under conditions
XX CC suitable for template dependent primer extension to form a number of
XX CC oligonucleotide fragments of differing lengths, which are then evaluated
XX CC on a denaturing gel. This determines the position of the type of base
XX CC corresponding to the chain terminating bases in the primer. However, this
XX CC method differs from standard sequencing procedures, instead of performing

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CC and evaluating four concurrent reactions, the sample is concurrently
CC combined with at most three sequencing reaction mixtures containing
CC different types of chain terminating nucleosides. The method can be used
CC for the evaluation of polymorphic sites, and for determining the allelic
CC type of a polymorphic gene. The methods are particularly useful for
CC determining the HLA allele present in a sample
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 79 GCCGCGCAGTGCATC 95
DB 18 GCCGCGCGGTGACAC 2

RESULT 184
AAZ49122
ID AAZ49122 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ49122;
XX
DT 06-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for FIL protein coding sequence.
DE Filamentous flower; FIL protein; agriculture; gardening; PCR primer; ss.
XX
KW Arabidopsis sp.
OS
XX JP11318462-A.
PN
XX 24-NOV-1999.
PD
XX 15-MAY-1998; 98JP-00134095.
PF
XX 15-MAY-1998; 98JP-00134095.
PR
XX (OKADA) OKADA K.
PA (MITA) MITSUI CHEM INC.
PA (DAI-I) DAIICHI ENGRI KK.
PA (TORA) TORAY IND INC.
XX
XX WPI; 2000-100767/09.
DR
XX A gene participating in the flower formation of a plant useful in
PT agriculture and gardening.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 7; 14pp; Japanese.
PS
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the filamentous
CC flower (FIL) protein of the invention. The protein is useful in
CC agriculture and gardening
CC
XX Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 CAGGCACATATCACT 198
DB 1 CAGGCACATATCACT 17

RESULT 185
AAC73121/c
ID AAC73121 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAC73121;
XX

DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward primer #13 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX WO200058516-A2.
FN
XX 05-OCT-2000.
PD
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
PR
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
PR
XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Pan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DU;
PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
DR
XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
PT using single base extension reactions.
PT
XX Example 7; Page 49; 70pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
CC form the oligonucleotide array
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGGGCG 282
DB 18 GTACCTGGAGCAGAGCG 2

RESULT 186
AAS62197/c
ID AAS62197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAS62197;
AC
XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Porcine reverse PCR primer for TGFb.
DE
XX Pig; muscular steatosis-modulating factor; ss; metabolic; muscular; MSMP;
KW food supplement; obesity; hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KW wound healing; tumour; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; PCR primer.
XX
XX Sus scrofa.
OS
XX WO200179287-A2.
FN
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD


```

XX PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004042.
XX PR
XX PA (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
XX PA (STRD ) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
XX PA (GARD/) GARDNER R.
XX PI Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
XX DR WPI; 2002-393849/42.
XX PT Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
XX PT sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
XX PT primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
XX PT incorporation.
XX PS Example 2; Page 47; 86pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information
XX CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or
XX CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for
XX CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable
XX CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more
XX CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions
XX CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological
XX CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid
XX CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying
XX CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing
XX CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify a specific
XX CC target region of genomic DNA
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGCG 282
DB 19 GTACCTGGAGCAGCG 3
RESULT 189
AAQ63197/C
ID AAQ63197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAQ63197;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 18-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX DE AAVS1 primer RK2.
XX XX Adeno-associated virus; AAV; integration locus; CpG island;
XX KW SPI-like binding site; cAMP response element; CRE;
XX KW upstream binding factor 1; UBF-1; minisatellite; probe; gene therapy;
XX KW promoter; amplification; primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP592836-A1.
XX XX 20-APR-1994.
XX XX 16-SEP-1993; 93EP-00114941.
XX PF 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00947127.
XX PR (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
XX PA
XX
PI Korin RM, Berns KI, Linden RM;
XX DR WPI; 1994-127741/16.
XX XX New nucleic acid corresponding to human adeno-associated virus
XX PT integration site - useful e.g., as probe to confirm targetted integration
XX PT of adeno-associated virus vectors in gene therapy.
XX XX Claim 4; Page 4; 20pp; English.
XX CC In the cloning of AAVS1 from human lung fibroblast DNA, the primers given
XX CC in AAQ63193-202 were used. A 4kb fragment contg. the AAV integration site
XX CC was obtained (AAQ63192). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 81 CGCGCAGTGGACATCAC 97
DB 20 CGCTCAGGACATCAC 4
RESULT 190
AAQ58941/C
ID AAQ58941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAQ58941;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX DE tat-IP primer.
XX XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antigen; detection; diagnosis;
XX KW retrovirus; vaccine; lymphocyte; reverse transcriptase; amplification;
XX KW primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX EP591914-A2.
XX XX 13-APR-1994.
XX XX 05-OCT-1993; 93EP-00116058.
XX XX 06-OCT-1992; 92DE-04233646.
XX PR 22-OCT-1992; 92DE-04235718.
XX PR 30-DEC-1992; 92DE-04244541.
XX PR 01-JUN-1993; 93DE-04318186.
XX XX (BEHW ) BEHRINGERWERKE AG.
XX XX Guertler IG, Eberle J, Brunn VA, Knapp S, Hauser H;
XX XX WPI; 1994-120077/15.
XX XX New HIV-type immune deficiency virus ECACC V 92092318 - and deriv. cDNA
XX PT or antigens, useful for diagnosing retroviral infections and vaccines.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 5; 73pp; German.
XX XX MVP-5180/91 DNA is obtained by PCR using the primers given in AAQ58925-
XX CC 958. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX CC 2003 to correct PI field.)
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGGCTC 256
DB      17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 191
AAQ76033/C
ID      AAQ76033 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAQ76033;
XX
XX
DT      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT      16-JUL-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      N. gonorrhoeae probe SS06-T5.
XX
XX
KW      Neisseria gonorrhoeae; probe; hybridization;
KW      cytosine-DNA-methyltransferase; CMT; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX
FN      EP630971-A2.
XX
XX
PD      28-DEC-1994.
XX
XX
FF      13-JUN-1994; 94EP-00108997.
XX
XX
PR      23-JUN-1993; 93US-00082851.
PR      17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214861.
XX
PA      (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI      Purohit AP, Silver SB;
XX
XX
DR      WPI; 1995-031607/05.
XX
XX
PT      Detection of Neisseria gonorrhoeae and/or Chlamydia trachomatis -
PT      simultaneously by a simple, rapid and sensitive technique.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Fig 1; 29pp; English.
XX
CC      Primers SS01 (given in AAQ76031) and SS02 (AAQ76032) were used for the
CC      PCR amplification of a target region (AAQ76037) in the cytosine-DNA-
CC      methyltransferase of N. gonorrhoeae. Probe SS06-T5 (AAQ76033) is specific
CC      for a region in the amplified sequence, and is used to identify N.
CC      gonorrhoeae. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct FN field.) (Updated on 25
CC      -MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      367 TCACCTTCCCTGACCGC 383
DB      17 TCACCTTCCCTGACCGC 1

RESULT 192
AAQ22342/C
ID      AAQ22342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAQ22342;
XX
XX
DT      20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT      19-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      HIV-1 PCR primer tat 1P.
XX
KW      HIV-type retrovirus; MVP-5180/91; ECACC V 92092318; antigen; assay kit;
KW      detection; antibody; immune deficiency; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX
FN      Gwertler IG, Eberle J, Brunn AV, Knapp S, Hauser H;
XX
XX
PD      WPI; 1999-072878/07.
XX
XX
PT      New HIV-type retrovirus and corresponding cDNA, recombinant DNA and
PT      antigen - used for detecting retro-viruses that cause immune deficiency
PT      and to prepare vaccines.
XX
PS      Disclosure; Page 4; 39pp; German.
XX
CC      This invention describes the isolation of a novel HIV-type retrovirus
CC      called MVP-5180/91 (ECACC V 92092318). Antigens produced from this
CC      product can be used in an assay kit for detecting antibodies against
CC      viruses that cause immune deficiency, preferably where the assay is a
CC      Western blot, ELISA or fluorescence immunoassay. MVP-5180/91. cDNA and/or
CC      antigen can be used for detecting retroviruses that cause immune
CC      deficiency and to prepare vaccines. This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC      used in the method of the invention. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct
CC      PF field.) (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGGCTC 256
DB      17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 193
AAQ46578
ID      AAQ46578 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAQ46578;
XX
XX
DT      13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      Forward primer specific for human CACNA1F exon 16.
XX
KW      Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;
KW      myopia; nystagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;
KW      eye disorder; human; CACNA1F; CSNB; mutational analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX
FN      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PD      WO9963078-A2.
XX
XX
DT      09-DEC-1999.
XX
XX
PF      02-JUN-1999; 99WO-CA000514.
XX
XX
PR      02-JUN-1998; 98US-0087635P.

```

XX (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
 XX Bech-Hansen T, Naylor MJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-097327/08.
 XX New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop
 PT products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital
 PT stationary night blindness and related disorders.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 6; 55pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of
 CC nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium
 CC channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-
 CC subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC
 CC gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for incomplete
 CC CSMA and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene can provide
 CC information as to the basic defect in this retinal conditions, which
 CC could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure of the disorder. As
 CC the associated features of myopia, nystagmus and strabismus frequently
 CC observed in patients with incomplete CSMA may be caused by calcium-
 CC regulated development pathways, identification of the RCC gene may help
 CC to elucidate the molecular details of eye development and which may lead
 CC to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases. Sequences AA246563-
 CC 650 represent human CACNA1F (alpha1F-subunit of RCC gene) exon-specific
 CC PCR primers, used for mutational analysis in humans
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 350 GCTTACAGCGACTTC 366
 DB 3 GCTCCACAGTGACTTCC 19
 RESULT 194
 AA244577/c
 ID AA244577 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA244577;
 AC
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Newcastle disease virus LaSota primer p1898-
 DE
 XX
 XX Avian-paramyxovirus; infection; lentogenic; F protein; vaccine;
 KW respiratory disease; gastrointestinal disease; poultry pathogen;
 KW local immunity; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Newcastle disease virus.
 OS
 XX WO9566045-A1.
 PN
 XX 23-DEC-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-JUN-1999; 99WO-NL000377.
 PF
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-1999; 98EP-00202054.
 PR
 XX
 XX (DIEN-) STICHTING DIENST LANDBOUWKUNDIG ONDERZOE.
 PA
 XX Peeters BPH, De Leeuw OS, Koch G, Gielkens ALJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-106102/09.
 DR
 XX New avian paramyxovirus cDNA, useful for production of vaccine against
 PT Newcastle disease virus.
 PT
 XX

PS Disclosure; Page 78; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel avian-paramyxovirus cDNA (I) which
 CC comprises a nucleic acid sequence corresponding to the 5' terminal end of
 CC the genome of avian-paramyxovirus allowing the generation of an
 CC infectious copy of avian-paramyxovirus. The cell line is useful for the
 CC production of infectious lentogenic NDV (Newcastle Disease virus) without
 CC the addition of exogenous proteolytic activity. Also it is possible to
 CC generate a stable transfected cell line that expresses the wild-type F
 CC protein in the virus envelope therefore providing infectious particles,
 CC useful in the form of a vaccine, especially against respiratory and/or
 CC gastrointestinal diseases. NDV can be easily cultured to very high titers
 CC in embryonated eggs. Mass culture of embryonated eggs is relatively
 CC cheap. NDV vaccines are relatively stable and can be simply administered
 CC by mass application methods e.g. drinking water or by spraying or by
 CC aerosol formation. The natural route of infection is by the respiratory
 CC and/or gastrointestinal tract which are also the major routes of
 CC infection of many other poultry pathogens. NDV can induce local immunity
 CC despite the presence of circulating maternal antibody. AA244527-244609
 CC and AA244618-244650 represent primers used in the isolation of the NDV
 CC strain LaSota genome
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 35 GGACGAGATGCCACC 51
 DB 20 GGACAAACATGCCACC 4
 RESULT 195
 AAD06717/c
 ID AAD06717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD06717;
 AC
 XX
 XX 10-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX C-terminal phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase DNA amplifying primer, Efp-5.
 DE
 XX Phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase; PheRS; amino acid separation;
 KW ATP quantitation; protein inhibitor; antimicrobial; antibiotic effect;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Enterococcus faecalis.
 OS
 XX US6221640-B1.
 PN
 XX 24-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 14-MAY-1997; 97US-00855910.
 PF
 XX 14-MAY-1997; 97US-00855910.
 PR
 XX (CUBI-) CUBIST PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Tao J, Sassanfar M, Gallant PL, Shen X, Avruch AS, Yu RV;
 PI Nair S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-327244/34.
 DR
 XX New Enterococcus faecalis aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase proteins and nucleic
 PT acids useful for separating amino acids which they specifically
 PT recognize, in quantifying amino acids and ATP, or for detecting protein
 PT inhibitors.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Col 41; 88pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to Enterococcus faecalis aminoacyl-tRNA
 CC synthetases. The aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases are useful in the biochemical
 CC

CC separation of the amino acid which they specifically recognise and in
 CC quantitations of the amino acid and ATP, and for detecting and
 CC identifying inhibitors of their activities. The potential inhibitors of
 CC these enzymes can be screened for antimicrobial or antibiotic effects,
 CC without requiring the culture of pathogenic strains of *Enterococcus*. The
 CC antibodies which bind to these enzymes can be made and used in the
 CC purification and study of the enzymes. The aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase DNAs
 CC are used in the production of proteins or polypeptides, and the aminoacyl
 CC -tRNA synthetase genes may be used as probes to identify DNA fragments
 CC encoding the corresponding aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase gene from other
 CC species of *enterococci* by specific hybridisation. The present sequence is
 CC a PCR primer which is used for amplifying the C-terminal *Enterococcus*
 CC faecalis phenylalanyl-tRNA synthetase (PheRS) DNA
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 128 CATGCTGCGCGCTGG 144
 CC Db 19 CATGCTGCGCGCTGG 3
 CC
 CC RESULT 196
 CC AAS09653/C
 CC ID AAS09653 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC AC AAS09653;
 CC XX
 CC XX 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 CC XX
 CC XX Immunoreactive CpG sequence-containing oligonucleotide #103.
 CC XX
 CC KW CpG sequence; immune response; non-B cell activation; interferon gamma;
 CC KW IFN-gamma; humoral; antibody production; interleukin-6 production;
 CC KW therapeutic; allergy; asthma; cancer; autoimmune disorder; infection;
 CC KW bio-warfare; vaccine; antisense therapy; eczema; allergic rhinitis;
 CC KW coryza; hay fever; urticaria; hives; food allergy; atopic condition;
 CC KW hepatitis; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; malaria; Francisella;
 CC KW lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 CC KW schistosomiasis; tuberculosis; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 CC KW Leishmania; Ebola; Anthrax; Listeria; ss.
 CC XX
 CC OS Synthetic.
 CC XX
 CC XX WO200151500-A1.
 CC XX
 CC XX 19-JUL-2001.
 CC XX
 CC XX 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001122.
 CC XX
 CC XX 14-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176115P.
 CC XX
 CC XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 CC XX
 CC XX Klinman D, Ishii K, Verthelyi D;
 CC XX
 CC XX WPI; 2001-442129/47.
 CC XX
 CC XX Oligodeoxynucleotides for inducing an immune response to treat and
 CC XX prevent an allergic reaction, cancer, an autoimmune disorder and symptoms
 CC XX resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agents, comprise multiple CpG
 CC XX sequences.
 CC XX
 CC XX Claim 5; Page 44; 48pp; English.
 CC XX
 CC XX AAS09551-AAS09662 represent oligodeoxynucleotides (ODN) of at least 10
 CC XX nucleotides comprising multiple CpG sequences, where one of the CpG
 CC XX sequences is different from another of the multiple CpG sequences. The
 CC XX ODN are useful for inducing an immune response, preferably a cell-
 CC XX mediated immune response, involving non-B cell activation, interferon

CC gamma (IFN-gamma) production or a humoral immune response involving B
 CC cell activation, antibody and interleukin-6 production in a host, for
 CC treating, preventing or ameliorating an allergic reaction, e.g. asthma,
 CC cancer, e.g. solid tumour cancer, a disease associated with the immune
 CC system e.g. autoimmune disorder or an immune system deficiency, infection
 CC or a symptom resulting from exposure to bio-warfare agent in a human. The
 CC induction of immune response improves the efficacy of a vaccine and is
 CC used in antisense therapy. The ODN are useful for treating, preventing or
 CC ameliorating allergic reactions, including eczema, allergic rhinitis or
 CC coryza, hay fever, bronchial asthma, urticaria (hives), food allergies
 CC and other atopic conditions, for improving the efficacy of vaccines
 CC against hepatitis A, B and C, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and
 CC malaria, for treating immune system deficiencies, e.g. lupus
 CC erythematosus and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and
 CC multiple sclerosis, infections including Francisella, schistosomiasis,
 CC tuberculosis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), Leishmania and
 CC symptoms resulting from exposure of bio-warfare agent, including Ebola,
 CC Anthrax and Listeria
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 254 CTCGCCACGGTGCACC 270
 CC Db 17 CCTGCCACGGTGCACC 1
 CC
 CC RESULT 197
 CC AAS21720/C
 CC ID AAS21720 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC AC AAS21720;
 CC XX
 CC XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 CC XX
 CC XX Mouse Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #23.
 CC XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 CC XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
 CC KW
 CC KW Mus musculus.
 CC XX
 CC XX Synthetic.
 CC OS
 CC XX
 CC XX WO200157059-A1.
 CC XX
 CC XX 09-AUG-2001.
 CC XX
 CC XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.
 CC XX
 CC XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
 CC XX
 CC XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 CC XX
 CC XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowse LM;
 CC XX
 CC XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
 CC XX
 CC XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
 CC XX treatment of cancer.
 CC XX
 CC XX Example 18; Page 60; 120pp; English.
 CC XX
 CC XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
 CC XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
 CC XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
 CC XX antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
 CC XX suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
 CC XX hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
 CC XX a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
 CC XX oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The

CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
 CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
 CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
 CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
 CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytotoxicity or the
 CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
 CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
 CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
 CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 358 GGCACCTTCCTCACTTC 374
 DB 19 GGCACCTTCCTCACTGC 3

RESULT 198

AAF54593
 ID AAF54593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF54593;
 AC AAF54593;

XX 03-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 38.

XX Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;
 KW expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200079006-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.

XX 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.

XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
 PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.

XX Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;
 PI WPI; 2001-102734/11.

XX Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue
 PT typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all
 PT known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.

XX Disclosure; Page 54; 83pp; English.

XX The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides
 CC comprising probes for the human HLA Class I genes attached to a solid
 CC support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also
 CC useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,
 CC polymorphism detection and gene mapping
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 298 AGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
 DB 2 AGGACCTGAGCTCTGG 18

RESULT 199

ABZ30365

ID ABZ30365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ30365;

AC ABZ30365;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4516.

XX Fungus; Yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

XX WO200253728-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.

XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.

XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 PI WPI; 2002-566694/60.

XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.

XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4516; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biosynthesis, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 228 GCCAATCGGAGGCTG 244
 DB 1 GCCAATCGGAGACTG 17

RESULT 200
 AB231091
 ID AB231091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB231091;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5310.
 XX
 KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX
 PN WO200253728-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 XX
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 XX
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 XX
 PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
 for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
 a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5310; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
 expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
 recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
 cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
 cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
 that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
 activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
 compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
 translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
 ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
 treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
 this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
 on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 228 GCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 244
 |||||

DB 1 GCCAAATCGGAGGCTG 17
 RESULT 201
 AAD45182/c
 ID AAD45182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD45182;
 XX
 DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RIP2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #104252.
 XX
 KW Human; receptor interacting protein; RIP2; antisense; gene therapy;
 phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 modified_base 1
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 modified_base 7..9
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 modified_base 13
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 modified_base 15
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 modified_base 17
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 US6426221-B1.
 XX
 30-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920663.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Ward DT, Cowseert LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-673017/72.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotide that targets regions of a nucleic acid
 encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2, for treating diseases
 associated with RIP2 expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 46; 35pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
 encoding human receptor interacting protein (RIP)2 to inhibit its
 expression. Antisense compounds are used for treating diseases associated
 with RIP2 expression. They are also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
 present sequence is an oligonucleotide targetted to human RIP2 DNA

XX Human; mucin 1 transmembrane; hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic;
 KW inflammatory disorder; gene therapy; H23-ETA transmembrane antigen;
 KW antisense; epistatin; epitectin; polymorphic epithelial mucin; CD227;
 KW peanut-reactive urinary mucin; PUM; epithelial membrane antigen; EMA;
 KW PEM; NCR111; H23 antigen; DF3 antigen; phosphorothioate backbone; MUC1;
 KW PAS-0; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
 FT methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX WO2003054154-A2.
 XX 03-JUL-2003.
 XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039873.
 XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029517.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Dobie KW, Myers SJ;
 XX WPI; 2003-559135/52.
 XX New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding mucin
 FT 1, transmembrane, useful for preparing a composition for treating
 FT hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders.
 XX Claim 3; Page 82; 132pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
 CC a nucleic acid encoding mucin 1 transmembrane (also known as MUC1,
 CC epistatin, epitectin, polymorphic epithelial mucin; PEM, peanut-reactive
 CC urinary mucin; PUM, epithelial membrane antigen; EMA, PAS-0, NCR111, H23
 CC antigen, H23-ETA transmembrane antigen, DF3 antigen and CD227) to
 CC inhibit/modulate the expression of mucin 1 transmembrane. Antisense
 CC compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
 CC treating hyperproliferative or inflammatory disorders. The invention is
 CC also used in gene therapy. The present sequence is human mucin 1
 CC transmembrane antisense oligonucleotide
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 231 AAATCGGAGGCTGCTT 247
 | |||||
 DB 4 ATATCGAGAGGCTGCTT 20
 RESULT 207
 ADB89961
 ID ADB89961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB89961;

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140049.
 DE Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
 KW septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
 KW autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
 KW atherosclerosis; tumour.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
 FT -methyl cytosines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX US2003096775-A1.
 XX 22-MAY-2003.
 XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
 XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
 XX WPI; 2003-606441/57.
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 FT encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
 FT condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
 FT disorder or infection.
 XX Claim 3; Page 27; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
 CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
 CC component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
 CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
 CC component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
 CC a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
 CC complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
 CC cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
 CC having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
 CC comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
 CC expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
 CC component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
 CC disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
 CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
 CC atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
 CC hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
 CC useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
 CC of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 38 CGAAGTGGCCACACT 54
Db 4 CGAAGTTGCCACACT 20

RESULT 208

ADD01081/C
ID ADD01081 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC

XX AC

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Cpg D oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.

XX vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; CpG oligonucleotide;
KW neovascularisation; angiogenesis; vulnary; vasotropic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; gene therapy; skin graft; male pattern baldness;
KW atherosclerosis; ischaemia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO2003054161-A2.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040955.

XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343457P.

XX PA (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.

XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX PI Klinman DM, Zheng M, Rouse BT;

XX DR WPI; 2003-559138/52.

XX Inducing the production of vascular endothelial growth factor by a cell,
PT useful for inducing angiogenesis, comprises contacting the cell with a
PT CpG oligodeoxynucleotide.

PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 45; 37pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for inducing the production of
CC vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) by a cell comprising contacting
CC the cell with a CpG oligonucleotide and therefore inducing the production
CC of VEGF by the cell. Also described: (1) inducing neovascularisation in a
CC tissue, comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide into an area of the
CC tissue where the formation of new blood vessels is desired, and so
CC inducing neovascularisation in the area of the tissue; (2) promoting
CC angiogenesis in an area of the subject where angiogenesis is desired,
CC comprising introducing a CpG oligonucleotide to the area, and so
CC promoting angiogenesis in the subject; and (3) screening for an agent
CC that inhibits neovascularisation, comprising administering a CpG
CC oligonucleotide to a non-human mammal and administering the agent to the
CC mammal, where inhibition of angiogenesis in the animal indicates that the
CC agent is effective in inhibiting neovascularisation. The CpG
CC oligonucleotides have vulnary, vasotropic and antiarteriosclerotic
CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method and the CpG
CC oligonucleotides can be used in inducing angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation, such as in subjects with a skin graft, subjects who
CC exhibit male pattern baldness, or subjects who have a wound or who have
CC atherosclerosis or ischaemia. The method may also be used in screening
CC for agents that inhibit neovascularisation. The present sequence
CC represents a CpG oligonucleotide which is used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 254 CTCGCCACGGTGCACC 270
Db 17 CCTGCCACGGTGCACC 1

RESULT 209

AAT16477
ID AAT16477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC

XX AC

DT 11-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX Sense primer B3' for primate alpha-herpes gB glycoprotein.

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; herpes B virus;

XX primate alpha-herpes virus gB glycoprotein; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN US5487969-A.

XX PD 30-JAN-1996.

XX PF 01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.

XX PR 01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.

XX PA (SWBI-) SOUTHWEST FOUND BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PI Hilliard J, Scinicariello F, Eberle R, Black D;

XX DR WPI; 1996-105220/11.

XX Detection of herpes B virus by PCR amplification of sample DNA - to
PT detect a specific herpes simian monkey B virus DNA segment.

XX Claim 4; Col 35; 22pp; English.

XX The sense primer B3', tther with antisense primer B4' (see AAT16479), can
CC be used in the polymerase chain reaction for amplification of the primate
CC alpha-herpes virus gB glycoprotein gene in clinical or laboratory
CC specimens. Following digestion of the amplified product with a
CC restriction endonuclease (e.g. HaeIII), which is not capable of digesting
CC herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1 and HSV-2, the digested fragments may be
CC separated by size or may be hybridized with end- labelled oligonucleotide
CC probe PB5 (see AAT16475) for diagnosis of herpes simian monkey B virus
CC infection

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 22 TGACCGAGGCGCTGGAC 38
Db 2 TCACCGTGGCGCTGGAC 18

RESULT 210

AAT32058
ID AAT32058 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AC

XX AC

DT 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)

DE HIV tat targetting antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 50; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific for the HIV
CC target site, tat, which can be used for the detection of HIV, or for the
CC treatment of HIV infection. The oligonucleotide has an average EC(90)
CC (nM) of 1500, which refers to the conc. of oligonucleotide required to
CC achieve 90 % inhibition of HIV p24 core antigen prodn. (contg.
CC phosphorothioate linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256
DB 5 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 21
RESULT 211
AAT32083
ID AAT32083 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT32083;
AC
XX 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX HIV tat targetting antisense oligonucleotide.
DE
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI

XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 56; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific for the HIV
CC target site, tat, which can be used for the detection of HIV, or for the
CC treatment of HIV infection. The DNA equivalent of the oligonucleotide has
CC an average EC(90) (nM) of 1500, which refers to the conc. of
CC oligonucleotide required to achieve 90 % inhibition of HIV p24 core
CC antigen prodn. (contg. phosphorothioate linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 240 GGCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256
DB 5 GGAUGCTTCCAGGGCTC 21
RESULT 212
AAT32134/C
ID AAT32134 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAT32134;
AC
XX 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide complementary to HIV tat targetting antisense oligo.
DE
XX Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
KW production; complementary; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9602557-A1.
PN
XX 01-FEB-1996.
PD
XX 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
PF
XX 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
PR
XX (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
PA
XX Ryder TB, Kwch TJ;
PI
XX WPI; 1996-105849/11.
DR
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
PT subjects.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 69; 90pp; English.
PS
XX The present sequence is an oligonucleotide complementary to an antisense
CC oligonucleotide specific for the HIV target site, tat, which can be used
CC for the detection of HIV, or for the treatment of HIV infection. The DNA
CC equivalent of the antisense oligonucleotide has an average EC(90) (nM) of
CC 1500, which refers to the conc. of oligonucleotide required to achieve 90
CC % inhibition of HIV p24 core antigen prodn. (contg. phosphorothioate
CC linkages only)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 240 GGCTGCTTCCGGGCTC 256
Db 17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 213
AAT32109/C
ID AAT32109 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAT32109;
XX AC AAT32109;
XX 16-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide complementary to HIV tat targetting antisense oligo.
XX KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; antisense oligonucleotide; tat;
XX KW detection; treatment; infection; inhibition; p24; core antigen;
XX KW production; complementary; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9602557-A1.
XX PD 01-FEB-1996.
XX PF 14-JUL-1995; 95WO-US009080.
XX PR 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00277857.
XX PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
XX PI Ryder TB, Kwok TJ;
XX PI WPI; 1996-105849/11.
XX DR Oligo-nucleotide(s) corresponding to HIV sequences - used for the
XX PT detection of HIV or for inhibiting HIV propagation, partic. in infected
XX PT subjects.
XX PS Example 3; Page 63; 90pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide complementary to an antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide specific for the HIV target site, tat, which can be used
XX CC for the detection of HIV, or for the treatment of HIV infection. The
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide has an average EC(90) (nM) of 1500, which
XX CC refers to the conc. of oligonucleotide required to achieve 90 %
XX CC inhibition of HIV p24 core antigen prodn. (contg. phosphorothioate
XX CC linkages only)
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 240 GGCTGCTTCCGGGCTC 256
Db 17 GGATGCTTCCAGGGCTC 1

RESULT 214
AAV33173
ID AAV33173 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAV33173;
XX AC AAV33173;
XX 06-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Simian herpesvirus B DNA primer B4.

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XX Simian herpesvirus B gB glycoprotein; UL27; ICP protein; UL28;
XX differential diagnostic test; immunoassay; antibody; PCR; primer;
XX amplification; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1.
XX PN US5767265-A.
XX PD 16-JUN-1998.
XX PF 10-OCT-1995; 95US-00541878.
XX PR 01-APR-1993; 93US-00042747.
XX PA (SWBI-) SOUTHWEST FOUND BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX PI Hilliard J, Scinicariello F, Eberle R, Black D;
XX DR WPI; 1998-361791/31.
XX PT Monkey herpes B virus DNA - coding for gB glycoproteins and polypeptides.
XX PS Example 8; Col 7-8; 22pp; English.
XX CC The invention provides the Simian herpesvirus B DNA (AAV33167) sequence
XX CC coding for a gB glycoprotein (UL27; AAW70293) and a portion of an ICP
XX CC 18.5 kDa protein (UL28; AAW70294). The invention uses these DNA and
XX CC protein sequences as a basis for the development of differential
XX CC diagnostic tests for the rapid identification of Simian herpesvirus B
XX CC cases. Primer BV1 (AAV33168) and BV2 (AAV33169), along with the Simian
XX CC herpesvirus B sequence specific P85 probe (AAV33170), were used in these
XX CC diagnostic tests. Other primer sets used were the sense primers B3
XX CC (AAV33171) or B3' (AAV33172) and antisense primers B4 or B4' (AAV33174).
XX CC Therefore, the virus can be detected by detecting the DNA sequence and
XX CC knowledge of the amino acid sequence will help in the design of DNA
XX CC probes and of peptides for use in immunoassays and for antibody
XX CC production
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 22 TCACCGAGGCGCTGGGAC 38
Db 2 TCACCGTGGGCTGGGAC 18

RESULT 215
AAD19719/C
ID AAD19719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAD19719;
XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human MSG sqmam023 cDNA amplifying sqmam023 reverse PCR primer.
XX KW Human; Mammary Gland Cancer Specific Gene; MSG; cytostatic; vaccine;
XX KW cancer; therapy; immune response; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200172780-A2.
XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009525.
XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192277P.

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XX PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS INC.
XX PI
XX PI Salceda S, Hu P, Recipon H, Cafferkey R;
XX DR WPI; 2001-616468/71.
XX XX
XX XX New isolated polynucleotide, mammary gland cancer specific gene (MSG),
XX PT useful for diagnosing, monitoring, staging, imaging and treating mammary
XX PT gland cancer.
XX PS
XX PS Example 3; Page 77; 99pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying human mammary
XX CC gland cancer specific gene (MSG) cDNA. MSG is useful for diagnosing,
XX CC detecting, monitoring, staging, prognosticating, imaging and treating
XX CC mammary gland cancer in a patient by determining the levels of MSG in
XX CC cells, tissues or bodily fluids in a patient and comparing the determined
XX CC levels of MSG with levels of MSG in cells, tissues or bodily fluids from
XX CC a normal human control, where a change in determined levels of MSG in the
XX CC patient versus normal control is associated with the presence of mammary
XX CC gland cancer. MSG is used for identifying potential therapeutic agents
XX CC for use in imaging and treating mammary gland cancer. MSG antibody
XX CC conjugated to a cytotoxic agent is useful for treating mammary gland
XX CC cancer in a patient. MSG vaccine is useful for inducing an immune
XX CC response against a MSG protein and for treating mammary gland cancer in a
XX CC patient. MSG and its protein are useful as diagnostic markers for mammary
XX CC gland cancer and for diagnosis and treatment of disorders of cells,
XX CC tissues and organisms
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGCACATCACCACG 101
XX DB 21 CACTAGACATCACCACG 5
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 216
XX XX AAH89013/c
XX XX ID AAH89013 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX AC AAH89013;
XX XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX XX DE Human polymorphic oligonucleotide U54701 fragment #14.
XX XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
XX XX KW paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
XX XX KW plant breeding; ds.
XX XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX XX FT Variation replace(11,a)
XX XX FT /tag= a
XX XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX XX PN WO200134840-A2.
XX XX PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX XX PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX XX PR 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
XX XX XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX XX PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX XX
XX PI Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
XX DR WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX XX
XX XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
XX PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
XX PT and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX XX
XX XX Claim 68; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
XX CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88797-AAH89219). The present
XX CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
XX CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
XX CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
XX CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 75 GAGGCGCGCGCAGTGGG 91
XX DB 17 GAGGCGCGCTCAGTGGG 1
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 217
XX XX ACF62203/c
XX XX ID ACF62203 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX AC ACF62203;
XX XX XX
XX XX DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX XX DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4.
XX XX KW Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
XX XX KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
XX XX KW cytosstatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX XX
XX XX XX WO2003013534-A2.
XX XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
XX XX XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX XX XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX XX XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX XX XX
XX XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.
XX XX
XX XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
XX PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
XX PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
XX CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
XX CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
XX CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
XX CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate

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CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGTGCTGT 3

RESULT 218
 ACF62202
 ID ACF62202 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62202;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.

XX
 KW Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 KW cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 KW cytosstatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003013534-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-268144/26.

XX
 PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.

XX Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.

XX
 CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (nifedipine
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 1 GTCTGGGCGCKGTGCTGT 19

RESULT 219
 ADB20874/c
 ID ADB20874 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
 AC ADB20874;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:4.

XX
 KW irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosstatic; gene;
 KW ds.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO2003013533-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.

XX
 PT Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
 PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
 PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
 PT polynucleotide.

XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.

XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
 CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
 CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
 CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
 CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
 CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGGCCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||:|||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGTGCTGT 3

RESULT 220

ADB20873
ID ADB20873 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX ADB20873;
XX DT
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX MRPI based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:3.
XX XX
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRPI; cytostatic; gene;
KW ds.
XX XX
XX Unidentified.
XX OS
XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PF
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PA
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX DR
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
XX composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
XX variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
XX polynucleotide.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
XX its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
XX allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRPI)
XX polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
XX can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
XX treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
XX cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
XX (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
XX a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX CC
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 19
RESULT 221
ADB87963/C
ID ADB87963 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX ADB87963;
XX XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:4.
XX DE
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ds.

ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX PF
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PR
XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PA
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX DR
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX PS
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
XX CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX CC
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 336 GACCAGGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
DB 21 GTCTGGGCGGCTGCTGT 3
RESULT 222
ADB87962
ID ADB87962 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC
XX ADB87962;
XX XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.
XX DE
XX ss; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KW colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX XX

PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-289895/28.
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
XX variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
XX of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX Claim 8; Page 44; 107pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
XX suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one
XX or more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
XX more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
XX or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
XX without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
XX has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
XX topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
XX an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
XX from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
XX pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 223
ADB96945
ID ADB96945 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB96945;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
XX TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
XX for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
XX colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
XX malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
XX comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
XX of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
XX preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
XX or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention.

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 336 GACCAGGCGCGCTGCTCT 354
DB 1 GTCTGGGCGCGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 224
ADB96946/C
ID ADB96946 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB96946;
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:4.
XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; human; ds; CYP3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
XX TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
XX for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
XX colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
XX malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
XX comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
XX of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
XX preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant

CC glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
 CC or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 225

ADB92137/c
 ID ADB92137 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADB92137;

AC ADB92137;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:4.
 XX irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003013535-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

PI WPI; 2003-342400/32.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
 CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
 CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 21 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 3

RESULT 226

ADB92136

ID ADB92136 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADB92136;

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:3.

DE irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
 KW lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
 KW multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytostatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO2003013535-A2.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.

XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.

XX (EPID-) EPIDAURUS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;

PI WPI; 2003-342400/32.

XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
 PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
 PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.

PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
 CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
 CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
 CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
 CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 336 GACCAGGCGGCTGCTCT 354
 |||||
 Db 1 GTCTGGGCGCKGCTGCTGT 19

RESULT 227

ADB92136

ID ADB92136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADB92136;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 20-APR-1993 (first entry)

XX Common4RC, a probe for Eimeria species.

DE Small subunit; ribosomal RNA; amplification; PCR; ss.

XX Eimeria sp.

XX EP516385-A1.

XX 02-DEC-1992.

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XX PF 27-MAY-1992; 92EP-00304781.
XX PR 29-MAY-1991; 91US-00707362.
XX PR 12-MAY-1992; 92US-00879469.
XX PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX PI Dashkevicz M, Chakraborty PR, Elbrecht A, Feighner SD;
XX PI Liberator PA, P-JuchelkaH;
XX DR WPI; 1992-400736/49.
XX PR Species-specific Eimeria tenella DNA probes - comprise divergent DNA
XX PT sequences and are complementary to E. tenella small sub-unit ribosomal
XX PT RNA gene.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 21; 79pp; English.
XX CC Comparative analysis of regions close to both the 3' and 5' ends of small
XX CC subunit ribosomal RNA sequences with near identity in the eukaryotic
XX CC kingdom identified two consensus sequences, ERIB 1 and ERIB 10, spanning
XX CC the ssRNA gene sequence. These primers may be used in PCR to selectively
XX CC amplify the ssRNA genes contained within the genomic DNA prep. from a
XX CC number of Eimeria species, to determine the degree of similarity between
XX CC ssRNA from different Eimeria species. The probe Common4RC represents a
XX CC sequence common to all Eimeria species which may be used to identify
XX CC Eimeria infection. See also AAQ31283-332. NOTE: As specifications EP-
XX CC 516381, EP-516383-6, EP-516391 and EP-516395-6 are identical except in
XX CC the claims section, sequences for all these specifications can be found
XX CC indexed under EP-516385. However the claimed sequences of each
XX CC specification will be indexed under their own patent number, thus each
XX CC separate patent will be represented. (Updated on 10-MAR-2003 to add
XX CC missing OS field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
XX CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 399 AAGGTCCTCTACGTCGATCGA 418
|||||
DB 1 AAGGTCCTCTCGTTATCGA 20

RESULT 228
AAQ68439
ID AAQ68439 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAQ68439;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 12-JAN-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Pseudomonas glutaminase primer JR-1.
XX KW Glutaminase; antiviral; virucide; anticancer; cancer therapy; HIV virus;
XX KW Gene therapy; Escherichia coli; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN WO94113817-A1.
XX PD 23-JUN-1994.
XX PF 04-DEC-1992; 92WO-US010421.
XX PR 04-DEC-1992; 92WO-US010421.
XX PA (MEME-) NE MEDICAL ENZYMES AG.
XX XX

PI Roberts J, Macallister TW, Sethuraman N, Freeman AG;
XX WPI; 1994-217891/26.
XX PT Recombinant Glutaminase derived from Pseudomonas 7A - expressed in E.
XX PT coli to increase yield and avoid Pseudomonas endotoxins for antiviral and
XX PT anticancer therapy.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 2B; 60pp; English.
XX CC Chromosomal DNA from Pseudomonas sp. 7A (ATCC 29598) was used to
XX CC construct a genomic library in Escherichia coli LB392. Screening with
XX CC mixed oligonucleotide probes was used to isolate a glutaminase- encoding
XX CC clone. This was sequenced using the primers given in AAQ68439-47. The
XX CC gene can be used to manufacture recombinant glutaminase, free of
XX CC Pseudomonas exotoxin, for use in e.g. HIV and cancer therapy. The gene
XX CC may also be used in gene therapy protocols. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX CC correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 TGCACCTCGAGCAGCGCGGC 284
|||||
DB 1 TGCACCTCGAGCAGCGTCGTC 20

RESULT 229
AAT48959
ID AAT48959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT48959;
XX DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX DE Complementary human MRP oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP.
XX KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MDR-1; inhibition; aptameric;
XX KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
XX KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT misc_feature 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
XX FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
XX FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
XX FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
XX FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX PN WO9640715-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX PI Smith LJ;
XX WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX XX
XX PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi-drug resistant phenotype -
XX PT either by anti-sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
XX PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi-drug resistant cancer cells.
XX XX

```

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP that specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts. Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 28 AGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 AGGGCGGGATGATGGC 20
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 230
AAZ03782/c
ID AAZ03782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03782;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1635; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP that specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts. Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 28 AGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 AGGGCGGGATGATGGC 20
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 230
AAZ03782/c
ID AAZ03782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ03782;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1635; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP that specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts. Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 28 AGGGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
DB 1 AGGGCGGGATGATGGC 20
||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 231
AAZ01938/c
ID AAZ01938 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ01938;
XX DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PN WO9928475-A2.
XX XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 1483; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis; pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide OL(8E)MRP that specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug resistant phenotype. When co-administered with chemotherapeutic agents, the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts. Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 242 CTGCTTCCCGGCTCGGCCA 261
||||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

Db 20 CTGCTTCCTGGCAGCGGA 1

RESULT 232
AA95138
ID AAX95138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX95138;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97PR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS Page 1724; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 389 CGGCGCCAGAGAGCTTCT 408
Db 1 CGTCACCAAGAGTTCGTCT 20
RESULT 233
AA67067/C
ID AAA67067 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA67067;
XX
DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human leukocyte antigen C allele DNA probe 3617368g SEQ ID NO:125.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200031295-A1.
PN
XX 02-JUN-2000.
PD
XX 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
PF
XX 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
PR
XX (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
PA
XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.
DR
XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
PT diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 78; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
CC primers for use in the method of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 187 CACATATCCACTGCTGGTG 206
Db 20 CACATATCCACTGAGGGTG 1
RESULT 234
AAA73749/C
ID AAA73749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA73749;
XX
DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer F3c used to amplify part of llama antibodies.
XX
KW Llama; primer; expression library; antibody; immunization; anchor;
KW framework; ss.
XX
OS Lama glama.
XX
PN WO200043507-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 13-JAN-2000; 2000WO-EP000296.
XX

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PR 19-JAN-1999; 99EP-00300351.
XX (UNIL ) UNILEVER PLC.
PA (UNIL ) UNILEVER NV.
PA (HIND-) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
XX
PI Frenken LGU, Van Der Logt CPE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-482910/42.
XX
XX Expression library comprising nucleic acids not cloned from an immunized
PT source, derived from immunoglobulins naturally devoid of light chains,
PT use for producing antibodies specific for a target antigen.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 29; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an expression library comprising
CC synthetic or semi-synthetic nucleic acid sequences, not cloned from an
CC immunized source, where the nucleic acid sequences are derived from
CC mutagenised immunoglobulins that are naturally devoid of light chains.
CC The library is useful for the preparation of antibodies having binding
CC specificity for a target antigen which avoids the need for a donor to
CC have been previously immunized with the target antigen. The recombination
CC of heavy and light chains is avoided, therefore preventing the formation
CC of molecules that are non-functional. The number of hypervariable
CC residues in the binding domain is reduced, allowing a more complete
CC repertoire of possible binding variants to be obtained. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer targeted to anchor regions in llama antibodies.
CC The primers (AAA73745 to AAA73754) amplified the framework regions F1,
CC F2, F2c, F3 and F4. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTGGAGCAGGGGGGACCA 288
Db 20 CCTGGGGCTGGGGACCA 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 235
AAC91615/C
ID AAC91615 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC91615;
AC
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human angiotensinogen gene alternative exon 1 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:17.
DE
XX
XX Human angiotensinogen gene; AGT; insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus;
KW type 1 diabetes; chromosome 1q42-43; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW IDDM, SNP; diagnosis; susceptibility; transgenic animal; drug screening;
XX antidiabetic; gene therapy; alternative exon 1; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200071751-A1.
PN
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013327.
PF
XX
XX 21-MAY-1999; 99US-0135423P.
PR
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174700P.
PR
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
PA
XX
XX McGrail M, Russell DL, Shattuck DM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-025172/03.
DR

XX Novel angiotensinogen gene, mutant alleles of which causes susceptibility
PT to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus useful for diagnosis of
PT predisposition to diabetes.
PT
XX Example 2; Page 33; 83pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the human angiotensinogen (AGT) gene, some
CC mutant alleles of which cause a susceptibility to insulin-dependent
CC diabetes mellitus (IDDM, type 1 diabetes). The AGT gene is located on
CC chromosome 1q42-43, a region linked to IDDM. The invention discloses
CC genomic sequences comprising exons 1-5 of the human AGT gene (AAC91600-
CC C91604) and a genomic sequence comprising an alternative AGT gene exon 1
CC (AAC91606). The invention also encompasses the specifically claimed human
CC AGT mutant nucleic acid sequences AAC91667-C91684, and the mutant
CC angiotensinogen proteins AAB48945-B48949. The invention also relates to
CC detecting mutant AGT alleles or gene products thereof which are related
CC to IDDM; determining whether a person has, or is at risk of developing
CC diabetes via detection of a polymorphism in the AGT gene; and methods of
CC screening for drug candidates which may be useful in the treatment of
CC diabetes resulting from an AGT mutation. Methods of preventing or
CC treating diabetes are claimed which comprise the administration of a
CC compound which agonises or antagonises wild-type or mutant AGT, which
CC agonises or antagonises an AGT receptor, which inhibits AGT gene
CC expression, or which cleaves AGT proteins. In addition, the invention
CC encompasses a transgenic non-human animal, or cell line derived
CC therefrom, comprising a mutant human AGT allele. The polymorphisms
CC identified in the AGT gene are useful for determining if a person has, or
CC is at risk from developing insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. AGT
CC modulators can be used to treat or prevent diabetes. Mutant AGT proteins
CC or fragments thereof are useful for screening compounds which bind to AGT
CC polypeptides. The present sequence represents a human AGT gene
CC alternative exon 1 PCR primer used in an exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 ACTTCCTCACTTCCTGGAC 380
Db 20 ACTTCCTCACTTCCTGGTC 1
|||||
|||||

RESULT 236
AAS97449/C
ID AAS97449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS97449;
AC
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #54.
DE
XX
XX Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO200183749-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
PF
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR
XX
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA

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PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX Claim 14; Page 75; 239pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SAC1 genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCGGTGACC 26
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 20 GAGTGGAGCTGCAGGTTACC 1
RESULT 237
ABL41764
ID ABL41764 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL41764;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify N-RAS proto-oncogene exon 2.
DE
XX N-RAS; single base substitution; DNA mutation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX US6346386-B1.
XX 12-FEB-2002.
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00677045.
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00677045.
PR (ARUP-) ARUP INST.
XX Elenitoba-Johnson KSJ;
XX WPI; 2002-224990/28.
XX Determining mutation in DNA, comprises attaching guanine-cytosine-rich
PT clamp to DNA, fluorescently labeling DNA and mixing it with denaturant,
PT

PT heating to melt DNA and comparing melting temperatures of DNA and its
PT wild type.
XX Example 3; Col 10; 16pp; English.
XX PCR primers ABL41762-64 were used to amplify exon 2 of the N-RAS proto-
CC oncogene, in the course of the invention. The specification describes a
CC method for determining whether a DNA sequence contains an alteration. The
CC method comprises attaching a DNA segment comprising one or more copies of
CC the DNA sequence to a guanine-cytosine-rich clamp, fluorescently labeling
CC the DNA segment, mixing this with a denaturant and heating it to melt it,
CC and comparing the melting temperatures of the DNA segment and a wild type
CC sequence, where the difference between the melting temperatures indicates
CC alteration in the DNA sequence. The method is useful for determining
CC whether a DNA sequence contains an alteration. The method is suitable for
CC detecting a mutation as small as a single base substitution in a
CC relatively large DNA fragment. As the disparity in melting temperatures
CC is most evident in a lower melting domain of a DNA fragment, it is
CC possible to distinguish single base substitutions within lower melting
CC domain
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 42 GATGGCCACCTCAGAGGA 61
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GATGGCAATACACAGAGGA 20
RESULT 238
ABQ74079
ID ABQ74079 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74079;
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Microsatellite typing and sequencing D6S291 5' primer.
XX Homozygous stem cell; major histocompatibility complex; MHC; HLA;
KW germ leukocyte antigen; immunotype; genotype; microsatellite; probe;
KW germ cell; neutropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; vulnery;
KW cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
KW antianaemic; antidiabetic; tranquiliser; respiratory; cardiant; trauma;
KW muscular; ophthalmological; gene therapy; genetic disease; cancer;
KW cystic fibrosis; muscular dystrophy; cardiac condition; burn; myopathy;
KW neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; post-trauma repair; reconstruction; blindness;
KW limb replacement; spinal cord injury; atherosclerosis; Crohn's disease;
KW diabetes; autoimmune disease; anaemia; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200257429-A2.
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX 02-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000107.
XX 02-JAN-2001; 2001US-0258881P.
XX (STEM-) STEMRON INC.
XX Yan WL;
XX WPI; 2002-575456/61.
XX Producing homozygous stem cells having a target genotype and/or
PT immunotype from non-fertilized post-meiosis I diploid germ cells,
PT suitable for non-genetic, therapeutic and cosmetic transplant and
PT

PT treatment of various disorders.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 75pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes a method for producing homozygous stem
 CC (HS) cells having a target genotype and/or immunotype from non-fertilised
 CC post-meiosis I diploid germ cells by mitotically activating the germ
 CC cells to develop multiple blastocyst-like masses, each of which contains
 CC an inner cell mass (ICM) that is homozygous for the target genotype
 CC and/or immunotype. The methods of the present invention are useful for
 CC the production of HS cells utilised for diagnosis, therapeutic and
 CC cosmetic transplantation, cell replacement and/or gene therapy, and the
 CC treatment of various genetic diseases (cystic fibrosis, muscular
 CC dystrophy, cardiac conditions), neurodegenerative diseases (Alzheimer's
 CC disease, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis), traumatic injuries
 CC (post-trauma repair and reconstruction, limb replacement, spinal cord
 CC injuries and burns), cancer, disorders of the epithelium (blindness,
 CC myopathy, atherosclerosis), Crohn's disease, diabetes, autoimmune
 CC diseases and anaemia. ABQ74028 to ABQ74115 represent PCR primers and
 CC sequence specific oligonucleotide (SSO) probes which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 126 GGCATGCTGGCCGCGCTGGC 145
 DB 1 GGCATTGAGGATGCTGGC 20
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 239
 ABZ88298
 ID ABZ88298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ88298;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3540; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 53 CTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
 DB 1 CTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 20
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 240
 ABZ92729
 ID ABZ92729 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ92729;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 CS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7971; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive, have a
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 125 CGGCATGCTGCGCCGCTGG 144
 |||||
 Db 1 CGGCATGCTGCGCCGCTGG 20

RESULT 241
 ABZ98765/c
 ID ABZ98765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ98765;

XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human tryptase b oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200285308-A2.

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14007; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, have a
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 173 CTACGAGTCCAAAGGCACATA 192
 |||||
 Db 20 CTGAGAGTCCACGGCCATA 1

RESULT 242
 ACC62132/c

ID ACC62132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ACC62132;

XX DT 20-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human alipoprotein B antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 21.

KW alipoprotein B; ApoB; antilipemic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
 KW anorectic; cardiovascular; gene therapy; lipid metabolism;
 KW cholesterol metabolism; atherosclerosis; hyperlipidaemia; diabetes;
 KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW glucose; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX FN WO2003011887-A2.

XX PD 13-FEB-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024247.

XX PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920033.

XX PR 30-APR-2002; 2002US-00135985.

XX PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-00147196.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX DR WPI; 2003-268105/26.

XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating apolipoprotein B,
 PT especially for preventing or treating atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia or
 PT diabetes, or for modulating glucose, cholesterol, lipoprotein or
 PT triglyceride levels.

XX PS Example 15; Page 96; 160pp; English.

```

XX CC The invention relates to a novel compound that is 8-50 nucleotides in
XX CC length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX CC apolipoprotein B (ApoB), and specifically hybridises with and inhibits
XX CC the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB; or which
XX CC specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide portion of an
XX CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB. A compound of the
XX CC invention has antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, antidiabetic,
XX CC anorectic, and cardiovascular activity. The compound may have a use in
XX CC gene therapy. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an
XX CC animal having a disease or conditions associated with ApoB, e.g. a
XX CC condition involving abnormal lipid metabolism, a condition involving
XX CC abnormal cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or a condition
XX CC involving an abnormal metabolic condition (e.g. hyperlipidaemia, diabetes
XX CC (specifically Type 2 diabetes), obesity, atherosclerosis or
XX CC cardiovascular disease). The new compound or the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide is also useful for modulating glucose levels
XX CC (particularly plasma or serum glucose levels) in a human or diabetic
XX CC animal, or for modulating serum cholesterol levels, lipoprotein levels
XX CC (specifically VLDL, HDL or LDL) or serum triglyceride levels,
XX CC particularly in a human. The antisense compound is also useful for
XX CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
XX CC with ApoB, or the onset of an increase in glucose levels in the animal or
XX CC human. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX CC invention
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX CC QY 130 TGCTGGCCCGCTGGCGGTG 149
XX CC
XX CC Db 20 TGCTGGCGTGTGGCGGTG 1
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 243
XX CC ID ADB25658/c
XX CC ADB25658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX CC
XX CC AC ADB25658;
XX CC
XX CC DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX CC
XX CC DE Human connective tissue growth factor antisense oligo DNA (SeqID 51).
XX CC
XX CC KW antisense; human; ss; connective tissue growth factor; CTGF;
XX CC chromosome 6q23.1; ctgofact; fibroblast inducible secreted protein;
XX CC flsp-12; NOV2;
XX CC insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2; IGFBP-rp2;
XX CC IGFBP-8; Hc824; ecogenin; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; gene therapy;
XX CC hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; pulmonary fibrosis; renal fibrosis;
XX CC scleroderma; atherosclerosis; cytostatic; dermatological;
XX CC antiarteriosclerotic.
XX CC
XX CC OS Homo sapiens.
XX CC
XX CC FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX CC modified_base 1..20
XX CC FT /*tag= a
XX CC FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX CC FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
XX CC 16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
XX CC 5-methylcytidines"
XX CC
XX CC WO2003053340-A2.
XX CC
XX CC PD 03-JUL-2003.
XX CC
XX CC PF 09-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038618.
XX CC
XX CC PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006191.

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XX CC (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX CC
XX CC Gaarde WA, Watt AT;
XX CC
XX CC WPI; 2003-559091/52.
XX CC
XX CC New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating connective tissue growth
XX CC factor expression, particularly useful for treating cancers (e.g. breast
XX CC or prostate cancer), pulmonary or renal fibrosis, scleroderma or
XX CC atherosclerosis.
XX CC
XX CC Example 15; Page 85; 139pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC This invention relates to novel methods for modulating the expression of
XX CC connective tissue growth factor (CTGF) by antisense oligonucleotides.
XX CC CTGF has been mapped to human chromosome region 6q23.1, and is also known
XX CC as ctgofact, fibroblast inducible secreted protein, flsp-12, NOV2,
XX CC insulin-like growth factor binding protein-related protein 2, IGFBP-rp2,
XX CC IGFBP-8, Hc824 and ecogenin. It is known to stimulate DNA synthesis and
XX CC promote chemotaxis of fibroblasts, however, it is also upregulated in
XX CC acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and in tumour or endothelial cells
XX CC associated with the vasculature. Accordingly, antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC that inhibit the expression of CTGF in cells or tissues can be used in
XX CC gene therapy to treat various conditions including hyperproliferative
XX CC disorders (particularly cancer, e.g. breast, prostate or renal cancer),
XX CC pulmonary fibrosis, renal fibrosis, scleroderma and atherosclerosis. As
XX CC such, the present invention describes these antisense oligos as having
XX CC cytostatic, dermatological and antiarteriosclerotic activities. This
XX CC oligonucleotide sequence is a chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligo
XX CC with 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used to inhibit expression of
XX CC human CTGF of the invention.
XX CC
XX CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX CC
XX CC Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX CC Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX CC
XX CC QY 167 GGTGTACTACGAGTCCCAAGG 186
XX CC
XX CC Db 20 GGTGTGTGACGAGCCCAAGG 1
XX CC
XX CC RESULT 244
XX CC ACD44753
XX CC ID ACD44753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX CC
XX CC AC ACD44753;
XX CC
XX CC DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX CC
XX CC DE PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102782.
XX CC
XX CC KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX CC protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX CC
XX CC OS Synthetic.
XX CC
XX CC OS Homo sapiens.
XX CC
XX CC PN US6524854-B1.
XX CC
XX CC PD 25-FEB-2003.
XX CC
XX CC PF 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX CC
XX CC PR 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX CC
XX CC PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX CC
XX CC PI Monia BP, Cowsext LM;
XX CC
XX CC WPI; 2003-511923/48.

```

XX New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII
PT alpha.
XX
XX Claim 14; Col 43-44; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 318 CGCTGCTGCGGGGCGGACGA 337
Db 1 CTCATGCGGGGCGGGCGGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 245
XX ADB46018/C
XX ID ADB46018 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB46018;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX Primer #1 of the invention.
XX protein breakdown; ss; primer.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003070954-A1.
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008376.
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00045090.
XX (NODA) NODA INST SCI RES.
XX (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX Umitsuki G, Hatamoto O, Hara S, Masuda T, Sano M, Machida M;
XX WPI; 2003-697623/66.
XX Proteins for increasing breakdown efficiency of protein-containing
PT substances.
XX Disclosure; Page 61; 77pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention relates to proteins that have been found useful for
CC increasing the breakdown efficiency of protein-containing substances. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 316 ACCGGTGTCTGGCGGCGG 333
Db 19 AYCGRGCGCTRCRCGCGG 2

RESULT 246

ID ADC46898
XX ADC46898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADC46898;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE COL6A1 forward qRT-PCR primer.

XX ss; primer; biomarker gene; Gene expression; nucleic acid array;
XX molecular diagnostic method; molecular target.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003067217-A2.

XX 14-AUG-2003.

PF 10-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003673.

XX 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354519P.

XX (INTE-) INTEGRIDERM INC.

XX Dooley TP, Curto EV, Davis RL;

XX WPI; 2003-731515/69.

XX Identifying biomarker genes using nucleic acid microarrays, useful for
PT molecular diagnostic and pathology applications, comprises comparing the
PT Gibbs-likelihood ratios for each gene and determining a rank order for
PT the gene.

XX Example 3; Page 38; 54pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of identifying one or more biomarker
CC genes for a type of cells among a group of (m) different cell types, from
CC a multiplicity of genes whose expression levels in cells of the group are
CC measured using nucleic acid arrays, to generate a plurality of
CC measurements of expression levels for the m types of cells, by comparing
CC the likelihood ratios of (m) and (m-1) for each gene and determining a
CC rank order for the gene among the multiplicity. The method is useful in
CC identifying biomarkers using nucleic acid microarrays. The biomarkers of
CC skin may be used in molecular diagnostic and pathology applications in
CC normal and abnormal tissues and cell. The biomarker genes may also be
CC used as molecular targets for therapeutics of a disorder or a disease in
CC humans. This sequence represents a qRT-PCR primer used in the method of
CC the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 104 TGACCCGCGACCGCAGCAAGT 123

Db 1 TGACCCGCGACCTCAGAGAGT 20

RESULT 247

ID ADE14433/C

XX ADE14433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADE14433;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 35.
 DE
 XX
 XX osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KW antihypertensive; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;
 KW hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
 KW metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
 KW hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003198965-A1.
 PN
 XX 23-OCT-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
 PF
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Freier SM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
 DR
 XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
 PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
 PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 PT
 XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 35; 53pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta
 CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta
 CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
 CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta
 CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
 CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
 CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
 CC used to control the expression of human hydroxysteroid 11-beta
 CC dehydrogenase 1.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.2%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 359 CGACTTCCTCAGTTCTCTGG 378
 DB 20 CAACTTCCTCAGTTCTCTGG 1
 RESULT 248
 AX64555
 ID AAX64555 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX64555;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1187.
 DE
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; haipin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stronelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS

PN WO9618736-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-1996.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 PF
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 PT
 XX Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 399 AAGGTCCTTCTACGTG 413
 DB 1 AGGGUCUCUACGUG 15
 RESULT 249
 AX64557
 ID AAX64557 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX64557;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1189.
 DE
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 94US-00363254.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;

XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;

XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for

PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of

PT auto-immune diseases.

PS Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)

CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues

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CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's

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CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,

CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also

CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance

CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for

CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for

CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also

CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of

CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene

CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.

CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment

CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly

CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the

CC present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 402 GTCTTCTACGTGATC 416

Db 1 GUCUUCUACGUGAGC 15

RESULT 250

AAF53589/c

ID AAF53589 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAF53589;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4549.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that

PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or

XX inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of

CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1

CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of

CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, an

CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an

CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense

CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-

CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,

CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,

CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a

CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,

CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic

CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood

CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 355 ACAGCGACTTCCTCA 369

Db 15 ACAGCGACTTCCTCA 1

RESULT 251

AAF84002/c

ID AAF84002 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX

AC AAF84002;

XX

DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Rat desert hedgehog (Dhh) cDNA fragment amplifying reverse primer.
 XX Insulin; hedgehog protein; sonic hedgehog; Shh; indian hedgehog; Ihh;
 KW desert hedgehog; Dhh; diabetes; pancreatic beta-cell; PBC; IDX-1;
 KW neogenesis; hyperinsulinemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Rattus sp.
 OS WO200141786-A1.
 PN 14-JUN-2001.
 PD 08-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033575.
 XX 10-DEC-1999; 95US-0170282P.
 PF (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 PR Habener JF, Thomas MK;
 XX WPI; 2001-381492/40.
 DR Treating deficiency of insulin, IDX-1 or pancreatic beta cells in a
 XX patient by, administering a hedgehog protein, nucleic acid encoding the
 PT protein or cells expressing the protein.
 PT Example 1; Page 29; 63pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a method of treating deficiency of insulin, that
 XX involves administering a hedgehog protein or nucleic acid encoding the
 CC hedgehog protein. The hedgehog proteins that can be used in the method
 CC are selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh) and desert
 CC hedgehog (Dhh). The method is useful for treating deficiency of insulin
 CC in a patient afflicted with diabetes, by stimulating insulin production
 CC in pancreatic beta-cells (PBC). It is also used to treat deficiency of IDX
 CC -1 in a patient, by stimulating IDX-1 production in PBC. The hedgehog
 CC protein is useful for modulating IDX-1 gene expression or its protein in
 CC PBC. This is used to treat deficiency of PBC in a patient, by stimulating
 CC neogenesis form beta-cell pancreatic ductal precursor cells. Inhibitors
 CC of the hedgehog proteins are useful for suppressing secretion of insulin
 CC in a patient afflicted with hyperinsulinemia. Sequences AAF84001-4002
 CC represent PCR primers for amplifying the rat Dhh cDNA fragment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 66 CTGCACTACGAGGC 80
 DB 15 CTGCACTACGAGGC 1
 RESULT 252
 ABN07569
 ID ABN07569 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07569;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7561.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7561; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1 in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 387 GACGGCCCAAGAG 401
 DB 2 GACGGCCCAAGAG 16
 RESULT 253
 ABN79929/c
 ID ABN79929 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN79929;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human angiotensin converting enzyme SNP-fragment Eu6 primer A063FS.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; nucleic acid typing; primer;
 KW tissue typing; sequencing; angiotensin converting enzyme; ACE; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200220837-A2.
 XX 14-MAR-2002.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004042.
 XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022069.
 XX (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.
 PA (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 PA (GARD/) GARDNER R.
 XX Ronaghi M, Ekstroem B, Pourmand N;
 XX WPI; 2002-393849/42.
 XX Typing nucleic acid for obtaining information about several variable
 PT sites involves simultaneously or sequentially performing two or more
 PT primer extension reactions, and determining the pattern of nucleotide
 PT incorporation.
 XX Example 2; Page 47; 86pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information
 CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or
 CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for
 CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable
 CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more
 CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions
 CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological
 CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid
 CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying
 CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing
 CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence
 CC represents a sequencing primer used in the invention to sequence a
 CC specific target region of genomic DNA
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 268 ACCTGGAGCAGGCG 282
 DB 17 ACCTGGAGCAGGCG 3
 RESULT 254
 ADA99492
 ID ADA99492 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADA99492;
 AC ADA99492;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 481.
 DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 481; 103pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
 DB 1 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 15
 RESULT 255
 ADA99490
 ID ADA99490 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADA99490;
 AC ADA99490;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 479.
 DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy, or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
DB 2 TGGTGAAGGACCTGA 16

RESULT 258
ADA99412
ID ADA99412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADA99412;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 401.
DE Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS EP1281758-A2.
FN 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 401; 103pp; English.

The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2, MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy, or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 363 TTCTCCTCCTTCTG 377
DB 2 TTCTCCTCCTTCTG 16

RESULT 259
ABZ65140
ID ABZ65140 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ABZ65140;
AC ABZ65140;
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #597.
DE Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200297114-A2.
FN 05-DEC-2002.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J;
PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.
DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 259 CCACGGTGCACCTGG 273

XX Keating MT, Sanguinetti MC, Splawski I;
 XX WPI; 2000-195262/17.
 XX
 XX Mutant forms of genes encoding minK protein and KVLQT1 protein involved
 XX in cardiac potassium channel formation useful for screening drugs, for
 XX preventing and treating cardiac arrhythmia.
 XX
 XX Example 11; Page 69; 167pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to KVLQT1 and KCNE1 genes, associated with long QT
 XX (LQT) syndrome. It provides a minK protein comprising a mutation which
 XX substitutes the wild type amino acids with Leu, Asp, Leu, His, Trp and
 XX Ala or Thr at residues 74, 76, 28, 32, 98 and 127 respectively. Screening
 XX KVLQT1 and KCNE1 is useful for identifying mutations for diagnosing and
 XX treating LQT. The ability to predict LQT enables physicians to prevent
 XX the diseases with medical therapy such as beta blocking agents and ops
 XX for better treatments. Sequences AA290675-290706 represent human KVLQT1
 XX intron/exon junction sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
 DB 15 CCCACCTGGCGGTGG 1
 RESULT 263
 AAZ98914/c
 ID AAZ98914 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AAZ98914;
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human long QT syndrome-associated KVLQT1 exon 5/intron 5 boundary.
 XX
 XX KVLQT1; mutation; human; cardiac I(ks) potassium channel; KCNE1; ss;
 XX cardiac arrhythmia; electrocardiogram; Long QT syndrome; gene therapy;
 XX chromosome 11p15.5; intron; exon.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX exon 1..10
 XX /tag= a
 XX /number= 5
 FT intron 11..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /number= 5
 XX
 XX WO200006199-A1.
 XX
 XX 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 XX 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010260.
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1998; 98US-0094477P.
 XX
 XX 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135010.
 XX
 XX (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
 XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
 XX
 XX Keating MT, Sanguinetti MC, Curran ME, Landes GM, Connors TD;
 XX Burn TC, Splawski I;
 XX WPI; 2000-195199/17.
 XX

PT New isolated mutant KVLQT1 nucleic acids, useful for developing products
 XX for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of long QT syndrome.
 XX
 XX Example 11; Page 72; 178pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to KVLQT1 nucleic acids which have a mutation
 XX compared to wild-type KVLQT1 (AA298901) The KVLQT1 gene encodes a protein
 XX of 676 amino acids which forms a cardiac I(ks) potassium channel with the
 XX KCNE1 protein (AA298563). The KVLQT1 gene contains 15 introns and encodes
 XX a protein containing 6 putative transmembrane segments and a pore forming
 XX region. The gene has been mapped to the chromosomal location 11p15.5. The
 XX sequences AA298905-298936 represent the intron-exon boundaries from the
 XX KVLQT1 genomic sequence. Mutations in the KVLQT1 or KCNE1 genes result
 XX in cardiac arrhythmias observed as a prolonged QT curve in
 XX electrocardiograms (long QT syndrome). The genes and proteins can be used
 XX for the diagnosis of subjects with long QT syndrome. They can also be
 XX used to screen for drugs which can be used for treating or preventing
 XX long QT syndrome. The KVLQT1 nucleic acids can be used for gene therapy,
 XX and KVLQT1 peptides can be used for peptide therapy
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
 DB 15 CCCACCTGGCGGTGG 1
 RESULT 264
 AAS45876
 ID AAS45876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AAS45876;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human PARP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126076.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX cytotatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
 XX immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
 XX oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
 XX meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
 XX inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..20
 XX /tag= a
 XX /mod_base= OTHER
 XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"
 XX modified_base 1..5
 XX /tag= c
 XX /mod_base= OTHER
 XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 XX WO200164955-A1.
 XX
 XX 07-SEP-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
 XX

```

XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Popoff I, Cowsett IM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX PT Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
XX PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 91; 168pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
XX CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
XX CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
XX CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
XX CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
XX CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
XX CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
XX CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
XX CC neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
XX CC complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
XX CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAGCAGGGGGCACC 287
DB 1 GAGCAGGGGGTGCACC 15

RESULT 265
AAC89924/C
ID AAC89924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAC89924;
XX DT 08-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human KVLQTI exon/intron boundary for exon #5.
XX KW Human; KVLQTI; antiarrhythmic; cardiant; gene therapy;
XX KW cardiac potassium channel; Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome; JLN;
XX KW chromosome 11p15.5; long QT syndrome; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6150104-A.
XX PD 21-NOV-2000.
XX PF 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135021.
XX PR 13-JUN-1997; 97US-00874655.
XX PR 29-JUL-1998; 98US-0094477P.
XX PA (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX PI Keating MT, Splawski I;
XX DR WPI; 2001-060013/07.
XX PT DNA encoding for a mutant KVLQTI which causes Jervell and Lange-Nielsen
XX PT syndrome (JLN) when homozygous, useful for diagnosing long QT syndrome,
XX PT or diagnosing or prognosing JLN.

Example 5; Col 45-46; 58pp; English.
KVLQTI is a cardiac potassium channel and mutations in the KVLQTI gene
cause Jervell and Lange-Nielsen Syndrome (JLN). KVLQTI maps to chromosome
11p15.5. The present invention relates to a mutant KVLQTI coding sequence
(see AAC89914). The mutant KVLQTI coding sequence is useful in the
diagnosis of long QT syndrome and in screening humans for the presence of
KVLQTI gene variants which cause JLN syndrome. The present sequence is an
exon/intron boundary of KVLQTI
Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
DB 15 CCCACCTGGCGGTGG 1

RESULT 266
AAI69777/C
ID AAI69777 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAI69777;
XX DT 13-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX DE 16S/23SrRNA spacer region PCR primer #3.
XX KW Bacterium detection; 16S/23SrRNA spacer region; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Pseudomonas putida.
XX PN JP2001190279-A.
XX PD 17-JUL-2001.
XX PF 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004160.
XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004160.
XX PA (MITO ) MITSUBISHI JUKOGYO KK.
XX DE WPI; 2001-605311/69.
XX PT Detection method of Pseudomonas bacteria.
XX PS Claim 9; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for the detection of the
XX CC 16S/23SrRNA spacer region of Pseudomonas putida (see AAI69774). The
XX CC method can be used to detect Pseudomonas bacteria. The present sequence
XX CC is a PCR primer which was used in an example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3 CCAGGAGTGAACCTG 17
DB 19 CCAGCAGTGAACCTG 5

RESULT 267
AAL40401
ID AAL40401 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL40401;

```

XX DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 120.

XX KW Muscular; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;

XX KW antileptemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;

XX KW ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;

XX KW haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW apoptotic; mouse; murine; ds.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN WO200229066-A1.

XX PD 11-APR-2002.

XX PF 03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Brown-Driver VL, Zhang H, Watt AT;

XX DR WPI; 2002-471315/50.

XX PT An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that

XX PT inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 92; 141pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50

XX CC nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

XX CC encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises

XX CC with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the

XX CC invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6

XX CC in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered

XX CC therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease

XX CC or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or

XX CC ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic

XX CC disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of

XX CC cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-

XX CC regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence

XX CC represents a mouse caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.

XX CC NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and

XX CC a deoxy gap

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 122 GTACGGCATGCTGGC 136

DB 4 GTACGTCATGCTGGC 18

RESULT 268

ABI94283/c

ID ABI94283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABI94283;

DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#1370 oligo #9.

XX KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;

XX KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;

XX KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;

XX KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX PN WO200179548-A2.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.

Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which

complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture

oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary

oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where

(I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful

for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and haemophilus influenza, fungal

infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and

Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,

Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus

medicinis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such

as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.

CC detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes or genes

involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the

cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 Gene,

p53 Gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The

method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food

and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning

electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the

particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a

presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 Co

ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification

of the present invention

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 175 ACGAGTCCAGGCAC 189

DB 16 ACGAGTCCAGGCAC 2

RESULT 269

ABZ91337/c

ID ABZ91337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ91337;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

XX KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

XX KW antitasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

XX KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;

KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US0131135.
 FF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX (EPIC-) EPICENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraasgra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ublquinone.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6579; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ublquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 ID Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Mismatches 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;
 QY 282 GGACCAAGCTGGTG 296
 Db 15 GGACCAAGCTGGTG 1
 RESULT 270
 ABV72389/c
 ID ABV72389 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABV72389;
 XX 29-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify Human Artemis gene exon 1.
 DE
 XX Human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;
 KW chromosome 10; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID1; cancer; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200277228-A1.
 XX
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
 PF
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
 PR
 XX (INRM) INERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 PA
 XX De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-029937/02.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
 PT diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 62; 71pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers ABV72389-ABV72416 were used to amplify exons of the human
 CC Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
 CC factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
 CC mutations give rise to the human RS-SCID condition. The gene is localised
 CC to chromosome 10. The Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
 CC diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCIDs) or
 CC cancer
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 ID Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Mismatches 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0;
 QY 50 CCATCTCAGAGGATC 64
 Db 20 CCAATCAGAGGATC 6
 RESULT 271
 ABX75395/c
 ID ABX75395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABX75395;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Forward PCR primer for CNS-6.
 DE
 XX CNS; conserved non-coding region; ss; cytokine; interleukin 4; IL-4;
 KW interleukin 5; IL-5; interleukin 13; IL-13; chromosome 5q31; LCR; PCR;
 KW locus control region; interleukin gene cluster; transcription factor;
 KW human; mouse; dog; rat; bovine; pig; rabbit; fruitfly; puffer fish;
 KW primer; transgenic.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Canis familiaris.
 OS Rattus norvegicus.
 OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
 OS Sus scrofa.
 OS Bos taurus.
 OS Drosophila melanogaster.
 OS Fugu ripens.
 OS
 XX US2002132290-A1.
 XX
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00789529.
 PF
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183657P.
 PR

XX (FRAZER) FRAZER K A.
 PA (RUBI) RUBIN E M.
 PA (LOOT) LOOTS G G.
 XX
 PI Frazer KA, Rubin EM, Loots GG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-165733/16.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated nucleic acids which are locus control region elements in
 PT interleukin gene cluster region of chromosome, referred as conserved non-
 PT coding sequences, useful for modulating expression of cytokine genes.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 20; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
 CC length of about 100 nucleotides or less, which has a sequence at least
 CC about 70% identical to the human conserved non-coding sequence (CNS)-1
 CC sequence (a locus control region (LCR) element in interleukin gene
 CC cluster region of chromosome 5q31 containing interleukin (IL) 4, IL5 and
 CC IL 13). Optionally, the nucleic acid has 70% identity to a human CNS-2 to
 CC CNS-16 or mouse CNS-1 to CNS-16 or their complement. Also included are:
 CC (1) an expression cassette comprising a CNS-1 sequence operably linked to
 CC a promoter which controls transcription of a heterologous coding sequence
 CC ; (2) an expression cassette consisting essentially of an IL-4 gene, an
 CC IL-13 gene and a CNS-1 sequence; (3) an expression cassette comprising an
 CC IL-4 gene, an IL-13 gene, and a CNS-1 sequence flanked between two
 CC recombination site sequences; (4) an expression cassette comprising an IL
 CC -4 gene and an IL-13 gene and lacking a CNS-1 sequence; (5) a T cell
 CC comprising one of the expression cassettes; (6) a non-human transgenic
 CC animal comprising one of the expression cassettes or the T-cell; and (7)
 CC a non-human transgenic animal where a CNS-1 sequence is deleted from its
 CC chromosome. The T cell is useful for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates binding of a transcription factor to a CNS-1 sequence which
 CC involves contacting the compound with the T cell and determining the
 CC functional effect of the compound on binding of the transcription factor
 CC to the CNS-1 sequence. The compound is an antisense sequence of the CNS
 CC sequence, an antibody against the transcription factor, or a small
 CC compound. The nucleic acid is useful for modulating expression of 1 or
 CC more cytokine genes and has a diagnostic tool to screen patients having
 CC disease related to cytokine gene expression. The expression cassette is
 CC useful for identifying compounds that modulate functions of CNS sequence
 CC is on cytokine gene expression. Expression cassettes with and without CNS
 CC -1 are useful for making two lines of non-human transgenic animals that
 CC are identical except one line has the CNS-1 sequence and the other line
 CC lacks the CNS-1 sequence. The transgenic animals are useful as in vivo
 CC models for various therapeutic modalities. The present sequence is a
 CC degenerate PCR primer used to isolate a CNS sequence from a variety of
 CC species
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 360 GACTCTCTCACTTCTCT 376
 DB 18 GACATCTCACTTCTCT 2
 RESULT 272
 ID AAD47533/C
 AD AAD47533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD47533;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Artemis exon 1 amplifying PCR primer, Ex1f1.
 XX
 KW Human; ARTEMIS protein; V(D)J recombination; DNA repair; gene therapy;
 KW severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; cancer; exon 1; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200277026-A2.
 FN
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-IB001737.
 XX
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000546.
 XX
 PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
 XX
 PI De Villartay J, Moshous D, Fischer A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-018886/01.
 XX
 PT New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
 PT recombination and/or DNA repair, useful for treating and diagnosing
 PT severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
 CC involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
 CC invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
 CC (SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient,
 CC including a prenatal diagnosis with SCID, a predisposition to cancer, an
 CC immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk of
 CC progeny to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used for
 CC preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis exon 1 DNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 50 CCACTCAGAGGAGTC 64
 DB 20 CCAATCAGAGGAGTC 6
 RESULT 273
 ID AAQ24900
 AD AAQ24900 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ24900;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human leukocyte antigen probe.
 XX
 KW HLA; polymerase chain reaction; inflammatory arthropathy; susceptibility;
 KW arthritis; arthritis related diseases; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO9207956-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1992.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1991; 91WO-GB001935.
 XX
 PR 05-NOV-1990; 90GB-00024005.
 XX
 PA (BRBI-) BRITISH BIO-TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 PI Hill AV;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-183691/22.


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XX PCR amplification of nucleic acids using buffer soln. and chelating agent
PT - for detecting HLA class I alleles for determining susceptibility to
PT arthritis etc.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 13; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a probe which hybridizes to one of the human
CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) sequences in the primer extension products (or
CC strands) produced during PCR amplification of the HLA class I alleles. It
CC is specific for the sequence encoding amino acids 67-71 (CKAKA) of the
CC alpha 1 domain of the HLA-B*27 group and is thus specific only for this
CC group. It can be used in the detection and/or identification of an HLA
CC sequence that may be indicative of a patient's susceptibility to
CC inflammatory arthropathy such as arthritis and arthritis related
CC diseases. Such diseases include reactive arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis,
CC Reiter's syndrome, uveitis, viral arthritis, psoriatic arthropathy, gouty
CC arthritis, septic arthritis, erythema nodosum, Henoch-Schleisslein purpura
CC and esp. ankylosing spondylitis. See also AAQ24895-Q24902. (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 173 CTACGAGTCCCAAGGCACA 190
Db 1 CTGCAAGGCCAAGGCACA 18

RESULT 274
AAQ56855/c
ID AAQ56855 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ56855;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 05-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer P-74 for detection of Norwalk-related virus.
XX
KW Norwalk virus; HuCV; Sapporo; pathogen; acute gastroenteritis;
KW food poisoning; seafood contamination; diagnostic assay; PCR primer;
KW human calcivirus; small round virus; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9405700-A2.
XX
PD 17-MAR-1994.
XX
PF 07-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008447.
XX
PR 07-SEP-1992; 92US-00941365.
XX
PA (BAY ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Matson DO, Estes MK, Jiang X, Graham DY;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-101125/12.
XX
PT DNA from Norwalk and related viruses - used for preparing prods. for use
PT in diagnostic assays, detection and vaccines for Norwalk and related
PT viruses.
XX
PS Claim 49; Page 104; 156pp; English.
XX
CC Sets of PCR primers (see AAQ56835-Q56857) are used as probes to detect
CC Norwalk-related viruses, e.g. SRSV/KI/89, HuCV Sapporo, HuCV Houston and
CC primate calcivirus. Detection of viral RNA is by RT-PCR. (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct FN field.)

```

```

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TGGAGCAGGGCGGCACCA 288
Db 18 TGGAGCAGGGCGGCCTCA 1

RESULT 275
AAQ87132
ID AAQ87132 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ87132;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 06-NOV-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE NaeI substrate oligonucleotide 5.
XX
KW DNA cleavage; restriction endonuclease; NaeI; activator;
KW recognition site; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN US5418150-A.
XX
PD 23-MAY-1995.
XX
PF 21-SEP-1993; 93US-00128369.
XX
PR 14-DEC-1990; 90US-00627538.
XX
PA (UYNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
PI Conrad MJ, Topal MD;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-199738/26.
XX
PT Cleavage of resistant DNA sites with restriction enzymes - using
PT activator comprising recognition site and cleavage-permitting flanking
PT sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 21; 23pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotide 1, given in AAQ87128, contains an NaeI cleavage site
CC (GGC/GGC) and flanking regions, and is about as effective as an equal
CC concentration of NaeI sites in pBR322 at activating NaeI cleavage of
CC M13mp18 DNA. Deletion analysis of oligonucleotide 1, generating
CC oligonucleotides 2-6 (AAQ87129-33), indicates that sequences responsible
CC for activation, in addition to the cognate recognition site, are located
CC within 8-10 bases of either side of the NaeI site. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
  Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 141 CTGGCGGTGGAGCGCGC 158
Db 1 CTGGTGGTGGCGCGCGC 18

RESULT 276
AAQ92473/c
ID AAQ92473 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ92473;

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XX 12-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX Cytomegalovirus detection oligonucleotide #3.
XX Cytomegalovirus; hybridisation assay; radioisotope; fluorescent compound;
XX enzyme; linker arm; biotin; RNA polymerase promoter; immobilisation; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP07111893-A.
XX 02-MAY-1995.
XX 19-OCT-1993; 93JP-00260984.
XX 19-OCT-1993; 93JP-00260984.
XX (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX WPI; 1995-196320/26.
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) for detection of cytomegalovirus - can be modified
XX with labels, useful in hybridisation assays, opt. immobilised.
XX Claim 1; Page 9; 10pp; Japanese.
XX The oligonucleotides AAQ92471-86 can be used for the detection of
XX cytomegaloviruses in a hybridisation assay. The oligonucleotides may be
XX modified by labelling with radioisotopes, fluorescent compounds, enzymes,
XX nucleotides with linker arms, biotin or the promoter sequence for an RNA
XX polymerase. The oligonucleotides may be optionally immobilised
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233
XX 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGGCCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 277
XX AAT01523/c
XX ID AAT01523 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAT01523;
XX DT 24-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Human herpesvirus group B primer #1.
XX KW Primer; PCR; amplification; probe; human; herpes virus; cytomegalovirus;
XX KW herpes simplex virus; varicella zoster virus; Epstein-Barr virus;
XX KW sandwich hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX JP07250699-A.
XX PD 03-OCT-1995.
XX PF 11-MAR-1994; 94JP-00041101.
XX PR 11-MAR-1994; 94JP-00041101.
XX PA (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX DR WPI; 1995-370480/48.
XX DT Distinguishing different human herpes virus strains - comprises

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PT amplification with at least 4 primers and hybridisation to specific
XX probe.
XX Claim 3; Page 10; 14pp; Japanese.
XX Primers and probes AAT01515-40 and AAT16978-87 are used in a novel method
XX for the specific detection of human herpes viruses (HHV) in which at
XX least two types of HHV nucleic acids are pre-amplified by at least 4
XX primers, followed by a separate detection step using specific detection
XX probes. The primers and probes are synthesised based on the sequences of
XX at least 8 HHV strains selected from HSV-1, HSV-2, VZV, EBV, CMV, HHV-6A,
XX HHV-6B and HHV-7. They are split into 3 groups: A, B or C. Similarly the
XX probes are split into 3 groups: A', B' and C'. The probes are specific in
XX that they will only detect the amplification prods. from that virus by
XX sandwich hybridisation. This primer is derived from Epstein-Barr virus
XX (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) sequences
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233
XX 18 ACCTTGGTGGTGGCCAAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 278
XX AAQ87296/c
XX ID AAQ87296 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX XX AAQ87296;
XX AC AAQ87296;
XX DT 31-JAN-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) PCR primer.
XX KW Primer; oligonucleotide; Epstein-Barr virus; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX KW amplification; detection; herpes; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX JP07123983-A.
XX PD 16-MAY-1995.
XX PF 01-NOV-1993; 93JP-00273615.
XX PR 01-NOV-1993; 93JP-00273615.
XX PA (TOYM ) TOYOB KK.
XX DE WPI; 1995-211626/28.
XX XX An oligonucleotide for the amplification and the specific detection of
XX PT Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) - useful for detection
XX PT and in diagnostic procedures.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX CC Q876296-Q876303 are PCR primers used in a new method for the
XX CC amplification and specific detection of Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) and
XX CC cytomegalovirus (CMV). The oligonucleotides are useful for the detecting
XX CC the EBV and CMV genes from a culture supernatant of herpes virus
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 216 AACTCGGTGGCGCCAAA 233

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PR 03-APR-1996; 96US-00611280.

XX (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.

XX Matsuyama T, Grossman A, Richardson CD;

XX WPI; 1996-477128/47.

XX New genes for murine lymphocyte specific interferon regulatory factor -

PT used for modulation of lymphocyte activation and proliferation.

XX Example 4; Page 41; 92pp; English.

XX Mutated forms (AAT41710-13) of the murine major histocompatibility complex

CC interferon-stimulated response element (MHC IRSE) binding sequence

CC (AAT41709), along with other 'competitor' DNAs (AAT31714-16), were used

CC in gel shift assays designed to determine whether mouse lymphocyte-

CC specific interferon regulatory factor (LSIRF) (see also AAR99426) is a

CC DNA binding protein. Mutant mISRE mutant mt4 (AAT41713) competed well

CC with wild-type MHC ISRE for binding to LSIRF protein

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;

QY 2 GCCAGGACTGAACTGCG 19

DB 1 GCTAGAGTGAACCTGAG 18

RESULT 281

AAAX10087

ID AAX10087 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAX10087;

DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #393.

XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;

KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;

KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;

KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9820165-A2.

XX 14-MAY-1998.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.

XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.

XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;

XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.

XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for

PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.

XX Claim 16; Page 197; 310pp; English.

XX AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the

CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human

CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a

method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g. forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leach-Nyhan syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria, autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or prophylaxis of such diseases

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 344 CCGGCTGCTCTACAGCA 361
Db 1 CCGGCTGCTCTACAGCA 18

RESULT 282

AAZ31793

ID AAZ31793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ31793;

XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20742.

DE Human secreted protein yc2_1 probe.

Human; secreted protein; immunostimulator; nutrition; cytokine; cell proliferation; differentiation; immune stimulating; vaccine; suppression; haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; activin; inhibin; chemotactic; chemokinetic; haemostatic; thrombolytic; anti-inflammatory; cadherin; tumour invasion suppressor; tumour inhibition; gene therapy; probe; hybridisation; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO9932614-A1.

XX 01-JUL-1999.

XX 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US027140.

XX 20-DEC-1997; 97US-0068379P.

XX 16-DEC-1998; 98US-00212843.

XX (GEMY) GENETICS INST INC.

XX Jacobs X, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;

XX Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Wong GG, Clark HF;

XX Fechtel K;

XX WPI; 1999-395405/33.

XX New polynucleotides encoding secreted human proteins potentially useful

XX as, e.g. immunostimulators.

XX Disclosure; Page 96; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human secreted proteins obtained from

XX human fetal brain, fetal kidney or adult blood cDNA libraries. The

XX present sequence represents a probe for a human secreted protein. The

XX human secreted proteins, and polynucleotides encoding them, are predicted

to have biological activities which would make them suitable for treating, preventing or ameliorating medical conditions in humans and animals, although no supporting data is given. Suggested activities include nutritional activity, cytokine and cell proliferation/differentiation activity, immune stimulating (e.g. as vaccines) or suppressing activity, haematopoiesis regulating activity, tissue growth activity, activin/inhibin activity, chemotactic/chemokinetic activity, haemostatic and thrombolytic activity, receptor/ligand activity, anti-inflammatory activity, cadherin/tumour invasion suppressor activity, and tumour inhibition activity. The polynucleotides are also stated to be useful for gene therapy

Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 30 GGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47

Db 1 GTCTGGGACGAGTGGC 18

RESULT 283

AAZ31793

ID AAZ31793 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAZ31793;

XX 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20742.

G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss. Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US5981732-A.

XX 09-NOV-1999.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM;

XX WPI; 1999-633376/54.

XX Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.

XX Claim 11; Col 38; 38pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and

XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense

XX compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that

XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound

XX is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being

XX prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha

XX -13, such as cancer

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 103 CTGACCGGACCGCAGCA 120

Db 1 CCGACCGGACCGCAGCA 18

		Best Local Similarity	83.3%;	Pred. No. 3e+02;	Mismatches	15;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	3;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;
QY	45	GGCCACCACCTCAGGAGG	62											
Db	1	GGCCACCGCTCCGACGAG	18											
RESULT 285														
AAZ59797	AAZ59797 standard; DNA; 18 BP.													
ID	XX	AAZ59797;												
XX	XX	19-APR-2000	(first entry)											
DT	DE	Human Smad3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide,	SEQ ID NO:9.											
XX	KW	Smad3; MADH3; hMAD3; JVL5-2; TGF-beta signalling pathway;												
XW	KW	transcription factor; expression inhibition; antisense therapy;												
KX	KW	tumour formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.												
OS	Homo sapiens.													
XX	US6013788-A.													
PN	XX	11-JAN-2000.												
PD	XX	09-APR-1999;	99US-00289376.											
PP	XX	09-APR-1999;	99US-00289376.											
PF	XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.												
PR	XX	Monia BP, Cowsert LM;												
PA	XX	WPI; 2000-126072/11.												
PI	XX	Antisense inhibition of the human Smad3 gene, useful for diagnosing,												
DR	XX	preventing and treating conditions associated with Smad3 expression e.g.												
PT	XX	inflammation.												
PT	XX	Claim 11; Col 38; 31pp; English.												
PS	XX	Sequences AAZ49796-259835 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted												
XX	CC	to the human Smad3 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense												
CC	CC	oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human												
CC	CC	Smad3 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Smad3 mRNA levels by												
CC	CC	quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic												
CC	CC	proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.												
CC	CC	On ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone												
CC	CC	morphogenetic protein (BMP), activin and TGF-betas themselves)												
CC	CC	phosphorylate Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerise and												
CC	CC	translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad3												
CC	CC	(also known as MADH3, hMAD3 and JVL5-2) is a member of a subgroup of Smad												
CC	CC	family transcription factors, the pathway-restricted Smads, which are												
CC	CC	regulated by TGF-beta and activins. It can heterodimerise with Smad4												
CC	CC	(U6013787-A, AAY69622), the complex being able to activate TGF-beta												
CC	CC	inducible transcription. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful												
CC	CC	for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with												
CC	CC	Smad3 expression, such as tumour formation, inflammation and certain												
CC	CC	infections												
XX	SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;												
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;														
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;														
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;														
QY	314	GGACCGCGTCTGGCGGC	331											
Db	1	GGAGGCGTCCGGCGGC	18											

RESULT 286
 AAS59326
 ID AAS59326 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS59326;
 XX
 DT 16-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted protein yc2_1 probe.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted protein; ss; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive;
 KW neotropic; neuroprotective; antiarthritic; antimicrobial; vulnerrary;
 KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; viricide; antinfertility; anticonvulsant;
 KW vasotropic; antiparkinsonian; immunostimulant; dermatological; probe;
 KW antirheumatic; antitumor; antilucer; osteopathic; tranquiliser;
 KW cerebrotective; cytokine; cell proliferation; cell differentiation;
 KW immune deficiency; severe combined immunodeficiency; SCID; tumour;
 KW autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; myeloid deficiency; wound healing; ulcer;
 KW periodontal disease; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; infection; cardiac disease;
 KW stroke; sepsis; inflammatory bowel disease; contraceptive; immunogen;
 KW food supplement.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200175068-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009369.
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00539330.
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00729674.
 XX
 XX (GENY) GENETICS INST INC.
 XX
 XX Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie E, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 PI Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V, Wong GG, Clark H;
 PI Fechtel K, Merberg D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-639363/73.
 XX
 PT Secreted human proteins, useful as vaccine for treating various diseases
 PT such as autoimmune disorders (e.g. multiple sclerosis), and nervous
 PT system disorders (e.g. stroke).
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 599; 619pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel human secreted proteins, the nucleic acids
 CC encoding them. The protein may exhibit cytokine, cell proliferation or
 CC cell differentiation activity or may induce production of other cytokines
 CC in certain cell populations and may exhibit immune stimulating or immune
 CC suppressing activity, which is useful for the treatment of various immune
 CC deficiencies and disorders e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID),
 CC autoimmune disorders e.g. multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune pulmonary inflammation.
 CC The proteins are also useful in the treatment of diseases and disorders
 CC including tissue, skin and organ transplantation and in graft-versus-host
 CC diseases (GVHD), in the induction of tumour immunity, myeloid or lymphoid
 CC cell deficiencies, wound healing and tissue repair, in the treatment of
 CC burns, incisions and ulcers; as well as in treatment of periodontal
 CC disease, osteoporosis or osteoarthritis, mediated by inflammatory
 CC processes, diseases of the peripheral nervous system, Alzheimer's,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral
 CC sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome, infections, infarction of cardiac and
 CC central nervous system vessel e.g. stroke, sepsis, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, ulcers, bone regeneration. The protein, having activin- or
 CC inhibin-related activities is useful as a contraceptive based on the
 CC ability of inhibiting to decrease fertility in female mammals and decrease
 CC spermatogenesis in male mammals. The proteins and nucleic acids are also
 CC useful as food supplements. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide

CC probe used to detect the nucleic acids of the invention and where an N
 CC residue is present at position 2 this is a biotinylated phosphoramidite
 CC residue
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 30 GGCTGGGACGAGATGGC 47
 Db 1 GTCGGGACGATGGC 18
 RESULT 287
 ABL53448
 ID ABL53448 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL53448;
 XX
 DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE SCR primer 1 for distinguishing between beef types.
 XX
 XX SCR; sequence characterised amplified regions; beef; cow; PCR; primer;
 XX ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN KX2001017747-A.
 XX
 PD 05-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-AUG-1999; 99KR-00033412.
 XX
 XX 13-AUG-1999; 99KR-00033412.
 XX
 XX (RURA-) RURAL DEV ADMINISTRATION.
 XX
 XX Hong YH, Jung IJ, Kim HB, Kim HS, Kim TH, Yoon DH;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-495317/54.
 XX
 PT SCR primer for distinguishing Korean beef meat.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 5; 6pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an SCR (Sequence Characterised amplified
 CC Regions) primer for distinguishing Korean beef meat from milk cow meat.
 CC The SCR primer distinguishes between the two quickly and accurately. The
 CC current sequence represents an SCR primer for distinguishing between beef
 CC types
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 302 CCTGAGCCCGGGACCG 319
 Db 1 CCAGAGCCTCGGGACTG 18
 RESULT 288
 ABL11899
 ID ABL11899 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL11899;
 XX
 DT 19-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Neublastin DNA related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 21.
 XX Nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
 KW tranquiliser; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW neublastin; ischemic neuronal damage; traumatic brain injury; diabetes;
 KW peripheral neuropathy; neuropathic pain; Alzheimer's disease; glaucoma;
 KW Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
 KW memory impairment; renal disease; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200272826-A2.
 PN
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP002691.
 PF
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-00804615.
 PR
 XX (BIOJ) BIOGEN INC.
 PA (NSGE-) NS GENE AS.
 PA
 XX Sah DWY, Johansen TE, Rossomando A;
 PI WPI; 2002-713515/77.
 XX
 DR
 XX New truncated neublastin polypeptides lacking one or more amino-terminal
 PT amino acids of a mature neublastin polypeptide useful for treating
 PT neurodegenerative disorders, e.g. peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic
 PT pain, brain injury.
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 44; 138pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a truncated neublastin polypeptide comprising an
 CC amino acid terminus that lacks one or more amino-terminal amino acids of
 CC a mature neublastin polypeptide. The polypeptides and nucleic acids are
 CC useful for treating neurodegenerative disorders such as ischemic neuronal
 CC damage, traumatic brain injury, peripheral neuropathy, neuropathic pain,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, renal
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, memory impairment, diabetes, renal
 CC diseases, or glaucoma by moderating metabolism, growth, differentiation
 CC or survival of a nerve or neuronal cell. This polynucleotide sequence is
 CC a neublastin PCR primer of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 45 GGCCACCCTCAGAGGAG 62
 DB .1 GGCCACCCTCAGAGGAG 18
 RESULT 289
 ID ABA90995 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA90995;
 XX
 DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Biotinylated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 213.
 XX
 KW Human; clone bd306-7; clone yb8-1; ATCC number 98599; gene therapy;
 KW immune disorder; bacterial infection; fungal infection; cancer; tumour;
 KW autoimmune disorder; systemic lupus erythematosus; wound; ulcer; inhibitor;
 KW osteoporosis; osteoarthritis; nervous system disorder; neuropathy;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; activin;
 KW haemophilia; cardiac infarction; stroke; sepsis; arthritis; vulnery;
 KW ischaemia-reperfusion injury; inflammatory bowel disease; chemotactic;
 KW Crohn's disease; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; immunomodulator;
 KW
 KW neuroprotective; haemostatic; thrombolytic; anti-inflammatory;
 KW phosphoramidate; ss.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 PN US2001039335-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00729674.
 XX
 XX 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0126425P.
 PR
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-0067454P.
 PR
 XX 20-DEC-1997; 97US-0068379P.
 PR
 XX 02-JAN-1998; 98US-0070346P.
 PR
 XX 07-JAN-1998; 98US-0070643P.
 PR
 XX 08-JAN-1998; 98US-0070755P.
 PR
 XX 13-JAN-1998; 98US-0071304P.
 PR
 XX 22-JAN-1998; 98US-0072134P.
 PR
 XX 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073095P.
 PR
 XX 18-FEB-1998; 98US-0075038P.
 PR
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-00197886.
 PR
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00539330.
 XX
 XX (JACO) JACOBS K.
 PA (MCCO) MCCOY J M.
 PA (LAVA) LAVALLIE E R.
 PA (COLL) COLLINS-RACIE L A.
 PA (SVAN) EVANS C.
 PA (MERB) MERBERG D.
 PA (TREA) TREACY M.
 PA (AGOS) AGOSTINO M J.
 PA (STEI) STEININGER R J.
 PA (SPAU) SPAULDING V.
 PA (WONG) WONG G G.
 PA (CLAR) CLARK H.
 PA (FECH) FECHTEL K.
 XX
 XX Jacobs K, McCoy JM, Lavallie ER, Collins-Racie LA, Evans C;
 PI Merberg D, Treacy M, Agostino MJ, Steininger RJ, Spaulding V;
 PI Wong GG, Clark H, Fechtel K;
 XX WPI; 2002-040725/05.
 XX
 XX New secreted proteins and encoding polynucleotides, useful in gene
 PT therapies, particularly for preventing or treating autoimmune disorders,
 PT cancer, graft-versus-host disease, wound, osteoporosis, stroke or
 PT inflammations.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 329; 349pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to isolated polynucleotides (ABA90876-ABA90968 and
 CC ABA90980) and encoded proteins (ABBS5698-ABBS5800), especially
 CC polynucleotides SEQ ID NO 1 (ABA90876) and SEQ ID NO 19 (ABA90885) and
 CC proteins SEQ ID NO 2 (ABBS5698) and SEQ ID NO 20 (ABBS5707) contained in
 CC clones bd306-7 and yb8-1 respectively and the clones bd306-7 and yb8-1
 CC are deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) with
 CC accession number 98599. The polynucleotides and encoded polypeptides have
 CC cytostatic, anti-inflammatory, immunomodulator, vulnery,
 CC neuroprotective, activin, inhibitor, chemotactic, haemostatic, thrombolytic
 CC and anti-inflammatory activity and acting as cytokine modulators,
 CC haematopoiesis regulators, tissue growth modulators and/or cadherin
 CC suppressors. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful in gene
 CC therapies, particularly for preventing, treating or ameliorating any of
 CC the following diseases; immune deficiency and disorders; e.g. bacterial
 CC or fungal infections, autoimmune disorders, cancer, systemic lupus
 CC erythematosus or graft-versus-host disease, myeloid or lymphoid cell
 CC deficiencies; wound, burns, incisions and ulcers, osteoporosis or
 CC osteoarthritis; central and peripheral nervous system diseases and
 CC neuropathies, e.g. Alzheimer's, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or Shy-Drager syndrome;
 CC haemophilia, cardiac infarction or stroke; inflammations, shock, sepsis
 CC or systemic inflammatory response syndrome, ischaemia-reperfusion injury,
 CC

Db 1 GCTCTACAGAGAGGTCCT 18

AA Endoplasmic reticulum; stress; ER; transcription factor; transcription;
KW
KW regulatory element; ERSE; bZIP; chaperone; treatment; prophylaxis;
KW cancer; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; wound healing; cystic fibrosis;

D'b

KW ulcer; gene therapy; recombinant gene; chicken; gene expression; GRP;
 KW glucose regulated protein; promoter; ss.
 XX Gallus gallus.
 XX WO200029429-A2.
 XX PD 25-MAY-2000.
 XX PF 12-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006305.
 XX PR 13-NOV-1998; 98JP-00324227.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1999; 99JP-00163112.
 XX PA (HSPR-) HSP RES INST INC.
 XX PI Haze K, Yoshida H, Mori K, Yanagi H, Yura T;
 XX WPI; 2000-387736/33.
 XX DR New endoplasmic reticulum stress transcription factor (known as bZIP) for
 XX controlling expression of endoplasmic reticulum chaperone, useful for
 XX treating cancers, arteriosclerosis, cystic fibrosis, ischemic diseases,
 XX wounds and ulcers.
 XX PS Example 1; Fig 3; 157pp; English.
 XX CC An endoplasmic reticulum stress transcription factor (bZIP) capable of
 XX regulating transcription inducing activity exhibited by an element (ERSE)
 XX can be used in a method for controlling expression of an endoplasmic
 XX reticulum chaperone. The method comprises expressing bZIP. The method can
 XX be used for expression of a foreign protein by positively regulating
 XX expression of an endoplasmic reticulum chaperone gene. bZIP is useful for
 XX controlling the expression of endoplasmic reticulum chaperone either
 XX positively or negatively in cells and therefore is useful for treatment
 XX or prophylaxis of cancers, arteriosclerosis, cystic fibrosis, ischaemic
 XX diseases, wounds and ulcers. bZIP also maintains the correct conformation
 XX of the endoplasmic reticulum chaperone and thereby increases the
 XX expression of a foreign protein. This sequence taken from the glucose
 XX regulating protein (GRP) promoter GRP94 contains an ERSE like sequence.
 XX (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 150 GAGCGCGCTCGACTCG 167
 Db 18 GTGCGCGCGTCGATTGG 1
 RESULT 293
 AAS06885/C
 ID AAS06885 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAS06885;
 XX DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE SNP containing protein kinase DNA sequence #54.
 XX KW Human; protein kinase; PTK; STK; cancer; cardiovascular disease; SNP;
 KW metabolic disorder; immune related disease; neurological disorder;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; inflammatory disorder; infectious disease;
 KW reproductive disorder; gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XX WO200138503-A2.
 XX PN 31-MAY-2001.
 XX PD

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032085.
 XX PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167482P.
 XX XX (SUGE-) SUGEN INC.
 XX PI Plowman GD, Whyte D, Manning G, Sudarsanam S, Martinez R;
 XX PI Flanagan P, Clary D;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-343950/36.
 XX XX Nucleic acids encoding human kinase polypeptides, useful for preventing
 XX diagnosing and/or treating e.g. cancer, immune, cardiovascular and
 XX neuronal-associated diseases, and microbial infections.
 XX PS Example 8B; Page 333; 433pp; English.
 XX CC AAS06832-AAS06897 represent part of a polynucleotide sequence encoding
 XX for novel human protein kinases where a single nucleotide polymorphism
 XX (SNP) has been identified. The SNP occurs at the last position of the
 XX present sequence. The sequences are described relating to the invention
 XX of novel human protein kinases #1-57 (AAU03501-AAU03557). The novel
 XX protein kinases have been identified as members of the tyrosine or
 XX serine/threonine kinase (PTK and STK) families. The polynucleotides
 XX encoding protein kinases and the polypeptides may be used in the
 XX prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with
 XX inappropriate kinase expression. For example, they may be used to treat
 XX cancers (especially cancers of haematopoietic origin), cardiovascular
 XX disease (e.g. atherosclerosis), metabolic disorders (e.g. diabetes),
 XX immune related diseases (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis), neurological
 XX disorders (e.g. schizophrenia), neurodegenerative disorders (e.g.
 XX Parkinson's disease), inflammatory disorders (e.g. asthma), infectious
 XX disease (e.g. HIV) and reproductive disorders (e.g. infertility).
 XX Additionally, polynucleotides encoding protein kinases may be used for
 XX gene therapy and as DNA probes in diagnostic assays. The protein kinase
 XX polypeptides may be used as antigens in the production of antibodies
 XX against the protein kinases and in assays to identify modulators of
 XX protein kinase expression and activity
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 35 GGACGACATGCCACCA 52
 Db 18 GGCCAAAGATGCCCTCCA 1
 RESULT 294
 AAF86572/C
 ID AAF86572 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAF86572;
 XX DT 12-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Canine distemper virus H gene PCR primer RH-3.
 XX KW Canine; H gene; antiviral; gene therapy; distemper; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Canine distemper virus.
 XX PN JP2000350587-A.
 XX XX 19-DEC-2000.
 XX XX 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165598.
 XX PR 11-JUN-1999; 99JP-00165598.
 XX XX

PA (KYOR-) KYORITSU SHOJI KK.
 XX WPI; 2001-268280/28.
 XX H gene, used for treating, preventing and detecting mammalian distemper,
 XX particularly canine distemper viruses.
 XX Example 2; Page 6; 18pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention relates to the H gene derived from canine distemper
 XX virus (see AAF6567). The H gene sequence can be used in the prevention,
 XX treatment and detection of mammalian distemper, particularly canine
 XX distemper virus (CDV). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was
 XX used in the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 293 GGTGAGGAGCTGAGCCC 310
 DB 19 GCTGAGTACCTGAGCCC 2

RESULT 295
 AAH47419
 ID AAH47419 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC
 AC AAH47419;
 XX 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX XPD gene exon 23 amplifying primer.
 DE
 XX XRC3; XPF; melanoma; genotyping; DNA repair gene; XPD; PCR primer;
 KW polymorphism; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200162964-A2.
 XX 30-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000753.
 PF
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004193.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 PA
 XX Winsey S, Haldar N, Wojnarowska F, Welsh K;
 PI WPI; 2001-557711/62.
 DR
 XX Determining the susceptibility of an individual to malignant melanoma,
 PT involves screening the genome of the individual for the presence or
 PT absence of one or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene.
 XX Example; Page 14; 35pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method for determining whether an individual
 CC is likely to be susceptible to malignant melanoma, and determining the
 CC genetic basis for the melanoma in an individual. The method involves
 CC screening the genome of the individual for the presence or absence of one
 CC or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene. Sequences AAH47412-420
 CC represent PCR primers used in a genotyping assay of a candidate DNA
 CC repair gene XPD
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 321 GTCTGGCGCGGACGAC 338
 DB 19 GTCTGGTGGCTGACAC 2

RESULT 297

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 52 ACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTGC 69
 DB 2 AATCAGAGGAGACGCTGC 19

RESULT 296
 ABL43984/C
 ID ABL43984 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43984;
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1028.
 DE
 XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 PN
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 25; 52pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 321 GTCTGGCGCGGACGAC 338
 DB 19 GTCTGGTGGCTGACAC 2

RESULT 297

ABZ97252
ID ABZ97252 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABZ97252;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200295308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12494; 872bp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 337 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 354
DB 2 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 19

RESULT 299

ABZ97252
ID ABZ97252 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABZ97252;
XX DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human nucleic acid sequence.
XX KW Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200295308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12494; 872bp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 337 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 354
DB 2 ACCAGGCGCGCTCTCT 19

RESULT 298

ADD00872
ID ADD00872 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX ADD00872;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA - C3G.
XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
XX Gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; agent LZ129; mutant.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Misc_difference 19 /*tag= a
FT /note= "Wild-type cytosine substituted for guanine"
XX WO2003016572-A1.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX DR New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX Example 2; Page 155; 173pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA of
CC the invention which contains a C3G mutation.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 256 CGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273
DB 1 CGGCCACGAUGCAUCUGG 18
RESULT 300
ADD00871
ID ADD00871 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX ADD00871;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA - G4C.

XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
XX Gene therapy; ds; anti-HCV; agent LZ129; mutant.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT Misc_difference 19 /*tag= a
FT /note= "Wild-type guanine substituted for cytosine"
XX WO2003016572-A1.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
XX PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
XX PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX PI Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
XX WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX DR New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX Example 2; Page 155; 173pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the anti-HCV agent LZ129 mutant RNA of
CC the invention which contains a G4C mutation.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 256 CGGCCACGGTGCACCTGG 273
DB 1 CGGCCACGAUGCAUCUGG 18
RESULT 301
AAQ22593/c
ID AAQ22593 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ22593;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-JUL-1992 (first entry)
XX DE External guide sequence for cleavage of substrate by RNase P.
XX EGS; Viral diseases; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT stem_loop 1. .15

```

FT      /*tag= a
FT      /note= "forms loop with substrate"
FT      9..15
FT      /tag= b
FT      /label= EGS
XX
XX      WO9203566-A.
XX
XX      05-MAR-1992.
XX
XX      15-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005808.
XX
XX      17-AUG-1990; 90US-00568834.
XX
XX      (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX
XX      Altman S, Forster AC, Guerrieta CL;
XX      WPI; 1992-096909/12.
XX
XX      Compan. for targeting RNA sequence for cleavage by RNase P - comprises
XX      external guide sequence including 3-NCCA and complementary nucleotide
XX      sequences, for treating viral diseases.
XX
XX      Disclosure; Fig 2d; 34pp; English.
XX
XX      The sequence is designed to bind to a truncated deriv. of A11 (McClain,
XX      et al., Science 238, 527-530 (1987)), so targeting cleavage of this
XX      substrate by RNase P. A11 comprises the acceptor stem, the T-stem and
XX      loop, and the 3' terminal NCCA nucleotides (nt) of the RNA-PHE gene. The
XX      deriv. was inserted into pGEM-2, and the plasmid digested with PstI. The
XX      resulting linear DNA was transcribed in vitro with SP6 polymerase,
XX      transcription yielding a short 5' leader sequence, and an extra 3' C
XX      residue corresponding to the residual part of the PstI digested
XX      -63 of A11 was also prep., and used to create a truncated substrate
XX      shown here, lacking the EGS sequence. The truncated deriv. was not
XX      cleaved efficiently. However if the cleaved EGS sequence (shown here) was
XX      added to the mixt., cleavage occurred as normal. This led to the design of
XX      EGS oligonucleotides comprising the EGS sequence (complementary to the
XX      target sequence) and a 3' NCCA terminal, (N = a purine). Compans; contg.
XX      the oligos are useful for treating viral diseases, e.g. herpes simplex,
XX      associated with the expression of specific proteins from mRNA, or from
XX      the presence of viral RNAs themselves. RNase P based therapy may be used
XX      to deliver engineered sequences into the haematopoietic cells of patients
XX      with e.g. HIV, HTLV-1 and various retroviral induced leukaemias. (Updated
XX      on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
XX      PI field.)
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY 243 TGGTTCCTCCGGCTCGGCC 260
XX      |||||
XX      Db 19 TGGTTCCTCCGGCTCGGCC 2
XX
XX      RESULT 302
XX      ID AAQ66601/c
XX      AAQ66601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC AAQ66601;
XX
XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX      10-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human type I procollagen (COL1A1) pro alpha 1 chain antisense
XX      oligonucleotide AS8.
XX
XX      Procollagen; antisense oligo; inhibition; ss.
XX      Synthetic.
XX      WO9411494-A1.
XX      26-MAY-1994.
XX
XX      09-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010756.
XX
XX      09-NOV-1992; 92US-00973332.
XX
XX      (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
XX      Prockop D, Colige A, Baserga R, Nugent P;
XX      WPI; 1994-183496/22.
XX
XX      Anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against mutant or native collagen genes -
XX      for inhibiting collagen expression, e.g for treating osteoarthritis,
XX      liver cirrhosis, excessive scarring etc.
XX
XX      Claim 5; Page 24; 55pp; English.
XX
XX      To develop antisense oligos, the test system employed mouse NIH 3T3 cells
XX      stably transfected with an internally deleted construct of the human gene
XX      for the pro alpha 1(I) chains of type I procollagen COL1A1). A series of
XX      modified oligos were synthesised using a region at the 3' end of exon 1
XX      and the first two nucleotides of intron 1 of the exogenous (human) gene
XX      as a target. This sequence is given in AAQ66595 which corresp. to bps 198
XX      -225 if the adenine at the start of transcription is counted as posn. +1.
XX      The corresp. sequence of the endogenous (mouse) gene is given in
XX      AAQ66595, which corresp. to bps 169-195. The antisense oligos are given
XX      in AAQ66597-Q66614. The antisense oligos inhibit the expression of mutant
XX      or normal collagen genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY 26 CGAGGGCTGGGACGAGA 43
XX      |||||
XX      Db 20 CGAGGGCCAGACGAGA 3
XX
XX      RESULT 303
XX      ID AAQ66602/c
XX      AAQ66602 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AC AAQ66602;
XX
XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX      10-NOV-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human type I procollagen (COL1A1) pro alpha 1 chain antisense
XX      oligonucleotide AS9.
XX
XX      Procollagen; antisense oligo; inhibition; ss.
XX      Synthetic.
XX      WO9411494-A1.
XX      26-MAY-1994.
XX
XX      09-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010756.
XX
XX      09-NOV-1992; 92US-00973332.
XX
XX      (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX

```

PI Prockop D, Colige A, Baserga R, Nugent P;
 XX WPI; 1994-183496/22.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligo:nucleotide(s) against mutant or native collagen genes -
 PT for inhibiting collagen expression, e.g for treating osteoarthritis,
 PT liver cirrhosis, excessive scarring etc.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Page 24; 55pp; English.
 PS
 XX To develop antisense oligos, the test system employed mouse NIH 3T3 cells
 CC stably transfected with an internally deleted construct of the human gene
 CC for the pro alpha 1(I) chains of type I procollagen COL1A1. A series of
 CC modified oligos were synthesised using a region at the 3' end of exon 1
 CC and the first two nucleotides of intron 1 of the exogenous (human) gene
 CC as a target. This sequence is given in AAQ66595 which corresp. to bps 198
 CC -225 if the adenine at the start of transcription is counted as posn. +1.
 CC The corresp. sequence of the endogenous (mouse) gene is given in
 CC AAQ66595, which corresp. to bps 169-195. The antisense oligos are given
 CC in AAQ66597-Q66614. The antisense oligos inhibit the expression of mutant
 CC or normal collagen genes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 26 CGAGGGCTGGACGAGA 43
 DB 18 CGAGGGCCACAGACGAGA 1
 RESULT 304
 AAT62029
 ID AAT62029 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT62029;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-NOV-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine leukaemia virus retroviral vector BAG PCR primer B.
 DE
 XX Gene expression; human mammary carcinoma cell; whey acidic protein;
 KW mouse mammary tumour virus; WAP; MMTV; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9709440-A1.
 FN
 XX 13-MAR-1997.
 PD
 XX 06-SEP-1996; 96WO-EP003922.
 PF
 XX 06-SEP-1995; 95DK-00000976.
 PR
 XX (BAVA-) BAVARIAN NORDIC RES INST AS.
 PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
 XX
 XX Guenzburg WH, Saller RM, Salmons B;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-192915/17.
 DR
 XX Gene expression in human mammary carcinoma cells - using whey acidic
 PT protein or mouse mammary tumour virus regulatory sequences.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 46pp; English.
 PS
 XX A novel DNA construct (preferably a retroviral vector) has been produced
 CC for the treatment of human mammary cell disorders or diseases, including
 CC human mammary carcinoma. The DNA construct comprises at least one
 CC therapeutic gene under the transcriptional control of the whey acidic

CC protein (WAP) or mouse mammary tumour virus (MMTV) regulatory sequences.
 CC The present sequence represents PCR primer B which is involved in the
 CC deletion of the U3 region from the murine leukaemia virus (MLV)
 CC retroviral vector, known as BAG, and the insertion of a polylinker, which
 CC is used in an example for the production of a DNA construct as described
 CC above. The WAP and MMTV regulatory sequences are able to direct the
 CC efficient expression of a linked heterologous gene in primary human
 CC mammary cells, including mammary carcinoma cells. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PI field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 47 CCACCATCTCAGAGGAGTC 64
 DB 2 CAATCCTCAGAGGAGAC 19
 RESULT 305
 AAT85369
 ID AAT85369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT85369;
 AC
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 11-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse leukaemia virus retroviral vector BAG gene LTR PCR primer B.
 DE
 XX MLV; retroviral; vector; senescent cell derived inhibitor 1; SPI-1;
 KW antiproliferative; breast cancer; restenosis; human; implantation;
 KW tumour; polymerase chain reaction; beta galactosidase gene; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9713867-A1.
 FN
 XX 17-APR-1997.
 PD
 XX 11-OCT-1996; 96WO-EP004447.
 PF
 XX 13-OCT-1995; 95DK-00001157.
 PR
 XX (BAVA-) BAVARIAN NORDIC RES INST.
 PA (GSFU-) GSF FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM UMWELT & GESUNDHEIT.
 XX
 XX Guenzburg WH, Saller RM, Salmons B;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-235903/21.
 DR
 XX Retroviral vector carrying senescent cell derived inhibitor 1 DNA - used
 PT in the treatment of diseases responsive to anti-proliferative activity,
 PT e.g. breast cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Fig 1; 53pp; English.
 PS
 XX A retroviral vector carrying a DNA sequence encoding SPI-1 (senescent
 CC cell derived inhibitor 1), a functional analogue, fragment or antisense
 CC SPI-1 DNA sequence has been developed. The present sequence represents
 CC PCR primer B used in the amplification of mouse leukaemia virus (MLV)
 CC retroviral vector beta galactosidase gene (BAG) LTR, for use in the
 CC deletion of the U3 region and insertion of a polylinker. The retroviral
 CC vector can be used in the treatment of disorders or diseases responsive
 CC to the anti-proliferative activity of SPI-1, e.g. for the treatment of
 CC cancer or restenosis, especially for the treatment of breast cancer. The
 CC retroviral vector acts to introduce the relevant DNA sequences, sense or
 CC antisense, into human cells in vitro or in vivo. The retroviral vector
 CC may be administered by injection or by implantation of a packaging cell
 CC line in to the body nearby or at the site of the tumour. (Updated on 25-
 CC MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 47 CCACCACTCAGAGAGTC 64
DB 2 CAATCACTCAGAGAGAC 19
RESULT 306
AAV52797/C
ID AAT92797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT92797;
XX XX
XX XX
XX 05-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Primer #2 for immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant region (IGG1).
XX KW PCR primer; amplify; human gene; chimeric non-human animal; antibody;
XX KW transgenic mouse; chromosome fragment; hybridoma production; microcell;
XX KW Huntington's disease gene; pluripotent cell; interleukin-2 gene;
XX KW myeloma cell; immunoglobulin gamma-1; constant region; IGG1; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO9707671-A1.
XX XX 06-MAR-1997.
XX XX 29-AUG-1996; 96WO-JP002427.
XX XX 29-AUG-1995; 95JP-00242340.
XX XX 15-FEB-1996; 96JP-00027940.
XX XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1997-178822/16.
XX Chimeric animal containing foreign chromosome - for expression of a
XX foreign gene, e.g. an antibody.
XX Example 9; Page 33; 142pp; Japanese.
XX AAT92758-792817 represent amplification primers for human genes which are
XX used in the chimeric non-human animal of the invention. The chimeric non-
XX human animal of the invention, preferably a mouse, contains a foreign
XX chromosome(s) or chromosome fragment. The animal is produced by obtaining
XX a hybrid cell by fusion of a cell containing the foreign chromosome with
XX a cell having the ability to form microcells. The microcells are
XX prepared, and fused with cells having differentiative pluripotency to
XX form cells having differentiative pluripotency and containing the foreign
XX chromosome. These cells are then introduced into an embryo, which is then
XX implanted and brought to term. The foreign chromosome segment is at least
XX 1 Mb long and preferably contains a region for an antibody. The
XX chromosome segment could also contain genes associated with human
XX disease, such as the interleukin-2 gene, and the Huntington's disease
XX gene. The expression of foreign genes (especially human genes) in a non-
XX human animal is useful for efficient production of proteins, especially
XX of human antibodies. Particular cells of the chimeric animal which
XX express the foreign genetic material can be isolated and fused with
XX myeloma cells to produce hybridomas capable of expressing the foreign
XX gene (e.g. to produce the antibody)
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 364 TCCTCACTTTCCTGGACC 381
DB 20 TCCTCACGCTCCTGCACC 3
RESULT 307
AAV52794/C
ID AAV52794 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAV52794;
XX XX
XX 27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant PCR primer IGG1 #2.
XX KW Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal;
XX KW construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer;
XX KW ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO9837757-A1.
XX XX 03-SEP-1998.
XX XX 02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000860.
XX XX 28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
XX XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX WPI; 1998-480821/41.
XX Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
XX human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
XX genes such as human antibiotic genes.
XX Example 9; Page 46; 217pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
XX containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
XX 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 kb) by preparing cancerous
XX cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
XX with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
XX reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
XX described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
XX with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
XX with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
XX normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilizing pluripotent cells
XX to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
XX such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
XX introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
XX cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
XX inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
XX medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
XX humans. They can also be used in the production of chimeric and
XX transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
XX serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
XX PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 364 TCCTCACTTTCCTGGACC 381

RESULT 309


```

CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 225 GCGGCCAATCGGGAGCC 242
DB 20 GCTGCCAAGCGGGAGCC 3
RESULT 313
AAAX79655/c
ID AAX79655 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX79655;
XX
AC AAX79655;
XX
DT 12-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human LKB1 gene primer/probe.
XX
KW LKB1 gene; human; serine protease; Peutz-Jeghers syndrome; PJ syndrome;
KW variation detection; therapy; diagnosis; primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9928459-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-JP005357.
XX
PR 27-NOV-1997; 97JP-00344256.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98JP-00280357.
XX
XX (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Jenne DE, Nezu J;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-358129/30.
XX
PS Primers and probes for use in diagnosis of Peutz-Jeghers syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 89; 107pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a primer/probe sequence of the invention. The
XX primer and probe sequences are derived from the sequence of the human
XX serine protease gene LKB1, and are used to detect variations in LKB1
XX leading to Peutz-Jeghers (PJ) syndrome. The primers and probes can be
XX used for the diagnosis, investigation and treatment of diseases in which
XX variations in the LKB1 gene are implicated, such as PJ syndrome
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 51 CACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
DB 18 CACTCCGAGGGGCTCTG 1
RESULT 314
AAAX00253/c

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```

ID AAX00253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX00253;
XX
DT 26-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human D2 dopamine receptor PCR forward primer.
XX
KW Human; glutamic acid decarboxylase; choline acetyltransferase; GAD65;
KW GAD67; CHAT; dopamine receptor; G3PDH; PCR primer; Huntington's disease;
KW neural transplantation; neurological disease; hNT neuron; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9857663-A1.
XX
PD 23-DEC-1998.
XX
PF 17-JUN-1998; 98WO-US012685.
XX
PR 17-JUN-1997; 97US-0049817P.
XX
PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Freed CR, Kaddis FG;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-095293/08.
XX
PT Treatment of neurological disorders, especially Huntington's disease - by
PT transplantation of differentiated neurons into corpus striatum of
PT affected mammal.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 36; 53pp; English.
XX
CC A method has been developed of treating defective tissue comprising: (i)
CC providing a number of hNT neurons and a neurologically defective mammal
CC having a target tissue comprising defective cells; and (ii) transplanting
CC the hNT neurons into the defective mammal so that the neurological defect
CC of the mammal is ameliorated. Also described is a non-human mammal having
CC lesions in the corpus striatum and one or more tissues comprising
CC transplanted hNT neurons. The method is especially used to treat
CC Huntington's disease or other neurological disorders. The method allows
CC the transplantation of terminally differentiated neurons from cell lines.
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example from the
CC present invention for in vitro characterisation of hNT neurons
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 289 AGCTGCTGAAGACCTGA 306
DB 18 AGATGCTGAAGACAGGA 1
RESULT 315
AAZ98749/c
ID AAZ98749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ98749;
XX
DT 20-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify human mitochondrial DNA fragment.
XX
KW Human; mitochondria; PCR primer; large insert episome; lipofection;
KW Epstein barr virus nuclear antigen-1; EBNA-1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO200012693-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1999; 99WO-US019468.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1998; 98US-0037961P.
XX
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102691P.
XX
XX (UTNC-) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA.
XX
XX Vos JH;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-256638/22.
XX
XX New recombinant plasmid useful for producing large-insert episomes in
XX mammalian cells comprises a lymphotropic herpes virus segment linked to
XX a heterologous insert segment.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 33; 67pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the
XX human mitochondrial DNA. The PCR product is used to create a probe which
XX is used in the Southern blot analysis of cells transfected with the
XX recombinant plasmid of the invention. The plasmid is useful for the
XX production of large-insert episomes in mammalian cell. The plasmid
XX comprises a lymphotropic herpes virus segment and a heterologous insert
XX segment. The herpes virus segment contains an origin of plasmid
XX replication and a heterologous origin of bacterial replication which is
XX maintained as an episome in both bacterial and mammalian host cells. The
XX recombinant plasmid is useful for transforming mammalian cells,
XX especially B-lymphoblastoid cells (BLC), epithelial cells (EC) or a
XX fusion of these, by transfecting a mammalian cell with the plasmid by
XX lipofection. The recombinant plasmid is also useful for the production of
XX large-insert episomes in mammalian cells. The invention also relates to
XX an Epstein Barr virus nuclear antigen-1 (EBNA-1) gene having a partial
XX IR3 domain deletion which is from 300-700 nucleotides in length. The EBNA
XX -1 gene is useful as a therapeutic agent, especially in gene therapy
XX regimes
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 197 CTGCTCGGTGAAGGAGA 214
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
19 CTGCTAGGTGTAAGGAGA 2

RESULT 316
AAZ94278/c
ID AAZ94278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ94278;
XX
XX 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PHELIIX nested primer NP2.
XX
XX PHELIIX; human; testis-specific; transcription factor; prostate cancer;
XX bladder cancer; ovary cancer; testicular cancer; gene therapy; diagnosis;
XX vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200012709-A2.
XX
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1999; 99WO-US020137.
XX

```

```

PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098610P.
PR 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106524P.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX (APAR/) APAR D E.
XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R. S.
XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
XX
XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-237872/20.
XX
XX Testis specific Helix Loop Helix proteins expressed in cancers and useful
XX for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of prostate, bladder and
XX ovarian tumors.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 31; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, which was used in the
XX amplification of gene fragments obtained from a suppression subtractive
XX hybridization reaction using LAPC xenograft cDNA and designed to identify
XX novel prostate and prostate cancer-specific genes. A 437 bp clone was
XX obtained. Full-length cDNA (see AAZ94275) was subsequently cloned from a
XX testis cDNA library. This encoded PHELIIX (see AAY79269), a novel
XX transcription factor that is normally expressed only in testis tissue,
XX but is up-regulated in prostate and other types of cancer. The invention
XX provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful in the management of
XX various cancers which express PHELIIX, including prostate cancer, bladder
XX cancer, ovarian cancer and testicular cancer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGACGACG 390
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
20 TCCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 317
AAAS5556/c
ID AAAS5556 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAAS5556;
XX
XX 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX TRAF2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 16847.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
XX anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2000020435-A1.
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023171.
XX
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Cowsett LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-303732/26.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating
XX

```

PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.

XX Example 16; Page 52; 170pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55496

CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour

CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense

CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which

CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least

CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.

CC Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human

CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human

CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising

CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase

CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-

CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or

CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-

CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated

CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides

CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGGCCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150

DB 18 TGGCCAGCTGGCTGTGG 1

RESULT 318

AAA37951/C

ID AAA37951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAA37951;

XX 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer (NP2) used in PTAN gene isolation.

XX PTAN; testis specific; prostate cancer; overexpress; chromosome 1q22;

XX diagnose; cancer; breast; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200020589-A2.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022985.

XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102556P.

XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102910P.

XX 21-DEC-1998; 98US-0113229P.

XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129518P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-317715/27.

XX PTAN proteins, and sequences encoding them, used for diagnosing and

XX treating cancers, especially breast and prostate cancers.

PS Example 1; Page 31; 71pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA

CC fragments of the PTAN (testis specific protein expressed in prostate

CC cancer) gene. PTAN is expressed in 3 isoforms PTAN-1, 2, and 3. The PTAN

CC gene is located on chromosome 1q22. PTAN is overexpressed in prostate

CC cancer, and has a testis specific expression pattern in adult tissues.

CC PTAN shows no homology to any known gene. PTAN can be used in methods for

CC the diagnosis of cancer, especially prostate or breast cancer, where the

CC normal tissue samples are prostate tissue, or breast tissue, bone tissue,

CC lymphatic tissue, serum, blood, or urine. A vector containing the PTAN

CC nucleotide sequence, a vaccine composition targeting PTAN, PTAN,

CC ribozymes specific for PTAN mRNA and antisense sequences, can be used to

CC treat cancer, especially breast and prostate cancers. Cancer development

CC can be inhibited by a vaccine composition targeting PTAN

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QQ

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCCTGGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 319

AAZ93048/C

ID AAZ93048 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ93048;

XX 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Primer used for generating human brain specific protein BPC-1 cDNA.

XX BPC-1; oncogene; oncogenic; cancer; prostate; bladder; antibody;

XX antisense; vaccine; detection; prognosis; drug screening; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200009691-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 10-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018250.

XX 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095982P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (LEON/) LEONG K.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX (SAFF/) SAFFRAN D C.

XX (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;

XX Jakobovits A;

XX WPI; 2000-206006/18.

XX New isolated BPC-1 polypeptides, useful for developing products for the

XX diagnosis, staging, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly

XX prostate or bladder cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 35; 79pp; English.

XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used for the detection of

XX BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides in biological samples, this is

XX particularly useful for detecting cancers expressing BPC-1, e.g. prostate

XX cancer or bladder cancer. Antibodies directed against BPC-1 or antisense

CC polynucleotides can be used for treating such cancers. The BPC-1
 CC polypeptides can also be used in vaccines for treating or inhibiting the
 CC development of a cancer expressing BPC-1. The polypeptides and
 CC polynucleotides can also be used for detection, prognosis, drug screening
 CC and predicting susceptibility to developing cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
 CC comprises a CUB domain which is expressed in prostate and bladder
 CC carcinoma cells and which shows sequence similarity with CUB domains from
 CC other known proteins. In normal human tissues BPC-1 is only expressed in
 CC certain tissues of the brain, however, it is expressed at high levels in
 CC prostate cancer cells and bladder cancer cells. A number of synthetic
 CC oligonucleotides were used to generate BPC-1 cDNA from total cell RNA of
 CC tumour cells lines. These primers were a cDNA synthesis primer
 CC (AAZ93041), two adaptor sequences (AAZ93042-293045), a PCR primer
 CC (AAZ93046) and two nested primers (AAZ93047, AAZ93048). This sequence is
 CC one of the nested primers (NP)1 used in the amplification method
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 Db 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 320
 AAA59961
 ID AAA59961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAA59961;

XX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Polynucleotide SEQ ID 13 used in method to culture sterile male plants.

XX Male sterile plant; transgenic plant; histocyte lethal protein;

XX another specific promoter; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX CN1249133-A.

XX 05-APR-2000.

XX 25-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126146.

XX 25-DEC-1998; 98CN-00126146.

XX (UYBE-) UNIV BEIJING.

XX Lin Z, Li L, Hu Y;

XX WPI; 2000-400684/35.

XX Molecular method for culturing male sterile plant.

XX Disclosure; Page 23; 32pp; Chinese.

XX This invention relates to a method for obtaining a transgenic plant with
 CC male sterility. The method uses site specific recombination to stably
 CC transform the plant cells. The method involves the use of DNA encoding
 CC the histocyte lethal protein, linked to an another specific promoter. The
 CC method is used to produce male sterile plants. Sequences AAA59949 to
 CC AAA59961 are used in the method of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 214 AGAACTCGGTGGCGGCCA 231
 Db 1 AGATCTCGGTGACGGGCA 18

RESULT 321
 AAZ94898/c

ID AAZ94898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAZ94898;

XX 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer NP2 used in testis-specific 22P4F11 gene amplification.

XX 22P4F11; human; testis; prostate cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy; marker;
 KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200018925-A1.

XX 06-APR-2000.

XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US023005.

XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102572P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146584P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

PA (HUB/) HUBERT R S.

PA (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-303452/26.

XX Novel testes-specific gene 22P4F11 which is expressed in human prostate
 PT cancer and is useful as a diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic target for
 PT prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 28; 54pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, used in a secondary
 CC PCR amplification of gene fragments generated by a suppression
 CC subtractive hybridisation protocol that was designed to identify genes
 CC which may be differentially expressed in human prostate cancer. A partial
 CC clone, termed 22P4F11 (see AAZ94898), was obtained and used to identify
 CC full-length 22P4F11 cDNA (see AAZ94898). 22P4F11 is a testis-specific
 CC gene in normal tissues, and is also expressed in human prostate tumours,
 CC in some cases at high levels. The 22P4F11 transcript and/or protein (see
 CC AAZ9489) may represent a useful diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic
 CC target for prostate cancer. Methods of using 22P4F11 polynucleotides,
 CC polypeptides and antibodies for the diagnosis and treatment of cancers
 CC expressing 22P4F11, especially prostate cancer, are provided, as well as
 CC vaccines that prevent development of such cancers

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 Db 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 322
 AAA14807/c
 ID AAA14807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

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AC AA14807;
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for testis-specific protein Y-encoded DNA.
XX
XX Prostate cancer; testis-specific protein Y-encoded mRNA; TSPY mRNA;
XX vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200020638-A2.
XX
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX
XX 02-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022575.
XX
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102893P.
XX
XX (UOOG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
XX
XX Afar DE, Hubert RS;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-303803/26.
XX
XX Diagnosing prostate cancer by determining the level of testis-specific
XX protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein and comparing these TSPY mRNA or
XX protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 20; 32pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AA14805-07 were used to amplify testis-specific protein Y-
XX encoded DNA. The specification describes a new method of diagnosis of
XX prostate cancer. The method comprises determining the level of testis-
XX specific protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein, and comparing these
XX TSPY mRNA or protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample. The
XX presence of elevated TSPY mRNA or protein is indicative of prostate
XX cancer. Detection of TSPY mRNA expression or protein levels is useful in
XX the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Antisense polynucleotides complementary
XX to the coding sequence of human TSPY are useful for treating prostate
XX cancer by inhibiting TSPY transcription (when contacted with the TSPY
XX gene) or translation (when contacted with the TSPY mRNA). Ribozymes are
XX also useful for treating prostate cancer by cleaving the TSPY mRNA and
XX therefore inhibiting its translation. The vaccine is useful for
XX inhibiting the development of prostate cancer in a patient
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTGGCGGCGGACGACG 3
XX
XX RESULT 323
XX AAA09957/c
XX ID AAA09957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA09957;
XX
XX 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer 2 for human immunoglobulin gamma-1 constant region gene IG1.
XX
XX Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
XX targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
XX PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX WO200010383-A1.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI ) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX generation of transgenic animals.
XX
XX Example 9; Page 68; 316pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
XX modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
XX (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
XX fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
XX recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
XX chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
XX translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
XX method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
XX the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
XX sequence is used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 364 TCCTCATTCTCTCTGACC 381
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 20 TCCTCACCCTCTCTGACC 3
XX
XX RESULT 324
XX AAA40285/c
XX ID AAA40285 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA40285;
XX
XX 02-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C. glutamicum panBC operon primer 2.
XX
XX D-pantothenic acid; panB; panC; ilvD; pantotheanate synthetase;
XX ketopantoatehydroxymethyltransferase; dihydroxyaciddehydratase;
XX panBC operon; vitamin; primer; ss.
XX
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
XX
XX EF1006189-A2.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99EP-00123738.
XX
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98DE-01055312.
XX
XX (DEGS ) DEGUSSA-HUELS AG.
XX (KERJ ) FORSCHUNGSZENTRUM JUELICH GMBH.
XX
XX Eggeling L, Thierbach G, Sahm H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-378263/33.
XX

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XX Recombinant *Corynebacterium* DNA useful for production of pantothenic acid
PT vitamin, comprises panB, panC or ilvD genes encoding enzymes.

XX Example 1; Page 6; 27pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel recombinant *Corynebacterium* DNA (I),
CC present in microorganisms of the *Corynebacterium* genus and comprising at
CC least one of the panB (ketopantohydroxymethyltransferase), panC
CC (pantothenic acid synthetase), especially the panBC operon, and/or ilvD
CC (dihydroxyacid dehydratase) genes. (I) is useful for the preparation of
CC pantothenic acid a vitamin which has applications including cosmetics,
CC medicine and human and animal nutrition. The new preparation method using
CC fermentation techniques produces the required stereo-isoform D form of
CC pantothenic acid. This sequence represents a primer used in the isolation
CC of the *Corynebacterium* glutamicum panBC operon which is described in the
CC method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 221 GGTGGGGCCAAATCGG 238

DB 19 GTTGTGGCCACATCGG 2

RESULT 325

AAA09167/c

ID AAA09167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAA09167;

XX 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Nested primer 2 cloning SSH-generated 36P1A6 gene.

XX 36P1A6; transcription factor; murine EHF homologue; ETS family;

XX cytotstatic; cancer; vaccine; tumorigenesis; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WC200020584-A2.

XX 13-APR-2000.

XX 02-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022576.

XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102744P.

XX 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146447P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2000-303772/26.

XX Novel putative transcription factor gene 36P1A6 for treatment, diagnosis
PT and prevention of prostate, bladder, cervical, ovarian, pancreatic, and
PT colonic cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 30; 53pp; English.

XX The human 36P1A6 gene encodes a putative transcription factor based on
CC homology to the murine EHF gene which encodes a transcription factor
CC which is a member of the ETS family. 36P1A6 is expressed in androgen-
CC dependent and androgen-independent LAPC prostate cancer xenografts and in
CC normal prostate at approximately equal levels. The highest expression is

CC in the prostate and colon. 36P1A6 may be involved in activating tumor-
CC promoting genes or repressing genes that block tumorigenesis. The 36P1A6
CC polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for the treatment and diagnosis
CC of cancer, e.g. prostate, bladder, cervical, ovarian, pancreatic and
CC colonic cancer (all claimed). Anti-36P1A6 antibodies may be used for
CC purifying 36P1A6 and for isolating 36P1A6 homologues. Antisense
CC oligonucleotides and ribozymes can be used to inhibit the transcription
CC and translation of the 36P1A6 gene (claimed). The 36P1A6 polynucleotides
CC and polypeptides and immunogenic fragments may also be used in cancer
CC vaccines (claimed)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACACG 3

RESULT 326

AAC64567/c

ID AAC64567 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC64567;

XX 14-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human prostate specific 30P3C8 nested primer 2 SEQ ID NO:25.

XX Human; prostate specific gene; 30P3C8; prostate cancer; diagnosis;

XX cytotstatic; gene therapy; vaccine; tumour; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000061610-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010218.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128860P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;

XX WPI; 2000-619224/59.

XX 30P3C8 polypeptide and polynucleotide used for diagnosing, treating and
PT monitoring development of prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 57; 99pp; English.

XX The present invention describes human prostate specific protein 30P3C8,
CC which is over-expressed in prostate cancer cells. 30P3C8 has cytostatic
CC activity and can be used in vaccines and gene therapy. Methods for
CC detecting the levels of 30P3C8 protein or mRNA in prostate tissue, bone
CC tissue, lymphatic tissue, serum, blood or semen are used for diagnosing
CC the presence of cancer in an individual or dysregulated cell growth e.g.
CC hyperplasia. The cancers which are detected or diagnosed are of the
CC bladder, pancreas, colon, brain, bone, lung, kidney or prostate by using
CC test samples of serum, blood or urine or tissues of the bladder,
CC pancreas, colon, brain, bone, lung, kidney and prostate. 30P3C8
CC polynucleotide sequences can be used for treating cancers expressing
CC 30P3C8, particularly prostate cancers. Immunogenic portions of 30P3C8 are
CC used in vaccines to inhibit the development of cancer. Anti-30P3C8
CC monoclonal antibodies bind to 30P3C8 and disrupt interactions between
CC 30P3C8 and other proteins e.g. receptors for which 30P3C8 is a ligand.
CC 30P3C8 may be a growth factor or other molecule involved in tumour growth
CC and metastasis and so anti-30P3C8 antibodies may disrupt the homing or

CC invasion or other cancer promoting activities of 30P3C8. The assays are
 CC used for detecting, staging and monitoring prostate cancer. The 30P3C8
 CC protein or mRNA are used as additional specific markers for detecting
 CC prostate cancer and provide a more specific assay than the serum prostate
 CC specific antigen (PSA) assay. The present sequence represents a 30P3C8
 CC nested primer, which is used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 |||||
 Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCAAG 3

RESULT 327

AAC93282
 ID AAC93282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC93282;

DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:133.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061602-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Karzas JG;

XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.

XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.

XX Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.

CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 136 CCGCCTCGCGTGGAGG 153
 |||||
 Db 2 CCGCCTTGTGTGGAGC 19

RESULT 328

AAC93283

ID AAC93283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAC93283;

DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:134.

XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200061602-A1.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.

XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Karzas JG;

XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.

XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.

XX Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
 CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.

CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 136 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
 DB 3 CCGCGCTGGCGGTGGAGC 20
 RESULT 329
 AAC93216/c
 ID AAC93216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAC93216;
 XX DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:67.
 XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061602-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 XX PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Karras JG;
 XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 XX Example 2; Page 47; 104pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be
 CC used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of

CC STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
 CC and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
 CC (I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
 CC used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
 CC and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
 CC STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
 CC represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
 CC represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
 CC from the present invention
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 309
 DB 18 TGGTGAAGGTGCTGACC 1
 RESULT 330
 AAC93196
 ID AAC93196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AAC93196;
 XX DT 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:47.
 XX Human; mouse; STAT3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription;
 KW DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis;
 KW inflammatory disease; cancer; antinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW cytostatic; immunostimulatory; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; myeloma;
 KW melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200061602-A1.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
 XX PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Karras JG;
 XX WPI; 2000-619223/59.
 XX New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer
 PT and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) in cells or tissues and treating
 PT diseases or condition associated with STAT3, such as rheumatoid arthritis
 PT and cancer.
 XX Example 2; Page 47; 104pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 8 to 30
 CC nucleobases in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding STAT3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and
 CC which inhibits the expression of it. (I) has antinflammatory,
 CC antirheumatic, cytostatic and immunostimulatory activities. (I) is used
 CC for inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, treating an
 CC animal having a disease or condition associated with STAT3 or a human
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC having a disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis,
 CC and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions that are treated
 CC are rheumatoid arthritis, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head
 CC and/or neck, leukaemia, myeloma, melanoma or lymphoma. (I) can also be

used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of
STAT3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions
and for diagnosing the conditions associated with expression of STAT3.
(I) can be used alone or with other drugs as an immunostimulator. (I) is
used in sandwich and colourimetric assays, involving enzyme conjugation
and radiolabeling and is used in diagnostic kits. AAC93150 encodes human
STAT3 and AAC93231 encodes mouse STAT3 as given in the exemplification of
the present invention. AAC93151 to AAC93230 and AAC93232 to AAC93299
represent STAT3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides, and AAC93300
represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example
from the present invention

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query 136 CCCGCTGGTGGTGGAGG 153
DB 1 CCCGCTGGTGGTGGAGG 18

RESULT 331
AAC64486/C
ID AAC64486 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC64486;
XX
DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Prostate tumour associated gene 24P4C12 nested primer 2 SEQ ID NO:41.

Human; prostate tumour associated gene; 24P4C12; prostate cancer;
transmembrane protein; diagnosis; anticancer; cytostatic; vaccine;
Gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061746-A1.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 12-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010039.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128858P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-672681/65.

Novel 24P4C12 polypeptides and polynucleotides, used in the diagnosis and
treatment of cancer, especially prostate cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 65; 137pp; English.

The present invention describes a prostate tumour associated gene,
designated 24P4C12, and its encoded protein. 24P4C12 has anticancer and
cytostatic activity, and can be used in vaccine production and in gene
therapy. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising 24P4C12 can
be used to treat a patient with cancer, especially prostate cancer, the
vaccine can also be used to inhibit the development or progression of
cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used to diagnose
cancers, especially prostate cancer. A transgenic animal comprising
24P4C12 can be used for the development and screening of therapeutic
reagents. The polypeptide is a transmembrane protein which is expressed
specifically in prostate cancer, allowing the development of more
specific anticancer therapies and diagnostic assays

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query 373 TCCTGCACCGCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGCACCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 332
AAF85709/C
ID AAF85709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF85709;
XX
DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cancer related protein 20P2H8 cDNA PCR primer #3.

Human; cancer related protein 20P2H8; vaccine; chromosome 15q32-23;
prostate cancer; bladder cancer; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer;
PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200131012-A1.
XX
PD 03-MAY-2001.

PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029477.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162364P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
PI Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-308645/32.

20P2H8 polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for diagnosing and
treating cancer, and for screening for screening for modulating
compounds.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 64; 111pp; English.

The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
cancer related protein 20P2H8. The gene, which is found at chromosome
15q32-23, is upregulated in cancers such as that of the prostate,
bladder, colon and pancreas. The sequences can be used to diagnose and
treat these cancers, and to vaccinate against them. The present sequence
is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of the invention

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query 373 TCCTGCACCGCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGCACCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 333
AAD06232/C
ID AAD06232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD06232;
XX
DT 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SGP28 gene fragment amplifying NP2 primer.

CC antigen, PC-LECTIN (AAB73309) and cDNA encoding it (AAF76004). The
 CC expression of the human PC-LECTIN gene is normally restricted to the
 CC testis, but is highly overexpressed in prostate cancer. PC-LECTIN
 CC expression is higher in androgen-dependent prostate tumours compared with
 CC androgen-independent prostate tumours, and expression is therefore likely
 CC to be dependent on the presence of androgen. Human PC-LECTIN therefore
 CC represents a diagnostic and therapeutic target for prostate cancer.
 CC particularly androgen-dependent prostate cancer. Human PC-LECTIN exhibits
 CC homology to hamster layilin (44.9% identity over a 265 residue overlap),
 CC but is not thought to be the human orthologue of layilin, as diverges
 CC significantly in a key functional domain proposed for the layilin
 CC protein. Human PC-LECTIN or an immunogenic portion thereof, a vector
 CC encoding PC-LECTIN, a PC-LECTIN antisense nucleotide, a PC-LECTIN
 CC nucleotide-targeted ribozyme, or an anti- PC-LECTIN antibody may be used
 CC to prepare a composition for treating a patient with a cancer,
 CC particularly prostate cancer, but also breast, bladder, lung, bone,
 CC colon, pancreatic, testicular, cervical or ovarian cancers that express
 CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN proteins are also useful for diagnosing the presence
 CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN antibodies and nucleotides are useful in the
 CC treatment (e.g., antisense therapy), diagnosis and/or prognosis of
 CC prostate cancer, and other PC-LECTIN- expressing cancers. The PC-LECTIN
 CC antibodies may also be used as drug targeting agents. The PC-LECTIN
 CC nucleotides and proteins may additionally be used in drug discovery to
 CC identify molecules that modulate PC-LECTIN function or expression. The
 CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human
 CC PC-LECTIN cDNA

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTGACCGCGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 338
 AAD01985/c
 ID AAD01985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD01985;
 XX
 DT 26-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TCV 12 oligonucleotide to construct pMOG845 plasmid.
 XX
 KW TPS; TPP; bipartite enzyme; trehalose phosphate synthase; trehalose;
 KW trehalose phosphate phosphatase; trehalase; transgenic plant;
 KW stress resistance; cold; drought; natural flavour; stabiliser;
 KW forced water extraction; freeze drying; nutritional value; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN AU200048921-A.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00048921.
 XX
 PR 09-JAN-1997; 97AU-00010085.
 XX
 PA (MOGE-) MOGEN INT NV.
 XX
 PI Goddijn OJM, Verwoerd TC, Krutwagen RWHH, Voogd B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-007580/02.
 XX
 PT Chimeric gene encoding bipartite trehalose synthesis enzyme, useful for
 PT producing transgenic plants with increased trehalose content.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 16; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a chimeric gene comprising a potato
 CC patatin promoter and proteinase inhibitor II terminator (PotPIII),
 CC encoding bipartite trehalose synthesising enzyme and method for
 CC production of trehalose and increasing the level of trehalose
 CC accumulation in transgenic plants by inhibiting the degradation of
 CC trehalose by trehalase. This bipartite enzyme with trehalose phosphate
 CC synthase (TPS) and trehalose phosphate phosphatase (TPP) activities,
 CC enhances the production of trehalose as it enables the completion of
 CC metabolic pathway from UDP-glucose and glucose-6-phosphate into trehalose
 CC at one and the same site. Plants that contain chimeric gene have improved
 CC resistance to stress (cold or drought) and better post-harvest quality
 CC and shelf-life. Trehalose is used for forced water extraction, e.g. in
 CC (freeze) drying, particularly where applied to foods, resulting in
 CC retention of natural flavours and nutritional value and allowing rapid
 CC reconstitution, also as e.g. a stabiliser for vaccines, enzymes,
 CC membranes and nucleic acids and it forms a stable, chemically inert
 CC glass. The present sequence is a TCV 12 oligonucleotide used in the
 CC construction of pMOG845 plasmid

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 275 GCAGGGCGGCACCAAGCT 292
 DB 18 GCAGTGAGGTACCAAGCT 1

RESULT 339
 AAF83890/c
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAF83890;

XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Nested primer (NP) 2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.

XX G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 KW cervical; stomach; rectal; cyclostatic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200125434-A1.

XX 12-APR-2001.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.

XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Paris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Safran DC;

XX WPI; 2001-367230/38.

XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.

XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p10P3A11 deposited with ARCC as Accession No. PRA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,

CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGCGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 340

AAD11960

ID AAD11960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD11960;

DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 107769).

XX Human; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 1

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 6..9

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14..16

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 18..20

FT /tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

PN US6261840-B1.

XX 17-JUL-2001.

XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Wyatt J;

XX WPI; 2001-432181/46.

XX New antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human protein

XX phosphatase 1B, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
 FT diseases associated with expression of protein phosphatase.
 XX Example 15; Col 42; 71pp; English.

XX The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly

CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding protein
 CC phosphatase 1B (PTP1B) to modulate its expression. The antisense
 CC compounds are useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with the expression of PTP1B, to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation and tumour formation and as a research reagent. The PTP1B
 CC DNA is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
 CC to human PTP1B to inhibit its expression

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCCCGGACCGC 320

DB 1 CTTAGCCCCGAGGCCCGC 18

RESULT 341

AAD12168/C

ID AAD12168 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD12168;

DT 25-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Rat PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 111615).

XX Rat; PTP1B; protein phosphatase 1B inhibitor; antisense; gene therapy;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Rattus norvegicus.

OS Synthetic.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"

FT modified_base 1

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 5..6

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 10..11

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14

FT /tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

KW	neurological disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW	amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; multiple sclerosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX	Danio rerio.
XX	
XX	
FH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 4
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= i
FT	modified_base 7
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= i
FT	modified_base 10
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= i
FT	modified_base 13
FT	/tag= d
FT	/mod_base= i
FT	modified_base 16
FT	/tag= e
FT	/mod_base= i
FT	modified_base 19
FT	/tag= f
FT	/mod_base= i
XX	
XX	US6261786-B1.
PX	
PN	
PD	17-JUL-2001.
XX	
PF	02-JUL-1996; 9GUS-00674509.
XX	
XX	30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
PR	14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
PR	04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
PR	05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460900.
PR	03-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX	
PA	(IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
PA	(HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PI	Marigo V, Tabin CJ, Ingham PW, McMahon AP;
XX	WFI; 2001-440859/47.
DR	
XX	
PT	Screening compounds that potentiate or inhibit binding of hedgehog
PT	polypeptide to naturally occurring patched receptor, comprises contacting
PT	polypeptide with receptor and test compound, and detecting change in
PT	binding.
XX	
PS	Example 4; Col 91; 127pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to assay for screening compounds that
CC	potentiate or inhibit binding of hedgehog polypeptide to naturally
CC	occurring patched receptor. The hedgehog proteins comprise morphogenic
CC	signals produced by embryonic patterning centres, and are involved in the
CC	formation and maintenance of ordered spatial arrangements of
CC	differentiated tissues in vertebrates, both adult and embryonic. The
CC	proteins can be used to generate and/or maintain an array of different
CC	vertebrate tissues both in vitro and in vivo. The invention also relates
CC	to a method for modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a
CC	mammalian cell (e.g. neuron, testicular cell) responsive to hedgehog
CC	induction. Hedgehog agonists and antagonists can be used in cell culture
CC	techniques to enhance survival and maintenance of neurons and various
CC	vertebrate organogenic pathways. The hedgehog gene is useful in
CC	determining whether a patient is at the risk of disorder characterised by
CC	unwanted cell proliferation or aberrant control of differentiation. The
CC	hedgehog proteins or mimetics can be used to induce foetal neurons
CC	especially neuronal stem cells in intracerebral grafting. The protein or
CC	its mimetic can be used in the treatment of neurological conditions e.g.
CC	injury to nervous system, leukaemia resulting from stroke, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral
CC	sclerosis (ALS) and multiple sclerosis. The present sequence is a
CC	degenerate PCR primer used to amplify Zebrafish hedgehog gene. (Updated

XX Zebrafish Shh DNA amplifying primer hh 3.3.
 XX Hedgehog protein; sonic hedgehog; Shh; indian hedgehog; Ihh; Dhh;
 XX Desert hedgehog; cell differentiation; zebrafish; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Danio rerio.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 7
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 10
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 13
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 FT modified_base 19
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /mod_base= i
 FT /note= "inosine"
 XX US6271363-B1.
 XX 07-AUG-2001.
 XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954698.
 XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
 XX 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
 XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
 XX (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX (IMCR) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-456723/49.
 XX Novel nucleic acid encoding a hedgehog polypeptide, used to produce the
 XX polypeptide, which is used to promote proliferation, survival, and/or
 XX differentiation of neuronal and mesodermal tissue.
 XX Example 4; Col 82; 118pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to nucleic acids encoding hedgehog proteins
 XX selected from sonic hedgehog (Shh), indian hedgehog (Ihh), desert
 XX hedgehog (Dhh) polypeptides. The hedgehog genes are involved in the
 XX formation of ordered spatial arrangements of differentiated tissue in
 XX vertebrates. The nucleic acid sequences are useful for producing hedgehog
 XX proteins, used for promoting differentiation of, or survival of
 XX differentiated neuronal cells, and for promoting proliferation, survival
 XX or differentiation of mesenchymal, endodermal or ectodermal tissue,
 XX particularly chondrocytes, or testicular germ line cells. Sequences
 XX AAH76125-126 represent PCR primers for amplifying a zebrafish Shh genomic
 XX DNA
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 8 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 133 TGGCCCGCTGGGGTGGAG 152
 DB 20 TNGCNGNYTNGCNGTNGAG 1
 RESULT 346
 AAH99163/C
 ID AAH99163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH99163;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human prostate-related gene 83P5G4 cDNA nested primer #2.
 XX
 KW 83P5G4; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
 KW tumour; kidney; brain; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; uterus; colon;
 KW lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme; liver;
 KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine; bladder; cervix;
 KW rectum; stomach; human; chromosome 1q31-q32.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200159115-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004426.
 XX
 PR 09-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181261P.
 XX
 XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
 XX
 XX Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Levin E;
 XX Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2001-514669/56.
 XX
 XX An isolated 83P5G4-related protein useful as a diagnostic and/or
 XX therapeutic agent in multiple cancers such as prostate, bladder and bone
 XX cancer.
 XX Example 1; Page 55; 112pp; English.
 XX The nucleic acid sequences represent the 83P5G4 gene and the primers and
 XX adaptors used to amplify 83P5G4 DNA. 83P5G4 exhibits prostate specific
 XX expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly expressed in
 XX many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder, kidney,
 XX brain, bone, cervix, uterus, ovary, breast, pancreas, stomach, rectum,
 XX liver, colon and lung. The 83P5G4 polynucleotide, its related protein and
 XX also peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing
 XX and treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
 XX single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
 XX 83P5G4-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
 XX polynucleotide having the 83P5G4 coding sequence, are both useful in the
 XX preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
 XX expresses 83P5G4. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
 XX monitor the level of 83P5G4 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
 XX tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTCGGCGGACGACG 3
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

RESULT 347
AAAF91365/C
ID  AAF91365 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAF91365;
XX
DT  04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #71.
XX
KW  Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection; inflammation;
KW  tumour; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  US6187587-B1.
XX
PD  13-FEB-2001.
XX
FF  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
PR  02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517584.
XX
PA  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Cowseert LM;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
PT  Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
PT  transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
PT  inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
PS  Example 15; Col 43; 40pp; English.
XX
CC  The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30 nucleobases
CC  in length targeted to a E2F transcription factor 1. The invention is
CC  useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 1 in
CC  cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotides may also be used as a
CC  research agent and to prevent infection, inflammation or tumours
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  297 AAGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  20 AAGGAACCTGAGGCTGGG 3

RESULT 348
AAD09658/C
ID  AAD09658 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAD09658;
XX
DT  10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human PKA C-alpha chimeric antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS# 102684).
XX
KW  Human; protein kinase A; PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha inhibitor;
KW  therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; prophylaxis; antisense;
KW  phosphorothioate backbone; chimeric; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
OS  Synthetic.
OS  Chimeric.
XX
FH  Key          Location/Qualifiers

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```

modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 2
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
modified_base 5
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
misc_feature 6..15
FT /tag= e
FT /note= "Central gap region"
modified_base 15..20
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
modified_base 16
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN  US6248586-B1.
XX
XX  19-JUN-2001.
XX
XX  17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467082.
XX
XX  17-DEC-1999; 99US-00467082.
XX
PA  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Monia BP, Cowseert LM;
XX
XX  WPI; 2001-407321/43.
XX
PT  Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting the expression of the human
PT  protein kinase A catalytic subunit C-alpha, particularly useful for
PT  preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
PT  formation.
XX
XX  Claim 1; Col 45; 35pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention is directed to antisense compounds, particularly
CC  oligonucleotides which are targeted to a DNA encoding human protein
CC  kinase A (PKA) catalytic subunit C-alpha to modulate (inhibit) its
CC  expression. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
CC  therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents or kits. The antisense
CC  oligonucleotides are useful for treating human, suspected of having or
CC  being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
CC  PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha. In particular, the antisense
CC  oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or treating
CC  infection, inflammation and tumour formation. They are also useful in
CC  antisense therapy. The present sequence is a chimeric antisense
CC  oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This oligo is targeted
CC  to the coding region of human PKA catalytic subunit C-alpha to inhibit
CC  its expression
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  286 CCAAGCTGCTGAAGGACC 303
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  20 CCAAGCGCTGAAGGGCC 3

RESULT 349

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AAD12626/c
ID  AAD12626 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAD12626;
XX
DT  25-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human ANC_2H01 cDNA amplifying reverse 5' RACE PCR primer, FVR359R.
XX
KW  Human: ANC_2H01 protein; catenin-binding protein; signal transduction;
KW  gene regulation; zinc finger protein; alphan-catenin; drug screening;
KW  therapy; cancer; neurological disorder; cytostatic; neuroprotective;
KW  PCR primer; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA end; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200147954-A2.
XX
PD  05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF  18-MAY-2000; 2000WO-BF004535.
XX
PR  23-DEC-1999; 99EP-00204512.
XX
PA  (VLA4-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI  Van Roy F, Vanlandschoot A, Janssens B;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-418220/44.
XX
PT  Novel recombinant nucleic acids useful for diagnosing, prognosing and/or
PT  treating cancer and neurological disorders, corresponds to a protein
PT  binding to alpha-catenin protein and with signal transduction function.
XX
PS  Example; Page 66; 160pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to human catenin-binding proteins and their
CC  corresponding cDNA molecules which functions in signal transduction and
CC  gene regulatory pathways. The invention also provides an isolated and/or
CC  recombinant nucleic acid or its functional fragment, homologue or
CC  derivative, corresponding to a alpha-catenin binding protein. The
CC  invention also relates to a novel human zinc finger protein binding with
CC  a member of the a-cattulin/vinculin family, preferably with a human
CC  isoform of alpha N-catenin (neural form). The invention also relates to
CC  the field of drug discovery, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancer
CC  and neurological disorders. The present sequence is a PCR primer which is
CC  used for amplifying human ANC_2H01 cDNA
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  286 CCAAGCTGTGAAGGACC 303
DB  20 CCAAACTGATGAAGACC 3
|||||
|||||

RESULT 350
AAS10278
ID  AAS10278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAS10278;
XX
DT  24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Antisense oligonucleotide for human integrin alpha 4, ISIS 107231.
XX
KW  Integrin alpha 4; antisense; very late antigen 4; VLA4;
KW  autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW  multiple sclerosis; tumour metastasis; melanoma; asthma; psoriasis;
KW  allergy; Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; oligonucleotide;

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KW  systemic lupus erythematosus; allograft rejection; ISIS 107231; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
OS  Synthetic.
XX
FH  Key
FT  modified_base 1..20
FT  Location/Qualifiers
FT  /*tag= a
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT  modified_base 1..20
FT  /*tag= b
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= All cytosines are 5-methyl cytosines"
FT  modified_base 1..3
FT  /*tag= c
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT  modified_base 4..12
FT  /*tag= d
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' deoxy residues"
FT  modified_base 13..20
FT  /*tag= e
FT  /mod_base= OTHER
FT  /note= "Other= 2' methoxyethoxy residues"
FT
FN  US6258790-B1.
XX
PD  10-JUL-2001.
XX
PF  19-AUG-1999; 99US-00377309.
XX
PR  05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166203.
XX
PA  (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI  Bennett CF, Condon TP, Cowsert LM;
XX  WPI; 2001-450381/48.
XX
DR  Composition for treating inflammatory and autoimmune diseases, comprises
PT  antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding integrin
PT  alpha4 and inhibit expression of integrin alpha4.
XX
PS  Example 32; Col 49; 49pp; English.
XX
CC  The sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting human integrin 4,
CC  a protein involved in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases. The invention
CC  relates to antisense inhibitors of integrin alpha 4 which target and
CC  inhibit expression of integrin alpha 4. The antisense molecules are
CC  useful for inhibiting the expression of integrin alpha4 in human cells or
CC  tissues, treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
CC  expression of integrin alpha4, e.g.; inflammatory disease or condition,
CC  autoimmune disease or condition including rheumatoid arthritis, multiple
CC  sclerosis and tumour metastases, melanoma, asthma, psoriasis, allergy,
CC  Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, systemic lupus erythematosus
CC  and allograft rejection, and diseases or conditions characterised by
CC  leukocyte migration into affected tissues, preferably central nervous
CC  system tissues. The antisense molecules are also useful for reducing the
CC  levels of VLA-4 and alpha4beta7 integrin in human cells or tissues, and
CC  reducing the adherence of cells of a first type e.g.; melanoma cells or
CC  lymphocytes, to cells of a second type e.g.; endothelial cells, by
CC  inhibiting integrin alpha4 expression and thus decreasing adhesion of
CC  cells
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 12 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  330 GCGACACACAGGCGCG 347

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Db      3  CGGAGGCGCAGGCGCG 20
||||| | |||||
RESULT 351
AAS42202/c
ID  AAS42202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAS42202;
XX
DT  17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human prostate-related gene 103P2D6 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX
KW  103P2D6; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; foetal tissue; ss;
KW  tumour; cancer; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; colon; lung; cycostatic;
KW  gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme; serum; blood; urine; bladder;
KW  single chain monoclonal antibody; cervix; human.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200162925-A2.
XX
PD  30-AUG-2001.
XX
PF  26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005996.
XX
PR  24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184559P.
XX
PR  13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218856P.
XX
PA  (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
PI  Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Rastegar GS, Mitchell SC, Hubert RS;
PI  Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-557705/52.
XX
PT  New polynucleotide for treating and diagnosing prostate cancer is the
PT  103P2D6 gene which encodes for 103P2D6-related proteins.
XX
PS  Example 1; Page 55; 132pp; English.
XX
CC  Sequences AAS42193-AAS42208 represent the 103P2D6 gene and the primers
CC  and adaptors used to amplify 103P2D6 DNA. 103P2D6 is not expressed in
CC  normal adult tissue but is aberrantly expressed in some foetal tissues
CC  and many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder,
CC  bone, cervix, ovary, breast, pancreas, colon and lung. The 103P2D6
CC  polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
CC  protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
CC  comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
CC  antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P2D6-related protein,
CC  and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P2D6
CC  coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
CC  treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P2D6. The sequences
CC  can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P2D6 gene
CC  products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the
CC  presence of cancerous cells
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  373 TCCTGGACCGCGGACG 390
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  20 TCCTGGCGCGGACCG 3
      ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 352
AAD19416
ID  AAD19416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

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AC  AAD19416;
XX
DT  18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE  Human delta-6-desaturase (hD6D-1) amplifying PCR primer #1.
XX
KW  Delta-6-desaturase gene; D6D; lipid metabolism disorder; atopic eczema;
KW  mastalgia; rheumatoid arthritis; Sjogren's syndrome; viral infection;
KW  gastrointestinal disorder; post viral fatigue; pre-menstrual syndrome;
KW  endometriosis; cystic fibrosis; alcoholism; Alzheimer's syndrome;
KW  cardiovascular disease; Crohn's disease; congenital liver disease;
KW  schizophrenia; diabetic neuropathy; nephropathy; retinopathy; cancer;
KW  arterial hypertension; atherosclerosis; chronic inflammatory disorder;
KW  autoimmune disorder; hypercholesterolaemia; atopic disorder; hD6D-1;
KW  gene therapy; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS  Homo sapiens.
XX
PN  WO200170993-A2.
XX
PD  27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF  26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-CA000398.
XX
PR  24-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02301158.
XX
PA  (SCOT-) SCOTIA HOLDINGS PLC.
XX
PI  Winther MD, Smith HL, Allen SJ, Ponton A, De Antueno RJ;
XX
DR  WPI; 2001-611507/70.
XX
PT  Nucleic acid encoding delta-6-desaturase gene useful for treating atopic
PT  eczema, mastalgia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, fatigue,
PT  gastrointestinal disorders, viral infections and post viral fatigue.
XX
PS  Example 4; Page 69; 164pp; English.
XX
CC  The invention relates to polynucleotides that control delta-6 desaturase
CC  genes (D6D) and methods useful for identifying compounds which inhibit or
CC  promote the activity of mammalian D6D. Compounds which modulate D6D gene
CC  segments are useful for treating lipid metabolism disorders e.g. atopic
CC  eczema, mastalgia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, pre-
CC  gastrointestinal disorders, viral infections and post viral fatigue, pre-
CC  menstrual syndrome, endometriosis, cystic fibrosis, alcoholism,
CC  Alzheimer's syndrome, cardiovascular disease, Crohn's disease, cancer,
CC  congenital liver disease, schizophrenia, diabetes and diabetic
CC  complications including diabetic neuropathy, nephropathy and retinopathy.
CC  Compounds of the invention are also useful for inhibiting progressive and
CC  acute disorders such as arterial hypertension, atherosclerosis, chronic
CC  inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, hypercholesterolaemia and other
CC  atopic disorders. D6D genes are useful in gene therapy. The present
CC  sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify human delta-6-desaturase (hD6D-
CC  1) sequence
XX
SQ  Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  282 GGCACCCAGCTGGTGAAG 299
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db  1 GGCACCTACGCTGGAGAAG 18
      ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 353
AAD07091/c
ID  AAD07091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC  AAD07091;
XX
DT  06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX

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XX NP2 primer used in isolation of STEAP cDNA fragment generated from SSH.
DE Human; cytostatic; antiproliferative; vaccine; gene therapy;
XX six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate-1; STEAP-1; cancer;
KW prostate; colon; bladder; lung; ovarian; pancreatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200140276-A2.
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033040.
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455486.
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Saffran DC, Mitchell SC;
PI Faris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-367804/38.
XX New STEAP (six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate)
PT proteins, expressed in human cancers, useful for detecting and treating
PT cancer.
XX Example 1; Page 70; 187pp; English.
XX The present sequence is nested primer (NP2) which is used to isolate the
CC human six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate (STEAP) cDNA
CC fragment generated from suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH).
CC STEAP is a member of cell surface serpentine transmembrane antigens.
CC STEAP gene is used in gene therapy. Inhibiting the development or
CC progression of a cancer (eg. prostate, colon, bladder, lung, ovarian and
CC pancreatic) expressing STEAP or inhibiting growth or killing cells
CC expressing STEAP in a patient, comprises administering a vaccine
CC composition to the patient. Treating a patient with a cancer that
CC expresses STEAP, or inhibiting growth or killing cells expressing STEAP,
CC comprises administering to the patient a vector encoding single chain
CC monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and
CC light chains of the monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to STEAP,
CC such that the vector delivers the single chain monoclonal antibody coding
CC sequence to the cancer cells and the encoded single chain monoclonal
CC antibody is expressed intracellularly
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 TCCTCGGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 354
AAS11672/c
ID AAS11672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS11672;
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Prostate and testis-related gene 84P2A9 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX 84P2A9; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
KW leukaemia; tumour; kidney; brain; bone; skin; ovary; breast; pancreas;
KW colon; lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme;
KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200155391-A2.
XX 02-AUG-2001.
XX 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002651.
XX 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178560P.
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Jakobovits A, Afar DEH, Challita-Bid PM, Levin E, Mitchell SC;
FI Hubert RS;
XX WPI; 2001-502631/55.
XX New 84P2A9 gene and its encoded protein, useful for diagnosing and
PT treating cancer, e.g. leukemia and cancer of the prostate, testis,
PT kidney, brain or bone, or for eliciting an immune response.
XX Example 1; Page 71; 149pp; English.
XX The nucleic acid sequences represent the 84P2A9 gene and the primers and
CC adaptors used to amplify 84P2A9 DNA. 84P2A9 exhibits prostate and testis
CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
CC expressed in many cancers including leukaemia and tumours of the
CC prostate, testis, kidney, brain, bone, skin, ovary, breast, pancreas,
CC colon and lung. The 84P2A9 polynucleotide, its related protein and also
CC peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and
CC treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
CC single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
CC 84P2A9-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
CC polynucleotide having the 84P2A9 coding sequence, are both useful in the
CC preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
CC expresses 84P2A9. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
CC monitor the level of 84P2A9 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
CC tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 20 TCCTCGGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 355
ABL50419/c
ID ABL50419 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABL50419;
XX 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 158P1F4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:736.
XX Human; 158P1F4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200216598-A2.
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory
PT diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
PS Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-
CC mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCGCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
DB 2 CCGCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 19
RESULT 358
AAS96900
ID AAS96900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96900;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #107.
DE STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
DE antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytosstatic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
XX 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory
PT diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
PS Example 12; Page 18; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
CC (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
CC the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-
CC mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
CC disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
CC breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
CC melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
CC characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
CC apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
CC research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
CC functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
CC associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
CC encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCGCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
DB 3 CCGCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 20
RESULT 359
AAS96833/c
ID AAS96833 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96833;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #66.
DE STAT3; human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
DE antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytosstatic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.

XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
FF 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
PA Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
FI Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory
XX diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
XX Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
XX (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
XX the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-
XX mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
XX disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
XX breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
XX melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
XX characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
XX apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
XX research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
XX functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
XX associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
XX encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 292 TGGTGAAGGAGCTGAGCC 309
DB 18 TGGTGAAGGAGCTGAGCC 1
RESULT 360
AAS96813
ID AAS96813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS96813;
XX 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Human STAT3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #46.
XX STAT3, human; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STAT;
XX antisense gene therapy; Fas-mediated apoptosis; inflammatory disease;
XX autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; breast; prostate; head;
XX neck; brain; leukaemia; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; apoptosis;
XX antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX cytostatic.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS US2001029250-A1.
XX 11-OCT-2001.
XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001US-00758881.
XX

PR 08-APR-1999; 99US-00288461.
XX 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009054.
PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2002-009991/01.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing inflammatory
XX diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX signal transducer and activator of transcription proteins.
XX Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; English.
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding a signal transducer and activator of transcription
XX (STAT) protein, specifically STAT3, where the antisense compounds inhibit
XX the expression of STAT3. The antisense sequences are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of STAT3 in cells or tissues, inducing Fas-
XX mediated apoptosis in cells, and sensitizing cells to apoptosis. They are
XX also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
XX associated with STAT3. These disorders include inflammatory or autoimmune
XX disease, particularly rheumatoid arthritis, cancers, such as those of the
XX breast, prostate, brain and head and neck and leukaemias, myelomas,
XX melanomas and lymphomas. Also treatable are human diseases or conditions
XX characterised by a reduction in apoptosis or an insensitivity to
XX apoptotic signals. The sequences of the invention can be used in clinical
XX research, for detecting and determining the role of STAT3 in various cell
XX functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions
XX associated with the expression of STAT3. The sequences represent cDNA
XX encoding human STAT3 and human STAT3 oligonucleotides
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 136 CCGCCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 153
DB 1 CCGCCCTGGCGGTGGAGG 18
RESULT 361
AAS62190
ID AAS62190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAS62190;
XX 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX Porcine forward PCR primer for bFGF.
XX Pig; muscular steatosis-modulating factor; ss; metabolic; muscular; MSMF;
XX food supplement; obesity; hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
XX wound healing; tumour; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; PCR primer.
XX Sus scrofa.
XX WO200179287-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-CA000509.
XX 17-APR-2000; 2000US-0197936P.
XX (MIAC) CANADA AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA.
XX Palin M, Pomar C, Gariepy C;
XX WPI; 2002-017600/02.
XX

CC presence of ENDO-I in the sample compared to non-endometriosis controls
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 119 CAGTACGGCATGCTGGC 136
|||||
DB 3 CAGTATGTCATGCTGCC 20
RESULT 364
ABK85231/C
ID ABK85231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
XX
AC
XX
13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat PTPB1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 111603.
XX
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; rat;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
FN US2002055479-A1.
XX
XX
PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (FRIE/) FRIER S M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
PI Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 25; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with

CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC targetting rat PTP1B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 55 CAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72
|||||
DB 19 CAGAGGAGCGCTCCACT 2
RESULT 365
ABK85243/C
ID ABK85243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC
XX
AC
XX
13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat PTPB1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 111615.
XX
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; rat;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
FN US2002055479-A1.
XX
XX
PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (FRIE/) FRIER S M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
PI Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood

CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
 CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
 CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
 CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
 CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
 CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
 CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
 CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
 CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
 CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
 CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
 CC targetting rat PTP1B

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGGAGCAGCGCGCAC 287
 DB 19 CTGGAGCAGCGCGCAC 2

RESULT 366
 ID ABK85035
 XX ABK85035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABK85035;
 DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 107769.
 DE Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
 XX type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
 KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
 KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2002055479-A1.
 PN 09-MAY-2002.
 XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
 XX 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
 XX (COWS/) CONSERT L M.
 PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
 PA (FREI/) FREIER S M.
 PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
 PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
 XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, Mckay R;
 PI WPI; 2002-462914/49.
 DR
 XX Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
 PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
 PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
 XX Example 15; Page 23; 133pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
 CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of

CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
 CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
 CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
 CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
 CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
 CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
 CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
 CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
 CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
 CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
 CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
 CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
 CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
 CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
 CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
 CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
 CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
 CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
 CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
 CC targetting human PTP1B

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 CTGAGCCCCGGGCGCCG 320
 DB 1 CTTAGCCCCGAGGCCCCG 18

RESULT 367
 ID ABA03609/C
 XX ABA03609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABA03609;
 XX 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT Nested primer 2 used for human 34P3D7 cDNA isolation.
 DE Human; 34P3D7; cytostatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
 KW human leukocyte antigen; HLA; major histocompatibility complex; MHC;
 KW HLA A1; HLA A11; HLA A02; HLA A24; HLA A3; HLA B35; HLA B7; primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200159110-A2.
 PN 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004094.
 XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181020P.
 PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
 XX Faris M, Afar DEH, Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Levin E;
 PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2002-025689/03.
 DR
 XX New gene designated 34P3D7, encoding a tissue-specific protein highly
 PT expressed in prostate cancer, for use as diagnostic and/or therapeutic
 PT target for cancers, and for eliciting an immune response.
 XX Example 1; Page 53; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a polynucleotide, designated 34P3D7, encoding a
 CC 34P3D7-related protein, comprising a sequence of 2198 nucleotides fully

CC defined in the specification. The presence of elevated 34P3D7 mRNA or
 CC protein expression indicates the presence of cancer occurring in
 CC prostate, bladder, kidney, brain, bone, cervical, uterine, ovarian,
 CC breast, pancreatic, stomach, colon, rectal leukocytes, liver, and lung
 CC tissue, and in melanocytes. An antibody against the 34P3D7-related
 CC protein, an antisense polynucleotide complementary to 34P3D7
 CC polynucleotide, or a ribozyme capable of cleaving the 34P3D7
 CC polynucleotide is useful for inhibiting the development of a cancer
 CC expressing 34P3D7 in a patient. The present sequence was used in an
 CC example demonstrating suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH) -
 CC generated isolation of a cDNA fragment of the 34P3D7 gene

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 368

AAD39537

ID AAD39537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAD39537;

XX

DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109330.

XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
 KW antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX

FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 5

FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 6..20

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 9

FT /tag= e

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 10

FT /tag= f

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 12

FT /tag= g

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 14

FT /tag= h

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 17

FT /tag= i

FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 20

FT /tag= j

XX /mod_base= m5c

PN WO200236743-A2.

XX

PD 10-MAY-2002.

XX

PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.

XX

PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-479759/51.

XX

PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,

PT useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with

PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.

XX

PS Claim 3; Page 83; 109pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods

CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise

CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted

CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful

CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.

CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition

CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.

CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by

CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,

CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also

CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound

CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the

CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE

CC gapmer oligonucleotides

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 342 GGCCGGCTGCTCTACAGC 359

DB 3 GGCCGGCTGCTCTACAGC 20

RESULT 369

AAL50002/c

ID AAL50002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAL50002;

XX

DT 10-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human 125P5C8 gene PCR primer #3.

XX

KW Human; 125P5C8; cancer; cytostatic; breast cancer; prostate cancer;

KW bladder cancer; kidney cancer; colon cancer; ovarian cancer; PCR; primer;

XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200272785-A2.

XX

PD 19-SEP-2002.

XX

PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007855.

XX

PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809638.

XX

```

PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX
PI Faris M, Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Ge W;
PI Morrison RK, Morrison K, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-713510/77.
XX
XX
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
XX 125P5C8 gene or a molecule that is modulated by 125P5C8, useful for
XX treating or preventing cancer that expresses or over expresses 125P5C8.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 68; 274pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compositions comprising a substance that
XX modulates the status of 125P5C8 or a molecule that is modulated by
XX 125P5C8. The status of a cell that expresses 125P5C8 is modulated. The
XX composition is useful for treating cancer, particularly prostate,
XX bladder, kidney, colon, ovary or breast cancer. The 125P5C8 protein
XX and/or a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein is useful for
XX immunising a mammal against cancer. The present sequence is a PCR primer
XX shown in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 373 TCCTGACCGCGACGACG 390
XX Db 20 TCCTGCGCGGACGACG 3
XX
XX RESULT 370
XX ABA02229
XX ID ABA02229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABA02229;
XX
XX DT 12-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human/mouse C/EBP phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:41.
XX
XX Human; C/EBP alpha; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha; CEBPA;
XX transcription factor; tissue development; cellular function;
XX proliferation; differentiation; adipocyte; energy metabolism;
XX chondrogenic; ovulation; follicular development;
XX hepatic steroid-induced cell cycle arrest; GLUT2 promoter regulation;
XX hormonal metabolic regulation; granulocyte development; cancer;
XX tumour formation; infection; inflammation; expression inhibition;
XX antisense therapy; quantitative real-time PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
XX cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX US6306655-B1.
XX

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PD 23-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593589.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-040202/05.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of
XX CCAAT/Enhancer-binding proteins alpha, particularly useful for
XX preventing, delaying or treating infection, inflammation or tumor
XX formation.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 42; 44pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABA02205-ABA02282 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
XX to the human CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha) gene,
XX which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
XX designed to target different regions of the human C/EBP alpha RNA, and
XX were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels by quantitative
XX real-time PCR. A similar investigation on mouse C/EBP alpha expression
XX was performed using a subset of the antisense oligonucleotides that were
XX capable of hybridising to mouse C/EBP alpha mRNA. The C/EBP family of
XX proteins are a family of transcription factors which regulate the
XX expression of wide range of genes that control normal tissue development,
XX cellular function, cellular proliferation and functional differentiation.
XX C/EBP alpha (also known as CEBPA) is primarily found in tissues involved
XX in energy metabolism which have a capacity to metabolise lipids,
XX cholesterol and other sterols. It is thought to be involved in the
XX regulation of adipocyte and chondrogenic differentiation, and is also
XX involved in follicular development and ovulation, steroid-induced cell
XX cycle arrest in the liver, in controlling glucose transporter GLUT2
XX promoter activity, in the hormonal regulation of metabolism, and in
XX granulocyte development. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
XX for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
XX C/EBP expression, such as cancer, tumour formation, infection, or
XX inflammation
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 335 CGACCAAGGCGCGTGTCT 352
XX Db 2 CGGCGACGCGCGTGTCT 19
XX
XX RESULT 371
XX AAS95820/C
XX ID AAS95820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAS95820;
XX
XX DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cancer-related gene 103P3E8 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX
XX 103P3E8; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; bladder; kidney; colon; lung;
XX breast; rectum; stomach; tumour; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; ss;
XX antibody therapy; ribozyme; single chain monoclonal antibody; serum;
XX blood; urine; tissue; human; chromosome 9q13-q21.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200179557-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX

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XX PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012181.
XX PI 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196647P.
XX FA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PI Faris M, Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC, Afar DEH;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX DR MPI; 2002-061976/08.
XX XX Monitoring 103P3E8 gene products in sample from patient (suspected of)
PT having cancer, useful for diagnosing, managing or treating cancers, e.g.
PT prostate cancer, comprises determining presence of aberrant 103P3E8 gene
PT products.
XX XX Example 1; Page 55; 128pp; English.
XX XX Sequences AAS95810-AAS95820 represent the 103P3E8 gene and the primers
CC and adaptors used to amplify 103P3E8 DNA. 103P3E8 exhibits tissue
CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
CC expressed in many cancers including tumours of the prostate, bladder,
CC kidney, colon, lung, breast, rectum and stomach. The 103P3E8
CC polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
CC protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
CC comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
CC antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P3E8-related protein,
CC and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P3E8
CC coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
CC treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P3E8. The sequences
CC can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P3E8 gene
CC products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the
CC presence of cancerous cells
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
XX DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
XX XX
XX RESULT 372
XX AAS9443/C
XX ID AAS99443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS99443;
XX XX
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human cancer related protein 98P7C3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX DE
XX KW Human; 98P6C3; ss; homeodomain protein; vaccine; cytostatic. epitope;
XX KW transgenic animal; immunogen; T cell; B cell; cytotoxic T cell; CTL;
XX KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer; lung cancer;
XX KW breast cancer; uterine cancer; cervical cancer; stomach cancer;
XX KW rectal cancer; colon cancer; chromosome 4q11-q12; PCR primer; adapter;
XX KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200190157-A2.
XX XX
XX XX 29-NOV-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017495.
XX XX
XX PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207138P.
XX XX

PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Faris M, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX DR MPI; 2002-097642/13.
XX XX New isolated 98P7C3-related homeodomain protein highly expressed in
PT various cancers, useful in cancer vaccines and for generating immune
PT response directed to 98P7C3 in mammal.
XX XX Example 1; Page 53; 155pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to an isolated 98P7C3-related protein which is a
CC homeodomain protein highly expressed in various cancers. Also include are
CC polynucleotides encoding the protein or proteins 90% identical to 98P7C3,
CC a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotides (including an
CC expression vector comprising the 98P7C3 encoding polynucleotides) or a
CC host cell transformed with the vector, an anti-98P7C3 antibody, a non-
CC human transgenic animal expressing a 98P7C3 protein, methods of detecting
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides in a biological sample, monitoring
CC the presence of cancer in an individual by detecting an elevated level of
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides and a pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising a modulator of 98P7C3. 98P7C3 protein, or T cell/B cell
CC epitopes derived from it, are useful in inducing an immune response (in
CC mammal) to a 98P7C3 protein. Upon contact with a cytotoxic T cell (CTL)
CC the immunogens induce the CTLs (with its helper T cell) to kill an
CC autologous cell expressing 98P7C3. The immunogen may be a nucleic acid
CC encoding the protein or epitope. The antibody is useful for delivering a
CC cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses 98P7C3, by conjugating the
CC cytotoxic agent to the antibody or its fragment that specifically binds
CC to a 98P7C3 epitope, and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent
CC conjugate. The modulator is useful for treating a patient with a cancer
CC that expresses 98P7C3 (e.g. prostate cancer, bladder cancer, kidney
CC cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer and colon cancer), by administering to the
CC patient a vector that comprises the modulator, such that the vector
CC delivers a single chain monoclonal antibody coding sequence to the cancer
CC cells and the encoded single chain antibody is expressed intracellularly
CC in it. The gene for 98P7C3 is located on human chromosome 4q11-q12. The
CC present sequence is oligonucleotide adapter or PCR primer used to isolate
CC a cDNA sequence for 98P7C3 by the method of suppression subtractive
CC hybridisation, SSH
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGCGACGACG 390
XX DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
XX XX
XX RESULT 373
XX ABL43646
XX ID ABL43646 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL43646;
XX XX
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:690.
XX DE
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX JP2001321190-A.
XX XX
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.

XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JUP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JUP-00066716.
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX Claim 4; Page 18; 52pp; Japanese.
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are microarrayed as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 357 AGCGACTTCTCTCACTTTC 374
DB 1 AAGCGACTTCTCTCAGGTC 18
RESULT 374
ABK37204
ID ABK37204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK37204;
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #1.
XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose; liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer; hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic; blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy; PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200210378-A2.
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.
XX Example 15; Page 67; 142pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human, having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 303 CTGAGCCCCGGGACCGC 320
DB 1 CTTAGCCCCGGGACCGC 18
RESULT 375
ABK37412/C
ID ABK37412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABK37412;
XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Rat PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #129.
XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose; liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer; hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; antidiabetic; blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy; PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.
XX Rattus norvegicus.
XX WO200210378-A2.
XX 07-FEB-2002.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Cowser LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;
XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.
XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.
PT

XX PS Claim 3; Page 73; 142pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

CC encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes

CC with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention

CC are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or

CC adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,

CC having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic

CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or

CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also

CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal

CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of

CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or

CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence

CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGGAGCAGCGGGCACC 287

DB 19 CTGGAGCAGCGGGCACC 2

RESULT 376

ABK37400/C

ID ABK37400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK37400;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Rat PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense DNA #117.

XX Human; mouse; rat; protein tyrosine phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; adipose;

XX liver; kidney; metabolic disease; type 2 diabetes; obesity; cancer;

XX hyperproliferative condition; blood serum; blood plasma; anidiabetic;

XX blood glucose level; cytostatic; anorectic; antisense gene therapy;

XX PTP1B mRNA level inhibition.

XX Rattus norvegicus.

XX WO200210378-A2.

XX 07-FEB-2002.

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023874.

XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2002-180079/23.

XX Novel antisense compound useful for treating type 2 diabetes, cancer and

XX obesity, is targeted to nucleic acid encoding human protein phosphatase

XX PT 1B, and hybridizes and inhibits PTP1B expression.

XX Example 16; Page 72; 142pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), which specifically hybridizes

XX with and inhibits the expression of PTP1B. The compounds of the invention

XX are useful for inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in liver, kidney or

XX adipose cells or tissues and for treating an animal, preferably human,

XX having a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, including metabolic

CC diseases or conditions, e.g. type 2 diabetes and obesity, or

CC hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer. The sequences are also

CC useful for decreasing blood (serum or plasma) glucose levels in an animal

CC e.g. a diabetic human or rodent, for preventing or delaying the onset of

CC a disease or condition associated with PTP1B, and for preventing or

CC delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels. This sequence

CC represents a PTP1B mRNA level inhibition antisense oligonucleotide of the

CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 55 CAGAGGAGTCTCTGCACT 72

DB 19 CAGAGGAGCGCTCCACT 2

RESULT 377

ABT12959

ID ABT12959 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABT12959;

XX 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis-specific DNA sequence #46.

XX Mycobacterium detection method; PCR; primer; probe; ss.

XX Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

XX WO200274991-A2.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

XX 20-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001308.

XX 20-MAR-2001; 2001GB-00006949.

XX (NORC-) NORCHIP AS.

XX (ALLA/) ALLARD S J.

XX Karlsen F;

XX WPI; 2002-750564/81.

XX Detecting the presence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in a test sample,

XX PT comprises inducing mRNA expression of Mycobacterium tuberculosis and

XX PT detecting the induced mRNA.

XX Claim 8; Page 14; 70pp; English.

XX The invention comprises a method for detecting the presence of a micro-

XX organism (particularly Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in a test sample. The

XX method of the invention comprises exposing the test sample to an inducer

XX that is capable of inducing the expression of at least one gene in the

XX micro-organism and then testing for the presence of mRNA from this gene.

XX The method of the invention is useful for detecting an mRNA that is

XX expressed in a species of Mycobacterium (e.g. Mycobacterium

XX tuberculosis). The present DNA sequence represents a Mycobacterium-

XX specific nucleotide which can be used as a primer or probe in the method

XX of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 374 CTGGAGCGCGGACGCG 391


```
DE
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; adenoviral vector; toxic gene; cancer; promoter; liver;
KW gene therapy; suicide gene; gastrointestinal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatotrophic; adenovirus; intrahepatic tumour; liver dysfunction;
KW cyclooxygenase-2; Cox-2; carcinogenesis; colon cancer; tumour;
KW liver toxicity; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002107219-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005964.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251375P.
XX
XX (CURI/) CUIEL D T.
XX
XX (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
XX
XX Curiel DT, Yamamoto M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-697880/75.
XX
XX An adenoviral vector containing a toxin gene under control of a promoter
XX with undetectable expression in the liver is useful to treat
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer with reduced liver toxicity.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 4; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses an adenoviral vector for the selective expression
XX of a toxin gene in a cancer cell. The toxin gene is operably linked to a
XX promoter of a gene with undetectable expression in liver, so that
XX expression of the toxin gene is reduced in liver cells. Adenoviral
XX vectors and adenoviral gene therapy have been used to introduce
XX suicide/toxic genes to advanced gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer
XX cells. This technique has a problem due to the hepatotropism of the
XX adenovirus for systemically administered adenoviral vectors localise
XX principally to the liver, where the suicide gene therapy of intraneoplastic
XX tumour leads to severe liver dysfunction. Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) has
XX virtually undetectable expression in most tissues, but is closely linked
XX to carcinogenesis and progression of colon cancers. The promoter of Cox-2
XX therefore has a tumour "on" liver "off" expression profile, which can be
XX utilised in the adenoviral gene therapy vectors. The adenovirus is used
XX to kill tumour cells with a reduced liver toxicity, particularly
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer cells. The sequence presented is
XX the antisense PCR primer which was used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-
XX phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) cDNA as a control for the expression
XX profile of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) cDNA in various tissues
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 102
XX Db 3 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAL38219
XX ID AAL38219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38219;
XX
XX XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 62.
XX
```

```
DE
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; adenoviral vector; toxic gene; cancer; promoter; liver;
KW gene therapy; suicide gene; gastrointestinal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatotrophic; adenovirus; intrahepatic tumour; liver dysfunction;
KW cyclooxygenase-2; Cox-2; carcinogenesis; colon cancer; tumour;
KW liver toxicity; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002107219-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005964.
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XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251375P.
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XX (CURI/) CUIEL D T.
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XX (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
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XX Curiel DT, Yamamoto M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-697880/75.
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XX promoter of a gene with undetectable expression in liver, so that
XX expression of the toxin gene is reduced in liver cells. Adenoviral
XX vectors and adenoviral gene therapy have been used to introduce
XX suicide/toxic genes to advanced gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer
XX cells. This technique has a problem due to the hepatotropism of the
XX adenovirus for systemically administered adenoviral vectors localise
XX principally to the liver, where the suicide gene therapy of intraneoplastic
XX tumour leads to severe liver dysfunction. Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) has
XX virtually undetectable expression in most tissues, but is closely linked
XX to carcinogenesis and progression of colon cancers. The promoter of Cox-2
XX therefore has a tumour "on" liver "off" expression profile, which can be
XX utilised in the adenoviral gene therapy vectors. The adenovirus is used
XX to kill tumour cells with a reduced liver toxicity, particularly
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer cells. The sequence presented is
XX the antisense PCR primer which was used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-
XX phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) cDNA as a control for the expression
XX profile of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) cDNA in various tissues
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XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
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XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 102
XX Db 3 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAL38219
XX ID AAL38219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38219;
XX
XX XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 62.
XX
```

```
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XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; adenoviral vector; toxic gene; cancer; promoter; liver;
KW gene therapy; suicide gene; gastrointestinal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatotrophic; adenovirus; intrahepatic tumour; liver dysfunction;
KW cyclooxygenase-2; Cox-2; carcinogenesis; colon cancer; tumour;
KW liver toxicity; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002107219-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005964.
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XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251375P.
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XX (CURI/) CUIEL D T.
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XX (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
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XX Curiel DT, Yamamoto M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-697880/75.
XX
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XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer with reduced liver toxicity.
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XX Example 2; Page 4; 35pp; English.
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XX expression of the toxin gene is reduced in liver cells. Adenoviral
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XX suicide/toxic genes to advanced gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer
XX cells. This technique has a problem due to the hepatotropism of the
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XX principally to the liver, where the suicide gene therapy of intraneoplastic
XX tumour leads to severe liver dysfunction. Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) has
XX virtually undetectable expression in most tissues, but is closely linked
XX to carcinogenesis and progression of colon cancers. The promoter of Cox-2
XX therefore has a tumour "on" liver "off" expression profile, which can be
XX utilised in the adenoviral gene therapy vectors. The adenovirus is used
XX to kill tumour cells with a reduced liver toxicity, particularly
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer cells. The sequence presented is
XX the antisense PCR primer which was used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-
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XX profile of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) cDNA in various tissues
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 102
XX Db 3 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAL38219
XX ID AAL38219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38219;
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XX XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
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XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 62.
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KW PCR; primer; ss; adenoviral vector; toxic gene; cancer; promoter; liver;
KW gene therapy; suicide gene; gastrointestinal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatotrophic; adenovirus; intrahepatic tumour; liver dysfunction;
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KW liver toxicity; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
XX
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XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251375P.
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XX (CURI/) CUIEL D T.
XX
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XX
XX Curiel DT, Yamamoto M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-697880/75.
XX
XX An adenoviral vector containing a toxin gene under control of a promoter
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XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer with reduced liver toxicity.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 4; 35pp; English.
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XX of a toxin gene in a cancer cell. The toxin gene is operably linked to a
XX promoter of a gene with undetectable expression in liver, so that
XX expression of the toxin gene is reduced in liver cells. Adenoviral
XX vectors and adenoviral gene therapy have been used to introduce
XX suicide/toxic genes to advanced gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer
XX cells. This technique has a problem due to the hepatotropism of the
XX adenovirus for systemically administered adenoviral vectors localise
XX principally to the liver, where the suicide gene therapy of intraneoplastic
XX tumour leads to severe liver dysfunction. Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) has
XX virtually undetectable expression in most tissues, but is closely linked
XX to carcinogenesis and progression of colon cancers. The promoter of Cox-2
XX therefore has a tumour "on" liver "off" expression profile, which can be
XX utilised in the adenoviral gene therapy vectors. The adenovirus is used
XX to kill tumour cells with a reduced liver toxicity, particularly
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer cells. The sequence presented is
XX the antisense PCR primer which was used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-
XX phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) cDNA as a control for the expression
XX profile of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) cDNA in various tissues
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 102
XX Db 3 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAL38219
XX ID AAL38219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38219;
XX
XX XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 62.
XX
```

```
DE
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; adenoviral vector; toxic gene; cancer; promoter; liver;
KW gene therapy; suicide gene; gastrointestinal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatotrophic; adenovirus; intrahepatic tumour; liver dysfunction;
KW cyclooxygenase-2; Cox-2; carcinogenesis; colon cancer; tumour;
KW liver toxicity; GAPDH; glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002107219-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00005964.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251375P.
XX
XX (CURI/) CUIEL D T.
XX
XX (YAMA/) YAMAMOTO M.
XX
XX Curiel DT, Yamamoto M;
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XX WPI; 2002-697880/75.
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XX
XX The invention discloses an adenoviral vector for the selective expression
XX of a toxin gene in a cancer cell. The toxin gene is operably linked to a
XX promoter of a gene with undetectable expression in liver, so that
XX expression of the toxin gene is reduced in liver cells. Adenoviral
XX vectors and adenoviral gene therapy have been used to introduce
XX suicide/toxic genes to advanced gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer
XX cells. This technique has a problem due to the hepatotropism of the
XX adenovirus for systemically administered adenoviral vectors localise
XX principally to the liver, where the suicide gene therapy of intraneoplastic
XX tumour leads to severe liver dysfunction. Cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) has
XX virtually undetectable expression in most tissues, but is closely linked
XX to carcinogenesis and progression of colon cancers. The promoter of Cox-2
XX therefore has a tumour "on" liver "off" expression profile, which can be
XX utilised in the adenoviral gene therapy vectors. The adenovirus is used
XX to kill tumour cells with a reduced liver toxicity, particularly
XX gastrointestinal or pancreatic cancer cells. The sequence presented is
XX the antisense PCR primer which was used to amplify glyceraldehyde-3-
XX phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) cDNA as a control for the expression
XX profile of cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) cDNA in various tissues
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 85 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 102
XX Db 3 CAGTGGACATCCACGCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 380
XX AAL38219
XX ID AAL38219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAL38219;
XX
XX XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 62.
XX
```

KW Hepatotropic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; hepatitis;
 KW haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
 KW haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; human; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
 KW 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Chimeric.
 XX
 PN W0200220547-Al.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
 PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-393838/42.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
 FT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with
 FT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
 FT hepatitis.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 87; 171pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
 CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and
 CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
 CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
 CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
 CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
 CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
 CC haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
 CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
 CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
 CC is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
 CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human BH3 interacting domain
 CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
 CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
 CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
 CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are
 CC phosphorothioate (P-S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
 CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 114 CGGAGCAAGTACCGCATG 131
 |||||
 Db 1 CGGAGCAAGTACCGCGTG 18
 |||||
 RESULT 381
 ABL94274/C
 ID ABL94274 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL94274;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:40.
 XX

KW Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2; LAP;
 KW TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6BP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP; transcription factor;
 KW tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
 KW hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
 KW IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
 KW immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; gluconeogenesis; ovarian;
 KW cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
 KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN US6271030-B1.
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX
 PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
 XX
 PR 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
 XX WPI; 2002-214451/27.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
 PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
 PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Col 42; 69pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
 CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
 CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
 CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
 CC genes that control normal tissue development. C/EBP beta (also known as
 CC C/EBP2; LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6BP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
 CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
 CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
 CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
 CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
 CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
 CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
 CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
 CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
 CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
 CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
 CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
 CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
 CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
 CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC generating an immune response against 83p2H3, and for detecting the
CC presence of 83p2H3-related protein or polynucleotide in a biological
CC sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The
CC antibody is useful in prostate cancer diagnosis, prognosis, imaging
CC methodologies and treatment, to detect and quantify 83p2H3 and mutant
CC 83p2H3-related proteins, for purifying a 83p2H3-related protein, for
CC isolating 83p2H3 homologues/related molecules, and for generating anti-
CC idiotypic antibodies that mimic the 83p2H3 protein. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA encoding 83p2H3 or its
CC related protein CatrF2E11
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 146 GGTGAGCGCGCTTCGA 163
DB 18 GCGGAGCGCGCTTCGA 1

RESULT 382
ABK67422/c
ID ABK67422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABK67422;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human 83p2H3 cDNA isolation nested PCR primer 2.
XX
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; immunogen; 83p2H3; CatrF2E11;
KW calcium transport protein; cancer; prostate cancer; cytostatic;
KW chromosome 7q34; chromosome 12q24.1; T cell; B cell; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200214361-A2.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025782.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226329P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Safran DC, Afar DEH;
PI Levin E, Hubert RS, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-269179/31.
XX
XX Monitoring 83p2H3 gene products for monitoring the presence of cancer in
PT a subject, comprises determining the status of 83p2H3 gene products in a
PT tissue sample from the subject and comparing it to a normal sample.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 76; 270pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to monitoring 83p2H3 (a calcium transport protein
CC whose gene is located on chromosome 7q34) gene products in a biological
CC sample from a patient who has or is suspected of having cancer
CC (especially prostate cancer), comprises: (a) determining the status of
CC 83p2H3 gene products expressed by cells in a tissue sample from an
CC individual and (b) comparing the status to the status of 83p2H3 gene
CC products in a normal sample. Also included are modulators of 83p2H3
CC function or status, generating antibodies/immune response against 83p2H3
CC (or related protein CatrF2E11 whose gene is located on chromosome
CC 12q24.1) using identified HLA (human leukocyte antigen) binding peptides
CC derived from the protein, delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell
CC expressing 83p2H3 by conjugating the agent to an anti-83p2H3 antibody, a
CC recombinant protein comprising an antigen-binding region of the antibody,
CC a non-human transgenic animal that produces the recombinant protein, a
CC hybridoma that produces the recombinant protein, a single-chain
CC monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and
CC light chains of the anti-83p2H3 antibody, a vector comprising a
CC polynucleotide that encodes the monoclonal antibody and inducing an
CC immune response to a 83p2H3 protein, by providing a 83p2H3-related
CC protein that comprises a T cell or B cell epitope, and contacting the
CC epitope with an immune system T cell or B cell, respectively. The method
CC is useful for monitoring 83p2H3 gene products in a biological sample for
CC monitoring the presence of cancer in an individual. The modulator is
CC useful for inhibiting the growth of cancer cells that express 83p2H3, for
CC treating cancer and the vector is useful for treating a patient with a
CC cancer that expresses 83p2H3. The immunological methods are useful for

CC generating an immune response against 83p2H3, and for detecting the
CC presence of 83p2H3-related protein or polynucleotide in a biological
CC sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The
CC antibody is useful in prostate cancer diagnosis, prognosis, imaging
CC methodologies and treatment, to detect and quantify 83p2H3 and mutant
CC 83p2H3-related proteins, for purifying a 83p2H3-related protein, for
CC isolating 83p2H3 homologues/related molecules, and for generating anti-
CC idiotypic antibodies that mimic the 83p2H3 protein. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA encoding 83p2H3 or its
CC related protein CatrF2E11
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGCGCGCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGCGCGCGACGACG 3

RESULT 383
ABK70514/c
ID ABK70514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK70514;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX Human cDNA 85p1B3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX
XX Human; cytostatic; 85p1B3; cancer; immunogen; ss; primer; PCR;
KW chromosome 15q14.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200218578-A2.
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026838.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228432P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar D, Ge W, Challita-Eid P;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-382963/41.
XX
XX Composition for modulating the status of 85p1B3 protein or a molecule
PT comprising a substance e.g. antibody specific to, nucleic acid encoding,
PT or ribozyme of 85p1B3.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 76; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a composition comprising a substance that
CC modulate the status of 85p1B3, where the status of a cell expresses
CC 85p1B3 gene product is modulated. Also included are a composition
CC comprising a peptide region of 5 amino acids of the 85p1B3 protein, in
CC any whole number increment up to 229 that includes an aa position
CC selected from an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the
CC hydrophilicity profile, an aa position having a value less than 0.5 in
CC the hydrophobicity profile, an aa position having a value greater than
CC 0.5 in the percent accessible residue profile, an aa position having a
CC value greater than 0.5 in the average flexibility profile, or an aa
CC position having a value greater than 0.5 in the beta-turn profile; a
CC polynucleotide that encodes analogue peptide of 8, 9, 10 or 11 contiguous
CC residues of the 85p1B3 protein; a recombinant protein comprising the
CC antigen-binding region of a monoclonal antibody; a non-human transgenic
CC animal that produces an antibody that binds to the 85p1B3 protein; a

hybridoma that produces antibody specific to the protein; a single chain monoclonal antibody (Mab) that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and monoclonal antibodies specific to the protein; a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the Mab; inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, by administering the protein, antibody, polynucleotide, encoding the protein, antisense polynucleotide to the polynucleotide, ribozyme that cleaves the polynucleotide and T cells that specifically recognize the protein; and generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein exposing cells of the mammal's immune system to an immunogenic portion of the protein or polynucleotide. The composition, which comprises an antibody specific to the protein, is useful for delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses the protein by providing a cytotoxic agent conjugated to antibody and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent conjugate. The methods are useful for inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, for generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein, for detecting the presence of the protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample in a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer and for monitoring 85P1B3 in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The gene for 85P1B3 is located on human chromosome 15q14. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of the 85P1B3 cDNA

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
D 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACCAAG 3

RESULT 384
ABI93630/c
ID ABI93630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI93630;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#717 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture

oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 29 GGGCTGGGACGAGATGG 46
D 18 GTGCTGGGTCCAAGATGG 1

RESULT 385
ABI92926/c
ID ABI92926 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI92926;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#13 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture

oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents selected from Onchovirus volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Praxunculus medineis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic defects. Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene, p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the particular sites and identifying (if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 Co AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGAGCAAGTACGGCA 129
DB 19 ATCGTGCAGTACGGCA 2

RESULT 386
AAL40496/c
ID AAL40496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL40496;
XX
DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE 158PID7 cDNA related PCR primer SEQ ID No 668.
XX
KW Cytostatic; 158PID7; cancer; bladder cancer; mouse; rat; rabbit; dog;
KW cat; cow; horse; human; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200216593-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026276.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Paris M, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-425659/45.
XX
PT New compositions comprising a gene (designated 158PID7), its encoded protein or their modulators, useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. dogs, cats, cows, horses or humans).

XX
PS Example 1; Page 68; 181pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid, designated 158PID7. The compositions are useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, cats, cows, horses or humans). The compositions are also useful for monitoring genetic abnormalities and in preparing cancer vaccines. The nucleic acid of the invention can be used in gene therapy to treat the said disorders. This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the 158PID7 cDNA of the invention

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTCGACCGCAGCAGC 390
DB 20 TCTCGCGCGCAGCAGC 3

RESULT 387
AAL53476/c
ID AAL53476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL53476;
XX
DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 nested primer 2.
XX
KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; zinc transporter protein 108P5H8;
KW cancer; breast; colon; ovarian; lung; humoral; cellular immune response;
KW passive immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200260953-A2.
XX
PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049133.
XX
PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256210P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Challita-Eid PM, Paris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Levin E, Morrison KJM, Raitano AB, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627469/67.
XX
PT Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein (108P5H8), useful in diagnosing and treating patients with cancer that express 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 95; 309pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein, designated as 108P5H8, or a molecule that is modulated by 108P5H8. The composition is useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that expresses 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 108P5H8 gene or its fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response. The antibodies are useful in active or passive immunisation. The 108P5H8 polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or detection of 108P5H8 genes, as coding sequences for directing the expression of 108P5H8 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or inhibiting the expression of 108P5H8 genes. The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to treat disorders by gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 related PCR primer of the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 389
 ACA64671/C
 ID ACA64671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ACA64671;
 AC
 XX
 DT 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer #4.
 XX
 KW 158P3D2; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200283068-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009403.
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
 XX
 XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PA Jakobovits A, Faris M, Morrison K, Morrison RK, Hubert RS;
 PI Afar DEH, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM;
 XX WPI; 2003-167092/16.
 XX
 XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
 PT 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by 158P3D2, useful for treating
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 69; 354pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a new composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by
 CC 158P3D2, where the status of a cell that expresses 158P3D2 is modulated.
 CC The composition is useful for treating cancer. This sequence represents a
 CC novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 390
 ABZ98677/C
 ID ABZ98677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ98677;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human triptase a oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13919; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 308 CCCCGGGGACCGGTGCT 325
 DB 18 CCCCGGGGATGCGGTGCT 1
 RESULT 391
 ABZ86355
 ID ABZ86355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ86355;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1597; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 80 CCGCGCAGTGGACATCAC 97
 DB 2 CCGAGCAGTTGACATCGC 19
 RESULT 392
 ABZ99369/c
 ID ABZ99369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ99369;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PDE4C oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 DE Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW

XW	antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	WO200285308-A2.
PN	
XX	
XX	31-OCT-2002.
PD	
XX	
XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX	
XX	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR	
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
XX	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI	
PI	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR	
XX	
XX	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT	ubiquinone.
PT	

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14611; 872pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published/pct_sequences

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Qy 297 AAGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 314
Dy 20 AGGGACCTGAGCCCGGG 3

RESULT 393
ABZ92374

ABZ92374
ID ABZ92374 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

AC ABZ92374:

XX	DT	17-OCT-2003	(first entry)

xx DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
xx
xx
KW
KW
KW

KW	antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW	antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200285308-A2.
XX	
PD	31-OCT-2002.
XX	
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX	
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX	
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT	ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure: SEO ID NO 7616: 872pp: English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions, 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, for reducing levels of adenosine receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction, lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition. Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published/pct_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published/pct_sequences)

Sequence 20 BP: 5 A: 5 C: 7 G: 3 T: 0 U: 0 Other: 0

```
Query Match      3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15: Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
```

Qy 27 GAGGGCTGGGACGAAGAT 44
Dbb 1 GAGGGCTGGCCCTAAGAT 18

RESULT 394
AB797952

ABZ97852
ID ABZ97852 standard: DNA: 20 BP.

XX
AC ABZ97852;XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human eotaxin oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
antiinflammatory steroid; ubtquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX KW KW

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13094; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 308 CCCCGGGGACCGCTCT 325
DB 2 CCCCTGGGACCTCGTCT 19
RESULT 395
ID AB266905/c
XX
AC AB266905;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;

KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2147; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antialsthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 284 CACCACGCTGCTGAAGGA 301
DB 18 CACCACGCTGCTCAACGA 1
RESULT 396
ID ACC47656
XX
AC ACC47656;
XX
DT 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGFBP5 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:32.
XX
KW Human; insulin-like growth factor binding protein 5; IGFBP5; IBP5;
KW Chromosome 2q33-34; IGF signal transduction; IGF regulation; apoptosis;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 384 GACGACGGCCCAAGAG 401
DB 19 GAGGACAGCACCAGAG 2
RESULT 398
ABT43860/c
ID ABT43860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT43860;
XX XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE DPNCDN nested primer 2 (NP2).
XX XX
KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; modulator; 151P3D4; humoral; cancer;
KW cellular immune response; adenocarcinoma; bladder; colorectal; lung;
KW bronchial; breast; carcinoma; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX
PN WO200283860-A2.
XX XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX XX
PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011644.
XX XX
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX XX
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX XX
PI Challenged-Fid PM, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-167091/16.
XX XX
PT New 151P3D4 proteins and genes, useful for eliciting a humoral or
PT cellular immune response, or for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
PT treating cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, lung, breast cancer
PT or carcinoma.
XX XX
PS Example 1; Page 69; 426pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a 151P3D4 protein (e.g. 151P3D4 variant 1-11; or
CC a molecule that is modulated by the 151P3D4 protein, where the status of
CC a cell that expresses the 151P3D4 protein is modulated. The novel
CC compositions, or the 151P3D4 proteins and genes, are useful for eliciting
CC a humoral or cellular immune response. The 151P3D4 genes and proteins
CC are also useful for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating
CC cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, lung or
CC bronchial cancer, breast cancer or carcinoma. This polynucleotide
CC sequence represents a 151P3D4 related primer of the invention
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGACCGCCGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGCGCCGCGACGACG 3
RESULT 399

ABX09063/c
ID ABX09063 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABX09063;
XX XX
DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human dual specific phosphatase 5 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.
XX XX
KW Human; dual specific phosphatase 5; ss; developmental disorder;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; inflammatory disorder aberrant apoptosis;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiapoptotic; antiproliferative;
KW phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX XX
PN WO200297108-A2.
XX XX
PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX XX
PF 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015305.
XX XX
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865993.
XX XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
PI Monia BP, Watt AT;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-041418/03.
XX XX
PT Antisense modulation of dual specific phosphatase 5 expression used in
PT treating disorders e.g. inflammatory diseases.
XX XX
PS Example 15; Page 84; 110pp; English.
XX XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding dual specific phosphatase 5, where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC dual specific phosphatase 5. The compound is used for treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with dual specific phosphatase 5
CC such as a hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, an
CC inflammatory disorder or a disease which arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC Sequences ABX09062-ABX09139 represent human dual specific phosphatase 5
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides of the invention
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 387 GACGCGGCCCAAGAGGTC 404
DB 20 GCGCGCGCATGAAGGTC 3
RESULT 400
ABT17425/c
ID ABT17425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABT17425;
XX XX
DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE 162P1B6 cancer gene related nested primer NP2.
XX XX
KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; 162P1B6; cytotoxic agent; immune response;
KW cancer; bladder; prostate; kidney; lung; breast; passive immunisation;
KW transgenic animal; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX

PN WO200283916-A2.
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011544.
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
PA Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
XX Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
PI WPI; 2003-148268/14.
DR Composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer,
XX for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response, or for active or
PT passive immunisation, comprises a substance that modulates the status of
PT a 162PIE6 protein.
XX Example 1; Page 71; 437pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
XX modulates the status of a 162PIE6 protein. The protein comprises one of
CC 21 sequences of 70 - 146 amino acids, given in the specification, or a
CC molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of a cell
CC that expresses the protein is modulated. An antibody to the 162PIE6
CC protein is used to deliver a cytotoxic agent or a diagnostic agent to a
CC cell that expresses the 162PIE6 protein. The composition is used to
CC inhibit the growth of cancer cells or generate an immune response. The
CC composition is used for detecting the presence of a 162PIE6-related
CC protein or a 162PIE6-related polynucleotide in a sample. The 162PIE6
CC proteins and polynucleotides encoding them are useful for diagnosing,
CC prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, such as bladder cancer, the
CC prostate cancer, kidney cancer, lung cancer, or breast cancer. They can
CC also be used for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response. The
CC antibodies or T cells reactive with 162PIE6 are useful for active or
CC passive immunisation. Transgenic animals are useful for developing and
CC screening of useful reagents. The polynucleotide and polypeptide
CC sequences of the invention can also be used to treat disorders by being
CC used in a vaccine or in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a PCR primer relating to the 162PIE6 gene of the invention
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 401
ACD02621/C
ID ACD02621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACD02621;
AC ACD02621;
XX 31-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Suppressive subtractive hybridisation of STEAP related primer #8.
DE
XX STEAP-1; six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate; cancer;
KW cancer vaccine; delineation; cytogenetic abnormality; cytostatic;
KW vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003022995-A2.
PN
XX

PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028371.
XX 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-0317840P.
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002US-0370387P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Faris M, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
PI WPI; 2003-313240/30.
DR
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a
PT STEAP-1-related protein, useful for treating and detecting cancer.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 70; 248pp; English.
PS The invention describes a composition comprising a substance that
XX modulates the status of a protein (I) of 340 or 283 amino acids, or of
CC any of the 15 sequences of 259 amino acids, given in the specification,
CC or a molecule that is modulated by the protein, where the status of the
CC cell that expresses the protein is modulated. The compositions, proteins,
CC polynucleotides and methods are useful for treating and detecting cancer.
CC The STEAP-1-related proteins are useful for generating cancer vaccines.
CC The polynucleotides are useful as tools for delineating with greater
CC precision, cytogenetic abnormalities in the chromosomal region that
CC encodes STEAP-1 that may contribute to the malignant phenotype. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to analyse human six transmembrane
CC epithelial antigen of the prostate or STEAP-1 CDNA's
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3
RESULT 402
ABZ78176/c
ID ABZ78176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABZ78176;
AC ABZ78176;
XX 19-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Nested primer #2.
DE
XX Cytostatic; vaccine; cancer; immune response; PCR; primer; ss.
KW
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200283921-A2.
PN
XX 24-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011654.
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
PA Jakobovits A, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Ge W, Hubert RS;
XX Morrison K, Morrison RK, Raitano AB;
PI WPI; 2003-075555/07.
DR
XX

PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the structure of
PT proteins and polynucleotides, useful for therapeutic, prognostic and
PT diagnostic reagents for eliciting cellular or humoral immune response in
PT cancer patients.

PS Example 1; Page 72; 1021pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to novel human cancer-related genes and
CC proteins (ABZ78120-ABZ78168 and ABR01789-ABR01861). The genes and
CC proteins are useful for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response.
CC The genes are useful as probes and primers for the amplification and/or
CC detection of genes, mRNAs or their fragments, as reagents for the
CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer, as coding sequences capable of
CC directing the expression of the protein, as tools for modulating or
CC inhibiting the expression of genes and/or translation of transcripts, and
CC as therapeutic agents. The proteins and peptides are useful as
CC therapeutic, prognostic and diagnostic reagents for cancer. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used in an example from the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTCGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 403

ABZ20563/C

ID ABZ20563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ20563;

XX DT 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Cancer associated coding sequence PCR primer #3.

XX KW Cancer associated coding sequence; cancer; human; cytostatic;

XX OS Gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200283920-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011645.

XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.

XX PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0286630P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX PI Jakobovits A, Hubert RS, Challita-Eid PM;

XX DR WPI; 2003-093030/08.

XX New pharmaceutical composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
PT treating cancer, comprises a substance that modulates a nucleic acid
PT sequence, e.g. 105P1B7, 152P1A2B or 156P1A6, or a molecule modulated by
PT the nucleic acid.

PS Example 1; Page 34; 72pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC a substance that modulates the status of a cancer associated nucleic acid
CC sequence such as given in the specification (see ABZ20564-ABZ20575) or a
CC molecule that is modulated by the above nucleic acid sequence, where the

CC status of a cell that expresses the nucleic acid sequence is modulated.
CC The composition is useful in diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or
CC treating cancer. The nucleic acid sequence may be used in monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities, in generating and characterising domain-specific
CC antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors that bind to a
CC protein, and in therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, such as diagnostic
CC assays, cancer vaccines, and methods of preparing vaccines. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to identify the cancer associated coding
CC sequences suitable to be modulated in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCTCGACCGGACGACG 390

DB 20 TCTCGCGCGGACGACG 3

RESULT 404

AAZ52254/C

ID AAZ52254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ52254;

XX DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX DE 184P1E2 gene-specific nested PCR primer #2.

XX KW Gene therapy; vaccine; 184P1E2; cancer; genetic abnormality;

XX OS cellular immune response; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Unidentified.

XX PN WO200283919-A2.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011643.

XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX PI Chalitta-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;

XX PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;

XX DR WPI; 2003-148269/14.

XX New 184P1E2 polynucleotide encoding a 184P1E2 protein, useful for
PT diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, in eliciting an
PT immune response, and in chromosome mapping.

PS Example 1; Page 69; 394pp; English.

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a 184P1E2
CC protein. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or treating cancer. The 184P1E2
CC DNA and protein sequences may also be used to elicit a humoral or a
CC cellular immune response in patients and in monitoring genetic
CC abnormalities. Antibodies raised against the 184P1E2 proteins may be used
CC in active or passive immunisation. The present DNA sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

[illegible]

or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (1); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX protein comprising administering to the animal (1) so that expression of BAX protein is inhibited. (1) has neurotropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX antagonist. The antisense compounds (1) are useful for modulating the expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease, cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The present sequence represents a human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 240 GGCTGCTCCCGGCTCG 257
DB 3 GGCTGCTCCCGGACCCG 20

RESULT 407
ADA26274/c
ID ADA26274 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADA26274;
AC ADA26274;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Zebrafish genomic DNA PCR primer #2.

Zebrafish; PCR; ss; hedgehog; neuronal cell; skeletogenesis;
Chondrogenesis; osteogenesis; degenerative disorder; nervous system;
neural cell death; neural cell; neuromuscular disorder;
autonomic disorder; central nervous system disorder; anoxia; ischaemia;
peripheral nervous system disorder; tachycardia;
atrial cardiac arrhythmia; striated heart; stem cell development;
digestive tract; liver; multiple sclerosis; primer.

Danio rerio.
OS
XX US2003054437-A1.
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX 20-OCT-1997; 97US-00954771.
XX 30-DEC-1993; 93US-00176427.
PR 14-DEC-1994; 94US-00356060.
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00435093.
PR 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462386.
XX (INGH/) INGHAM P W.
PA (MCMA/) MCMAHON A P.
PA (TABL/) TABIN C J.

XX Ingham PW, McMahon AP, Tabin CJ;
PI WPI; 2003-555377/52.
XX Modulating growth, differentiation or survival of a cell, useful for
PT treating a degenerative disorder of the nervous system characterized by
PT neuronal cell death, comprises contacting the cell with a hedgehog
PT polypeptide.
XX Example 4; Page 44; 121pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for modulating growth, differentiation
CC or survival of a cell, comprising contacting the cell with a hedgehog
CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to methods for inducing a cell to
CC differentiate to a neuronal cell phenotype comprising contacting the cell
CC with a hedgehog polypeptide, modulating skeletogenesis by contacting a
CC target tissue of a hedgehog polypeptide to cause chondrogenesis and/or
CC osteogenesis in the target tissue and treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, comprising
CC administering a hedgehog polypeptide causing prolonged survival of neural
CC cells in the patient, relative to the absence of hedgehog treatment. The
CC hedgehog polypeptides are useful for treating a degenerative disorder of
CC the nervous system characterised by neuronal cell death, including
CC neuromuscular, autonomic or central nervous system disorders,
CC specifically Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple
CC lateral sclerosis, Pick's disease, Huntington's disease, ischaemia or trauma and
CC sclerosis, neuronal damage resulting from anoxia, ischaemia or trauma and
CC polypeptides may also be used for treating peripheral nervous system
CC disorders including disorders affecting innervation of smooth muscle and
CC endocrine tissue, such as tachycardia or atrial cardiac arrhythmias which
CC may arise from a degenerative condition whereby the nerves innervate the
CC striated muscle of the heart, in nerve prostheses for repairing central
CC and peripheral nerve damage, for treating neoplastic or hyperplastic
CC transformations and in controlling the development of stem cells
CC responsible for the formation of the digestive tract, liver and other
CC organs. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify zebrafish
CC genomic DNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 8 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 133 TGCCCCCGCTGGCGGTGGAG 152
DB 20 TNGCNGNTNGCNGTNGAG 1

RESULT 408
ACF57119
ID ACF57119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ACF57119;
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human sulfatase related probe SEQ ID NO:9.
XX Human; sulfatase; enzyme; cytostatic; neuroprotective; neurotropic;
XX antiparkinsonian; cerebrotective; analgesic; cardiovascular; cardiac;
XX antiarrhythmic; antianaemic; nephrotropic; uropathic; antiinflammatory;
XX vasotropic; antiasthmatic; gene therapy; cancer; CNS disorder; COPD;
XX central nervous system disorder; cardiovascular disorder; asthma;
XX haematological disorder; genitourinary disorder; chromosome X; Xp22.33;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2003057869-A1.
XX 17-JUL-2003.
XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-EP000137.
XX 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347247P.
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398732P.
XX (FARB) BAYER AG.
XX Liou J;
PI

XX WPI; 2003-577524/54.
XX
XX New polynucleotide encoding a sulfatase polypeptide, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with sulfatase
PT dysfunction, e.g. cancer, asthma or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Example 16; Page 99; 124pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human sulfatase enzyme (I), which is
CC located on chromosome X (more specifically to Xp22.33). (I) has cardiant,
CC neotropic, cytostatic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, analgesic,
CC cerebroprotective, cardiovascular, antiarrhythmic, antianaemic,
CC nephrotropic, uropathic, vasotropic, antiinflammatory, and antiasthmatic
CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The sulfatase polynucleotide
CC and polypeptide sequences can be used in diagnosing, preventing,
CC ameliorating or treating diseases associated with sulfatase dysfunction.
CC They may also be used to identify test compounds that may act, for
CC example, as activators or inhibitors at the enzyme's active site. The
CC human sulfatase and its fragments are also useful in raising specific
CC antibodies that can block the enzyme and effectively reduce its activity.
CC The polynucleotide can also be used as hybridisation probes or primers.
CC The sulfatase can be used in the treatment of diseases such as cancer, a
CC central nervous system (CNS) disorder (e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, stroke or neuropathic pain), a cardiovascular
CC disorder (e.g. heart failure or arrhythmias), a haematological disorder
CC (e.g. anaemia or thrombocytopaenia), a genitourinary disorder (e.g. renal
CC failure, glomerulopathies, urinary incontinence or erectile dysfunction),
CC chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or asthma. The present
CC sequence represents a probe for human sulfatase, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 CCAGCTGCTGCTGAGAC 303
DB 3 CCAGCTGCTGCTGAGAC 20

RESULT 409
ACD44752
ID ACD44752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD44752;
XX
XX 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha inhibitory oligonucleotide ISIS102778.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6524854-B1.
XX
XX 25-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2001; 2001US-00954560.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-511923/48.
XX

PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of protein
PT kinase A (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha, and for treating a disease
PT or condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII
XX alpha.
XX Example 15; Col 43-44; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids
CC encoding protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for modulating the expression of protein kinase A
CC (PKA) regulatory subunit RII alpha and for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with expression of PKA regulatory subunit RII alpha.
CC The compounds are also useful as research reagents and kits, or for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC represents a human protein kinase A regulatory subunit RII alpha
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 320 COTGCTGCGCGGCGACGA 337
DB 1 CATGCCGCGCGCGCGCA 18

RESULT 410
ADB89866/C
ID ADB89866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB89866;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human C3 component, ISIS139968.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
KW septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
KW autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
FT -methyl cytosines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003096775-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
PT condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
PT disorder or infection.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
CC component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
CC component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
CC a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
CC complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
CC cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
CC comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
CC expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
CC component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
CC atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
CC hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
CC useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
CC of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeting human C3.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGGCGAGC 338
Db 18 GTGCTGGCGGCGGCGAGC 1
RESULT 411
ADB68562/c
ID ADB68562 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB68562;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA oligonucleotide 9 targeted to Hepatitis C virus sequence.
XX
XX homogeneous conjugate; hepatic; chronic viral hepatitis; cirrhosis;
KW malaria; viral infection; protozoan; cancer; hepatocellular carcinoma;
KW HCC; HCV; SB.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
PN WO2003067209-A2.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019908.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888164.
PR
XX
XX (CELL-) CELL WORKS INC.
PA (UJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
PA
XX Ts'o POP, Duff R, Zhou Y, Deamond S, Roby C;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2003-697456/66.
XX New homogeneous prodrug conjugate containing hepatic ligand for delivery
PT of pathogen-specific oligomer useful for treating liver infections or
PT cancer.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel homogeneous conjugate comprising a
CC hepatic ligand, bifunctional linker and biologically stable oligomer that
CC binds to a sequence in a hepatic virus or pathogen and is released from
CC the conjugate by hydrolysis or reduction. The conjugate of the invention
CC may be useful during the treatment of liver diseases including chronic
CC viral hepatitis, cirrhosis, malaria, viral or protozoan infection and
CC cancer, such as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The current sequence is
CC that of the DNA oligonucleotide 9 of the invention which is targeted to a
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 261 ACGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
Db 18 ACGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 1
RESULT 412
ADC71183/c
ID ADC71183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADC71183;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used in SSH to isolate 205P1B5 cDNA fragment.
DE
XX
XX 205P1B5; prostate cancer; immune response; transgenic; knock out animal;
KW cytostatic; immunogenic; vaccine; ss; SSH;
KW suppressive subtractive hybridisation; PCR; primer; NP2.
XX
XX Unidentified.
OS
XX
XX WO2003020954-A2.
FN
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027760.
PF
XX
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316664P.
FR
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
FA
XX
PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-354484/33.
DR
XX
XX New polynucleotide designated 205P1B5, for diagnosing and treating
PT prostate cancer, and as probes or primers for the amplification and/or
PT detection of 205P1B5 genes.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 60; 162pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel gene designated 205P1B5, and the
CC encoded protein, which is aberrantly expressed in prostate cancer.
CC Specifically, it refers to the two variants of 205P1B5 mapped to
CC chromosome 8p21-8p12, namely 205P1B5v1 and 205P1B5v2 and fragments
CC thereof that serve as useful diagnostic, prophylactic, prognostic and/or
CC therapeutic targets for prostate and other types of cancers. The present
CC invention describes methods for the isolation of 205P1B5, for generating
CC an immune response and for generating transgenic or knock out animals for

CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
CC Furthermore, it refers to identifying proteins, small molecules or other
CC agents that interact with 205P1B5, and can be used to identify pathways
CC activated by 205P1B5. Accordingly, these are cytostatic and immunogenic
CC compositions that are useful for the development of cancer vaccines. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is for the nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used for
CC suppressive subtractive hybridisation (SSH) to isolate the 205P1B5 cDNA
CC fragment of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACACG 3

RESULT 413
ADCL6779/c
ID ADCL6779 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCL6779;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Forward RT-PCR primer to amplify HIV-1 RNA in order clone T-20.
XX
KW RT-PCR; PCR; primer; anti-retroviral; T-20; T-1249; 5-Helix; env; gp41;
KW anti-HIV; vaccine; albumin fusion protein; HIV fusion inhibiting peptide;
KW ss; cyanovirin-N.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003066078-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 07-FEB-2003; 2003WO-IB000434.
XX
PR 07-FEB-2003; 2002US-0355547P.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS BEHRING GMBH.
PA (DELZ) DELTA BIOTECHNOLOGY LTD.
XX
XX Hauser H, Weimer T, Sleep D;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-731478/69.
XX
PT New albumin fusion protein comprising a human immunodeficiency virus
PT (HIV) fusion inhibiting peptide and an albumin having an albumin
PT activity, useful for treating a disease or disorder, e.g. HIV infection.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 59; 105pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel albumin fusion proteins comprising a
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) fusion inhibiting peptide, which
CC exhibit anti-retroviral activity. Specifically, it refers to inhibitory
CC peptides including T-20, T-1249, 5-Helix or cyanovirin-N that bind the
CC HIV env protein, or derivatives thereof such as the HIV gp41 protein.
CC Furthermore, the albumin activity has the ability to prolong the in vivo
CC half-life of these HIV fusion inhibiting peptides. Accordingly, the
CC present invention describes fusion proteins that neutralise HIV in a host
CC by raising an immune response and also antibodies that inhibit viral
CC infection of uninfected cells. In this way, a method exists to prevent,
CC treat or ameliorate HIV infection and/or a disease caused by HIV
CC infection. As such, these composition have been described as having anti-
CC HIV activity and can be used towards the production of a vaccine. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is the forward RT-PCR primer used to amplify the
CC HIV-1 RNA in order to clone T-20, in an exemplification of the invention.
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 172 ACTACGAGTCCAGGCAC 189
DB 18 ACTAGCATTCACAGGCAC 1

RESULT 414
ADC78704
ID ADC78704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC78704;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat endometriotic haptoglobin ENDO-1 primer seq id 7.
XX
KW cytostatic; gynaecological; endometriosis; endometriotic haptoglobin;
KW ENDO-1; rat; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN US2003166014-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306903.
XX
PR 25-OCT-1994; 94US-00328451.
PR 19-MAR-1998; 98US-00044604.
XX
PA (TIMM/) TIMMS K L.
XX
PI Timms KL;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-802186/75.
XX
PT Diagnose of endometriosis in female involves detecting the presence of
PT purified and isolated endometriotic haptoglobin and its functional
PT analogs from patient sample.
XX
PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 7; 28pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of diagnosing endometriosis in a female
CC suspected of having endometriosis comprising detecting the presence of a
CC purified and isolated endometriotic haptoglobin (ENDO-1) and its
CC functional analogues from a patient sample. The presence of the
CC endometriotic haptoglobin is indicative of endometriosis. The invention
CC provides purified and isolated glycoprotein and biologically functional
CC analogues having specific physical and functional characteristics. This
CC sequence represents a primer used in the isolation of rat endometriotic
CC haptoglobin ENDO-1 cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 119 CAAGTACGGCATCTGCGC 136
DB 3 CAAGTATGTCATGCTGCC 20

RESULT 415
ADD84533/c
ID ADD84533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD84533;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE 121P1F1 gene nested primer (NP) 2 SEQ ID NO:721.
XX KW 121P1F1; 121P1F1 modulation; human; chromosome 4q; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; immune response; immunisation; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200295009-A2.
XX PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006242.
XX PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-00799250.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Faris M, Afar DEH, Ge W;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-156757/15.
XX CC The present invention describes a composition (I) comprising a substance
CC that modulates the status of 121P1F1 (gene and encoded protein), or a
CC molecule that is modulated by 121P1F1, where the status of a cell that
CC expresses 121P1F1 is modulated. The human 121P1F1 gene maps to chromosome
CC 4q. (II) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy, and in
CC vaccines. The composition (I) can be used for diagnosing, preventing,
CC prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that expresses 121P1F1,
CC such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 121P1F1 gene or its
CC fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response.
CC 121P1F1 antibodies can be used in active or passive immunisation. 121P1F1
CC polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or
CC detection of 121P1F1 genes, as coding sequences for directing the
CC expression of 121P1F1 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or
CC inhibiting the expression of 121P1F1 genes. The present sequence is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACGCGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
RESULT 416
ADE65924/C
ID ADE65924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADE65924;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human 161P2F10B protein-related PCR primer SeqID36.
XX KW 161P2F10B; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss;
XX KW human.
XX PI

OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003040340-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036002.
XX PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-00005480.
XX PR 31-JAN-2002; 2002US-00082109.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Jakobovits A, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Ge W, Morrison KJM;
XX PI Morrison RK, Challita-Bid PM;
XX WPI; 2003-441560/41.
XX CC A composition for diagnosing, preventing and treating cancer (e.g.
XX CC prostatic, renal or uterine cancer) comprises 161P2F10B polynucleotides
XX CC and polypeptides.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 135pp; English.
XX CC This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises a substance
XX CC that modulates the status of a novel protein (161P2F10B) and its variants
XX CC having a sequence of 875 amino acids provided in the specification. The
XX CC protein of the invention is over-expressed in certain cancers. The
XX CC compounds of the invention may have cytostatic activity and the sequence
XX CC of the 161P2F10B protein, and the gene which encodes it, may be useful
XX CC for gene therapy or the development of a vaccine. The composition and
XX CC methods of the invention are useful in diagnosing, preventing and
XX CC treating cancer. The present sequence is that of PCR primer which was
XX CC used for amplification of a region of the gene encoding the human
XX CC 161P2F10B protein during the exemplification of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0;
QY 373 TCCTGGACGCGACGACG 390
Db 20 TCCTGGCGCGACCGACG 3
RESULT 417
ADD96944/C
ID ADD96944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADD96944;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human protein 193P1E1B-related PCR primer SeqID59.
XX KW 193P1E1B; tissue specific expression; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW cancer; human; PCR; RT-PCR; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003050255-A2.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039274.
XX PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013312.
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX PI Raitano AB, Challita-Bid PM, Faris M, Hubert RS, Ge W;
PI

PI Jakobovits A;
 XX WPI; 2003-532905/50.
 DR
 XX
 PT New composition comprising 193P1E18-related protein, useful for
 preventing or treating cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 59; 260pp; English.
 PS
 CC This invention relates to novel composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of a 433 residue protein, given in the specification
 CC with the DNA sequence encoding it, or a molecule that is modulated by the
 CC protein. The novel protein 193P1E18 exhibits tissue specific expression
 CC in normal adult tissue and is aberrantly expressed in certain cancers.
 CC Compositions which modulate the 193P1E18 protein may have cytostatic
 CC activity and the DNA sequence which encodes protein 193P1E18 may be
 CC useful in gene therapy. The composition of the invention may be useful
 CC for the treatment of cancer. The present sequence is that of an RT-PCR
 CC primer which was used for the amplification of human 193P1E18 gene DNA
 CC during the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGACGACG 390
 DB 20 TCCTGGCGCGACACG 3
 RESULT 418
 AAF95086
 ID AAF95086 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF95086;
 XX
 DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Wild-type capture oligonucleotide #13.
 KW Tubercle bacillus; drug sensitivity; drug resistance; rifampicin;
 KW streptomycin; kanamycin; isoniazid; ethambutol; rpoB gene; rrs gene;
 KW rpsL gene; inhA gene; katG gene; embB gene; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 XX
 PN EP1076099-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-AUG-2000; 2000EP-00306563.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1999; 99JP-00220357.
 XX
 PA (NISON) NISSHINBO IND INC.
 PA (SYSTEM) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 PI Suzuki Y, Nishida M, Takenishi S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-246696/26.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides, nucleic acid probes and primers are useful for
 PT differentiating drug-resistance and determining infection with tubercle
 PT bacilli.
 XX
 XX Claim 21; Page 40; 114pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to oligonucleotides based on nucleotide
 CC sequences obtained from both wild-type tubercle bacilli (wtTB) that are
 CC susceptible to a drug and mutant-type tubercle bacilli (mtTB) that are
 CC resistant to a drug. The drugs used in the present invention are

CC rifampicin (RFP), streptomycin (SM), kanamycin (KM), isoniazid (INH) and
 CC ethambutol (EB). The rpoB gene is responsible for resistance to RFP; the
 CC rrs gene is responsible for resistance to SM and KM; the rpsL gene is
 CC responsible for resistance to SM; the inhA gene is responsible for
 CC resistance to INH; the katG gene is responsible for resistance to INH;
 CC and the embB gene is responsible for resistance to EB. The present
 CC invention also relates to nucleic acid probes having part of a nucleotide
 CC sequence of tubercle bacilli (TB) responsible for drug resistance and
 CC primers used to generate the probes. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligonucleotides of the
 CC present invention can be used to enable the differentiation of drug
 CC resistance and the determination of infection with tubercle bacilli
 CC simultaneously
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTG 305
 DB 1 GGTGAAGGACCTG 13
 RESULT 419
 AAF02028
 ID AAF02028 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF02028;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #323.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 63; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 248 CCGGGCTCGGCC 260
D 1 CCGGGCTCGGCC 13

Db

RESULT 420
ABV91036/c
ID ABV91036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV91036;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1749.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOmica INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1749; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGCGCGCTG 350
D 16 CCAGGCGCGCTG 4

Db

RESULT 421
ABV91039/c
ID ABV91039 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV91039;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1752.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOmica INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1752; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 350
Db 13 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 1
RESULT 422
ABV91037/c
ID ABV91037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91037;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1750.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
(ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1750; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 338 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 350
Db 13 CCAGGGCCGGCTG 1
RESULT 422
ABV91037/c
ID ABV91037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91037;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1750.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
(ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1750; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoded (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGGCGGGCTG 350
DB 14 CCAGGGCGGGCTG 2

RESULT 424

ACC65163
ID ACC65163 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ACC65163;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2410.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.

17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.

17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

(MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;

WPI; 2003-333167/31.

New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
and transfected cells.

Disclosure; Page 312; 738pp; French.

The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 233 ATCGGGAGGCTGC 245
DB 2 ATCGGGAGGCTGC 14

RESULT 425

AAA38383

ID AAA38383 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

XX AAA38383;

XX 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)

Human Ets-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:42.

Ets-2; human; transcription factor; chromosome 21q22.3; cancer; invasion;
metastasis; skeletal abnormality; Down's syndrome; expression inhibition;
phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6054316-A.

PD 25-APR-2000.

PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344579.

PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344579.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Baker BP, Cowseert LM;

WPI; 2000-338495/29.

Antisense compound, 8-30 nucleobases in length, inhibiting the expression
Ets-2 is useful for treating cancer and detecting Ets-2 expression.

Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.

Sequences AAA38349-A38388 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
to the human Ets-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
Ets-2 RNA, and were analysed for their effect on Ets-2 mRNA levels by
quantitative real-time PCR. The Ets-domain transcription factors are a
family of proteins which are involved in controlling key cellular events
such as proliferation, differentiation and development. The Ets domain is
a DNA-binding domain shared by all members of this family. Through this
motif, Ets family members bind to the promoter regions of various genes
at a GCA consensus sequence, thereby acting as either repressors or
activators of the gene. All but one Ets family protein bind to DNA as a
monomer. Ets-2 has been implicated in the regulation of cellular
proliferation and differentiation. The Ets-2 gene is located at
chromosome 21q22.3, which is within a region known to undergo
translocations associated with malignancies. Ets-2 has been found to be
upregulated in several cancers, including lymphoblastic leukaemia. It may
also play a role in the cancer phenotype, as it activates the urokinase
plasminogen activator (uPA) promoter and the promoters of
metalloproteinases in response to epidermal growth factor (EGF)
stimulation. High levels of uPA and metalloproteinases are associated
with tumour invasion and metastasis in breast cancers. As the Ets-2 gene
is located on chromosome 21, which is triplicated in Down's syndrome, it
is also thought to be responsible for the skeletal abnormalities present
in this condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are
useful for the treatment or prophylaxis of conditions associated with Ets
-2 expression, especially cancer

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 368 CACTTCTCTGGAC 380
DB 4 CACTTCTCTGGAC 16

RESULT 426
ABK33430
ID ABK33430 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
AC ABK33430;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNF receptor II gene exon 4 PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; anti-tumour necrosis factor receptor II; TNF receptor II;
KW chromosome 1p36; infliximab therapy; Crohn's disease; malignant disorder;
KW inflammatory disorder; chronic disease; receptor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN EP1172444-A1.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114786.
XX
PA (CONA-) CONARIS RES INST GMBH.
XX
PI Schreiber S, Hampe J, Mascheretti S;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-156651/21.
XX
PS Detecting non-responders to anti-human necrosis factor therapy, comprises
PT testing an individual for homozygosity for a single nucleotide
PT polymorphism in the gene coding for the tumor necrosis factor receptor
PT II.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 4; 45pp; English.

XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting non-responders to
CC anti-tumour necrosis factor (TNF) therapy. The method involves testing an
CC individual for homozygosity for at least one single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP) in the gene coding for TNF receptor II, which is
CC located on chromosome 1p36. Two novel SNPs, one in exon 2 (position 168
CC A/G) and one in exon 6 (position 587 T/G) which result in Lys561Iys and
CC Met196Arg respectively, are also described. The method of the invention
CC is useful for detecting non-responders to anti-TNF therapy such as
CC infliximab therapy, or therapy of Crohn's disease. The genes containing
CC the 2 novel polymorphisms are useful for diagnostic purposes in
CC inflammatory, malignant or other chronic diseases. ABK33417-ABK33440
CC represent PCR primers used to amplify different regions of the human TNF
CC receptor II gene
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 297 AAGGACCTGAGCC 309
DB 7 AAGGACCTGAGCC 19

RESULT 427
AAV46390
ID AAV46390 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAV46390;
XX

DT 18-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE D. multivorans PCE-Dehalogenase PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Perchloroethane dehalogenase; PCE-DH; microbiological purification;
KW water contamination; chlorinated ethylene; propylene; electron donor;
KW bioreactor; dehalogenating bacterium; anaerobic microorganism;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Sulfurospirillum multivorans.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 3 /tag= a
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
FT modified_base 6 /tag= b
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
FT modified_base 12 /tag= c
FT /mod_base= i
FT /note= "inosine"
XX
EP864542-A2.
XX
PD 16-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 04-MAR-1998; 98EP-00103842.
XX
PR 12-MAR-1997; 97DE-01010010.
XX
XX (SOLV) SOLVAY DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI Diekert G, Wohlfarth G, Neumann A, Scholz-Muramatsu H, Granzow S;
PI Eisenbeis M;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-469157/41.
XX
XX Microbiological purification of water contaminated with chlorinated
PT Olefin(s) - using combination of dehalogenating and hydrogen-producing
PT bacteria.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 16; 27pp; German.

XX
CC AAV46388-V46391 are PCR primers used in the isolation of a
CC perchloroethane dehalogenase (PCE-DH) isolated from Dehalospirillum
CC multivorans. This protein is used in a process for microbiological
CC purification of water contaminated with chlorinated ethylenes and/or
CC chlorinated propylenes. The process involves adding an electron donor and
CC passing the water through a bioreactor containing a syntrophic mixed
CC culture immobilised on a support, where the culture comprises at least
CC one dehalogenating bacterium and at least one hydrogen-producing,
CC strictly anaerobic microorganism
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 72.2%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 22 TGACCGAGGCTGGGACG 39
DB 2 TNACNGAGGTTGGGAYG 19

RESULT 428
AAV46390
ID AAV46390 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC AAV46390;


```

XX 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX Prime E1A for 17DE1 locus sequence.
XX Human; BAI1; brain; cancer; drug; diagnosis; prevention; treatment;
XX primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX JPI1032766-A.
XX 09-FEB-1999.
XX 16-JUN-1997; 97JP-00176485.
XX 23-MAY-1997; 97JP-00150460.
XX (SAKA) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX WPI; 1999-183823/16.
XX New human BAI gene - is expressed in brain plays important role in cancer
XX formation.
XX Example 3; Page 16; 62pp; Japanese.
XX Primers AX21358-X21359 were used to PCR amplify a fragment of the 17DE1
XX locus sequence as a control sequence for analysis of BAI gene expression
XX in blots. The BAI genes (see AX21355-X21357) are expressed specifically
XX in the brain and play an important role in cancer formation in the brain.
XX The BAI proteins can be used in drug compositions to diagnose, prevent or
XX treat such cancers
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 295 TGAAGGACCTGAG 307
DB 16 TGAAGGACCTGAG 4
RESULT 429
AAZ38502/C
ID AAZ38502 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ38502;
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX Human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4) antisense oligo #37.
XX Microtubule associated protein 4; MAP4; real-time quantitative PCR;
XX expression; microtubule; assembly; function; cytoskeleton; structural;
XX dynamic; stabilisation; lattice; overexpression; p53; oncogene; cancer;
XX chemotherapy; tumour; drug sensitivity; antisense; therapy;
XX hybridisation; inhibition; research; diagnostic; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT modified_base 2
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /*tag= e
FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl 1 (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 17
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 18
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX US9598148-A.
XX 07-DEC-1999.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289368.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ;
XX WPI; 2000-052543/04.
XX Antisense oligonucleotides for inhibiting microtubule-associated protein
XX 4 expression, useful in treating disorders associated with microtubule
XX protein expression.
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 39pp; English.
XX This sequence represents a preferred antisense oligonucleotide targeted
XX against the gene encoding human microtubule-associated protein 4 (MAP4).
XX Inhibition of MAP4 expression was measured by determination of MAP4 mRNA
XX levels in a variety of cell lines via real-time quantitative PCR. The
XX cell lines used included the bladder carcinoma cell line T-24, the human
XX lung carcinoma cell line A549, human neonatal dermal fibroblasts and
XX human embryonic keratinocytes. Microtubule-associated proteins comprise a
XX group of proteins that mediate microtubule assembly and function which is
XX required for cytoskeletal integrity. MAP4 is a member of the non-neuronal
XX structural MAP family and is believed to affect microtubule dynamics by
XX stabilising the microtubule lattice. MAP4 expression has been shown to be
XX elevated in cells with mutant p53 oncogene expression, and is therefore
XX linked to cancer chemotherapeutic drug sensitivity. These antisense
XX molecules are useful for treating animals, particularly humans, having or
XX being prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of
XX MAP4. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research and diagnostic
XX applications
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 44 TGGCCACCACTCA 56
DB 19 TGGCCACCACTCA 7
RESULT 430
AAZ99376/C
ID AAZ99376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ99376;
XX AAZ99376;
XX 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of PCR primer HCG-R2.

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XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX FN WO200009734-A2.
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
XX PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX PI WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX DR
XX PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene
XX PT repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic
XX PT fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX PS Example 6; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which
XX CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region
XX CC comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor
XX CC site, a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target
XX CC binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method
XX CC is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a
XX CC subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by
XX CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation,
XX CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic
XX CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present primer was used in
XX CC the course of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 431
AAZ99396/c
ID AAZ99396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ99396;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer HCG-R2 used to test a lacZ trans-splicing model.
XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death; lacZ;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS WO200009734-A2.
XX FN
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PR

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 431
AAZ99396/c
ID AAZ99396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ99396;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer HCG-R2 used to test a lacZ trans-splicing model.
XX KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
XX KW gene regulation; targeted cell death; lacZ;
XX KW cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX OS WO200009734-A2.
XX FN
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX PI

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PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX XX (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX PI WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX DR
XX PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene
XX PT repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic
XX PT fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
XX PS Example 7; Page 42; 79pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which
XX CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region
XX CC comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor
XX CC site, a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target
XX CC binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method
XX CC is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a
XX CC subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by
XX CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation,
XX CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic
XX CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present primer was used to
XX CC test a lacZ trans-splicing model
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 432
AAS00695/c
ID AAS00695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS00695;
XX XX
XX DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Forward PCR primer for analysis of ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein.
XX KW Thymosin-beta-10-like protein; ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein; ss;
XX KW proteoglycan-like protein; fibromodulin; fibronectin; thymic immune cell;
XX KW spermatogenesis; male infertility; neoplasia; red blood cell; platelet;
XX KW small cell lung cancer; GPI-anchored ephrin-A ligand; prostate cancer;
XX KW neurological disorder; cardiac disorder; vascular disorder; orthopaedic;
XX KW inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; connective tissue;
XX KW congenital muscular dystrophy; chemotherapy; immunotherapy; PCR primer;
XX KW EC 2.7.1.112.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS WO200129217-A2.
XX FN
XX PD 26-APR-2001.
XX PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028474.
XX PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0159805P.
XX PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159992P.
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0160952P.
XX PR 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00159805.
XX XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX FA Prayaga SK, Taupier RJ, Bandaru R;
XX PI

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XX DR WPI; 2001-308489/32.
XX
XX PT New isolated polypeptides, NOV 1-3, having identity to thymosin-beta-10,
XX PT ephrin type-A receptor 8 and proteoglycans, and polynucleotides, useful
XX PT for treating male infertility, neurological or cardiac disease or
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 83; 102pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequence represents a PCR primer used in expression analysis of
XX CC ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein (NOV2). Thymosin-beta-10-like
XX CC protein (NOV1), ephrin type-A receptor 8-like protein and proteoglycan-
XX CC like proteins (NOV3) may be used in the diagnosis, treatment and
XX CC prevention of disorders caused by abnormal expression or activity of
XX CC thymosin-beta-10, ephrin type-A receptor 8 and proteoglycans such as
XX CC fibromodulin and fibronectin. The polypeptides of the invention are
XX CC useful in screening for agents that modulate their activity, and in
XX CC determining predispositions to disorders. NOV1 is useful for treating
XX CC conditions involving development, differentiation, and activation of
XX CC thymic immune cells, in pathologies related to spermatogenesis and male
XX CC infertility, diagnosis of neoplasias, in diseases or pathologies of red
XX CC blood cells or platelets, in detection of small cell lung cancer. NOV1
XX CC nucleic acids can be combined in chemo-immunotherapeutic anti-cancer
XX CC treatments. NOV2 is useful for detecting cells expressing GPI-anchored
XX CC ephrin-A ligands, as a marker for prostate cancer, and in treating
XX CC neurological, cardiac and vascular disorders. NOV3 (proteoglycan) nucleic
XX CC acids and proteins are useful for treating orthopaedic disorders and/or
XX CC injuries, and inflammatory diseases of connective tissues e.g. rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis, congenital muscular dystrophies
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCG 19
XX Db |||||
XX 13 GAGTGAACCTGCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 433
XX AAD38163/C
XX ID AAD38163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD38163;
XX
XX DT 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE NOV2 cDNA specific forward PCR primer.
XX
XX KW Membrane bound protein; secreted NOV protein; spermatogenesis; neoplasia;
XX KW male infertility; angiogenesis; vascular pathology; orthopaedic disorder;
XX KW inflammatory disease; congenital muscular dystrophy; muscular disorder;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; fixed deformity; dysprothrombinaemia; cancer;
XX KW arthrogryposis; hypoprothrombinaemia; hypokalaemic period paralysis;
XX KW Smith-Iemli-Opitz syndrome; carcinoma; leukoemia;
XX KW hyperparathyroidism; Leigh syndrome; cervical carcinoma; leukaemia;
XX KW macular dystrophy; vitelliform type; McArdle disease; Meckel syndrome;
XX KW multiple endocrine neoplasia I; multiple myeloma; hyperparathyroidism;
XX KW parathyroid adenomatosis I; prolactinoma; digenic retinitis pigmentosa;
XX KW somatotrophinoma; neovascular inflammatory vitreoretinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW carcinoid syndrome; atopy; tendonitis; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
XX KW primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN WO200230979-A2.
XX
XX PD 18-APR-2002.
XX
XX XW 10-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031498.
XX PF

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XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-00689486.
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00689276.
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973424.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX Prayaga SK, Taupier RJ, Bandaru R;
XX WPI; 2002-454545/48.
XX
XX PT Novel membrane bound and secreted NOV polypeptides, for treating, and
XX PT diagnosing and preventing male infertility, neurological, cardiac and
XX PT vascular pathologies, and inflammatory diseases e.g. rheumatoid
XX PT arthritis.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 118; 180pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to novel membrane bound and secreted NOV
XX CC proteins and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of the
XX CC invention are useful for treating or preventing NOV-associated disorders
XX CC in humans and for manufacturing a medicament for treating a syndrome
XX CC associated with human disease. They are useful for determining the
XX CC presence of or predisposition to lung cancer. NOV1 compounds are useful
XX CC for development, differentiation and activation of thymic immune cells,
XX CC pathologies related to spermatogenesis and male infertility, diagnosis of
XX CC several human neoplasias and diseases or pathologies of cells in blood
XX CC circulation such as red blood cells and platelets. NOV1 nucleic acids are
XX CC useful for detecting specific cell types and as specific marker for
XX CC cancers in tissues. NOV2 and NOV4 compounds are useful to direct the
XX CC development of nervous system and angiogenesis and for treating
XX CC neurological, cardiac and vascular pathologies. NOV3 and NOV5 compounds
XX CC are useful for treating various orthopaedic disorders and/or injuries,
XX CC inflammatory diseases of connective tissue e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
XX CC congenital muscular dystrophies, various muscular disorders, fixed
XX CC deformities (arthrogryposis) and abnormal white matter. They are useful
XX CC for treating atopy, dysprothrombinaemia, hypoprothrombinaemia, type I and
XX CC type II Smith-Iemli-Opitz syndrome, carcinoid tumour of lung, centrocytic
XX CC lymphoma, cervical carcinoma, hyperparathyroidism, Leigh syndrome,
XX CC hypokalaemic period paralysis, acute promyelocytic leukaemia, NIMA/RARA
XX CC type, macular dystrophy, vitelliform type, McArdle disease, type 2 Meckel
XX CC syndrome, multiple endocrine neoplasia I, multiple myeloma, parathyroid
XX CC adenomatosis I, prolactinoma, hyperparathyroidism, carcinoid syndrome,
XX CC digenic retinitis pigmentosa, somatotrophinoma, neovascular inflammatory
XX CC vitreoretinopathy, arthritis and tendonitis. Sequences of the invention
XX CC are also used in gene therapy and as vaccines. The present sequence is
XX CC NOV2 specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
XX CC the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGCG 19
XX Db |||||
XX 13 GAGTGAACCTGCG 1
XX
XX RESULT 434
XX ABQ73441/C
XX ID ABQ73441 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX ABQ73441;
XX AC ABQ73441;
XX
XX DT 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human beta-chronic gonadotropin (HCG) RT-PCR primer HCG-R2.
XX
XX XW Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX XW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;
XX XW targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;

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KW autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M;
PI Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX WPI; 2002-566693/60.
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX Example; Page 43; 229pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (IIa)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (Iib) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (Iic), spacer region (Iid) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (Ii) either
CC comprising: (A) (Iib) and (Iie); or (B) (Iic), (Iid) and (Iie). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (Ii). (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (II) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (IIa) and
CC (Iib) (or (Iic)), (Iid) and (Iie), or (II) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (Iid)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (II) that is recognised by nuclear pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (II) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (I) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (I) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3
RESULT 435
ABQ73457/c
ID ABQ73457 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC ABQ73457;
XX 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX Human beta-chronic gonadotropin (HCG) related PCR primer HCG-R2.
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;
KW targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;
KW autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M;
PI Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX WPI; 2002-566693/60.
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX Example; Page 53; 229pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (IIa)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (Iib) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (Iic), spacer region (Iid) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (Ii) either
CC comprising: (A) (Iib) and (Iie); or (B) (Iic), (Iid) and (Iie). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (Ii). (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (II) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (IIa) and
CC (Iib) (or (Iic)), (Iid) and (Iie), or (II) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (Iid)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (II) that is recognised by nuclear pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (II) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (I) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (I) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.1%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 255 TCGGCCACGGTGC 267
 Db 15 TCGGCCACGGTGC 3

RESULT 436

ABL43850
 ID ABL43850 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 AC ABL43850;
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:894.
 XX Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS JP2001321190-A.
 PN 20-NOV-2001.
 PD 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 PR (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 PA WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 DR Arranging genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 22; 528pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 44 TGGCCACCATCTCAG 59
 Db 1 TGGCCCCCACTCATAG 16

RESULT 437

AAQ47599/C
 ID AAQ47599 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.

XX AAQ47599;
 AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)
 XX Rat C RATRJG9/B-1258 jun-B specific probe.
 DE Probe; quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein;
 KW alpha subunit; specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
 KW pathophysiology; disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious;
 KW osteodystrophy; pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes;
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO9315221-A1.
 PN 05-AUG-1993.
 XX 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.
 PF 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.
 PR 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.
 PR 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.
 XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
 PA (HITB) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.
 XX Akitaya T, Cooper A, Mitsuhashi M;
 PI WPI; 1993-258695/32.
 DR Quantitating messenger RNA in sample - using immobilised-polynucleotide
 XX having sequence complementary to sequence unique to the mRNA.
 XX Example 9; Page 71; 177pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ47594-603 show regions of homology between jun
 CC sequences and the jun-B specific probe B-1258 which may be of use as jun-
 CC B specific probes. They were used in the method of the invention for the
 CC detection and quantification of mRNAs in a sample without the need to
 CC purify the mRNA from cells. The claimed method comprises identifying a
 CC polynucleotide sequence unique to the mRNA, and immobilising an oligomer
 CC complementary to this sequence to an insoluble support. The sample is
 CC then incubated with the insoluble support such that the unique sequence
 CC will hybridise to the bound oligomer and be immobilised. Non-immobilised
 CC components are washed from the support and bound RNA is labelled in such
 CC a way that the label is incorporated onto the support relative to the
 CC amount of mRNA on the support. The amount of bound label is then
 CC determined. This method can be used for the reliable, rapid, simultaneous
 CC quantification of multiple varieties of mRNA. It may be used for
 CC diagnosing and recognition of pathophysiology of various disease states,
 CC eg. hereditary diseases, cancer, and infectious diseases. G proteins are
 CC thought to be involved in causing various disease states. A genetic
 CC deficiency of Gs protein is the molecular basis of hereditary
 CC osteodystrophy. Pituitary tumours in acromegalic patients have been shown
 CC to contain mutant Gs proteins. G proteins are also involved in invasive
 CC and metastatic melanoma cells, and diabetes. See also AAQ47381-666.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 142 TGGCGGTGGAGCCGG 157
 Db 16 TGGCGGTGGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 438

AAT50889/C
ID AAT50889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT50889;
XX
DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe #3 for interleukin-6 receptor.
XX
KW Probe; interleukin-6 receptor; IL-6R; cytokine; cellular proliferation;
KW transmembrane glycoprotein receptor; signal transducer; gp130; inhibitor;
KW IL-6; cancer; renal cell carcinoma; autoimmune disease; viral infection;
KW therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "optionally phosphorothioated"
XX
PN EP747386-A2.
XX
PD 11-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1996; 96EP-00304315.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00484666.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486408.
XX
PA (GENP-) GEN-PROBE INC.
XX
PI Brown SJ, Dattagupta N, Naidu YM;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-023093/03.
XX
PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) complementary to interleukin-6 receptor mRNA - for
PT treating proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer, auto-immune diseases or
PT viral infections.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 16; 18pp; English.
XX
CC AAT50887-T50904 represent oligonucleotides of the invention. These
CC sequences are all probes for interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) mRNA. IL-6 is
CC one of the most well characterised of the cytokines. It functions through
CC interacting with at least two transmembrane glycoprotein receptor
CC molecules on the surface of target cells. The receptors are the IL-6R,
CC and the signal transducer gp130. Signal transduction by IL-6 involves the
CC concerted action of both IL-6R and gp130. IL-6 overproduction is
CC implicated in many different disease states, particularly in cellular
CC proliferation associated with these diseases. These sequences bind to the
CC IL-6R coding sequence, thereby inhibiting IL-6R production. The sequences
CC therefore inhibit the functioning of IL-6. These sequences can be used
CC for inhibiting disease-associated cellular proliferation. The
CC oligonucleotides are especially useful for treating cancer (e.g. renal
CC cell carcinoma), autoimmune diseases or viral infections. They can also
CC be used as probes for detecting IL-6 receptor mRNA, especially for
CC evaluating the effectiveness of drugs in reducing IL-6 receptor mRNA
XX levels
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 74 CGAGGCGCGCGAGTG 89
Db 17 CGAGGCGACTCGCAGT 2
RESULT 439
AAX68712/C

AAX68712 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX68712;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #7.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 46; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 305 GAGCCCGCGGACGCG 320
Db 17 GAGCCCGGAGCGCGC 2
RESULT 440
AAT85503
ID AAT85503 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT85503;
XX
DT 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo #13 used to isolate human chromosome 16 sequences.
XX
KW Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
KW augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;

KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9702346-A2.
PN 23-JAN-1997.
XX 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
PD 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Disclosure; Page 18; 98pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAT85503-06 are oligos which were used in the
CC isolation of coding sequences from human chromosome 16. The invention
CC contains details of the sequences encoding human netrin (hNET), human
CC ATPase Binding Cassette transporter (hABC3), human ribosomal L3 (SEM L3),
CC and human augmentor of liver regeneration (hALR). The hNET gene can be
CC used to develop chemottractants for use in axon regeneration. The hABC3
CC gene may be used in therapeutic applications for cystic fibrosis. The
CC hALR gene can be used to develop products for treating damaged liver and
CC liver diseases. The products can also be used for detection, diagnosis
CC and screening assays. These oligonucleotides of may be used as primers in
CC exon trap amplification experiments
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGACC 303
Db 2 ACGCTGGTGAAGGAGC 17
RESULT 441
AAT85475
ID AAT85475 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX AAT85475;
AC AAT85475;
XX 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
DT 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX Oligo #1 hybridises to hABC3 cDNA sequence.
DE Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
XX augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;
KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9702346-A2.
XX 23-JAN-1997.
PN 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX

PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Claim 29; Page 61; 98pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAT85475-83 hybridise under stringent conditions
CC to the sequence encoding the ATPase binding cassette transporter protein
CC (hABC3). The hABC3 genomic sequence was isolated from human chromosome 16
CC by exon trapping. hABC3 cDNA contains an open reading frame of 1685 amino
CC acids. Comparison of ABC1, ABC2 and hABC3 reveals significant
CC conservation in the regions surrounding the two ATP binding cassettes.
CC The ATP binding cassettes of hABC3 flank a large linker domain containing
CC numerous polar residues. The presence of these features in the linker
CC domain suggests that this domain may play a regulatory role similar to
CC the R domain of CPTR. The hABC3 gene may be used in therapeutic
CC applications for cystic fibrosis
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGACC 303
Db 2 ACGCTGGTGAAGGAGC 17
RESULT 442
AAT85480
ID AAT85480 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX AAT85480;
AC AAT85480;
XX 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
DT 17-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX Oligo #6 hybridises to hABC3 cDNA sequence.
DE Human; netrin; ATPase binding cassette transporter; ribosomal L3;
XX augmentor of liver regeneration; hNET; hABC3; SEM L3; hALR;
KW chromosome 16; exon trapping; axon; chicken; laminin domain; C. elegans;
KW UNC-6; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS WO9702346-A2.
XX 23-JAN-1997.
PN 17-JUN-1996; 96WO-US010469.
XX 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000596P.
XX (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Klinger KW;
PI Van Raay TJ;
XX WPI; 1997-108959/10.
XX New isolated human chromosome 16 genes - encode netrin, ATPase binding
PT cassette transporter, ribosomal L3 sub-type or augmentor of liver
PT regeneration.
XX Claim 34; Page 62; 98pp; English.
PS

XX The sequences given in AAT85475-83 hybridise under stringent conditions
 CC to the sequence encoding the ATPase binding cassette transporter protein
 CC (hABC3). The hABC3 genomic sequence was isolated from human chromosome 16
 CC by exon trapping. hABC3 cDNA contains an open reading frame of 1685 amino
 CC acids. Comparison of ABC1, ABC2 and hABC3 reveals significant
 CC conservation in the regions surrounding the two ATP binding cassettes.
 CC The ATP binding cassettes of hABC3 flank a large linker domain containing
 CC numerous polar residues. The presence of these features in the linker
 CC domain suggests that this domain may play a regulatory role similar to
 CC the R domain of CFTR. The hABC3 gene may be used in therapeutic
 CC applications for cystic fibrosis

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAGGACC 303
 Db 2 ACCTGGTGAGGAGC 17

RESULT 443
 AAV95292/C
 ID AAV95292 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV95292;
 XX
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 268.
 XX
 XX Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
 KW diseased cell; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9832846-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-1998.
 PD
 XX
 XX 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.
 XX
 XX 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 FI WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 DR
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived
 PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
 PT -fos, especially cancer.
 XX
 XX Claim 2; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 286 CCAAGCTGGTGAGGCA 301
 Db 17 CCATGCTGGAGGAGCA 2

RESULT 444
 AAV45792
 ID AAV45792 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV45792;
 XX
 XX 24-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Primer NONA PCR-R.
 XX
 XX Gene bank; combinatorial library; phagemid display; phage display;
 KW cosmixplexing; receptor; ligand; autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO98333901-A2.
 XX
 XX 06-AUG-1998.
 PD
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-1998; 98WO-EP000533.
 XX
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101539.
 XX
 XX (COSM-) COSMIX MOLECULAR BIOLOGICALS GMBH.
 PA
 XX Collins J, Roettgen P;
 PI WPI; 1998-437456/37.
 DR
 XX
 XX Banks containing genes with restriction enzyme sites that generate
 PT specific cohesive ends - allowing production of large phage or phagemid
 PT display libraries, for screening to identify ligands for medical,
 PT diagnostic etc. use.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 45; 87pp; English.
 PS
 XX In a cosmixplexing method of the invention for the generation of double-
 CC stranded DNA inserts, the single-stranded hypervariable DNA oligos NONA-
 CC CA, NONA-CT, NONA-GA and NONA-GT (see AAV45787-90) are amplified using
 CC primers NONA PCR-R (which contains a SacI site) and NONA PCR-L (see
 CC AAV45791). The products are cloned into vector pROCOS4/7 or pROCOS4/7-
 CC Stuferi (see AAV45793-94). The invention concerns gene banks and
 CC combinatorial derivatives of them, prepared using phagemid display or
 CC phage display in combination with type IIS restriction enzymes and cosmid
 CC packaging. It also relates to their use for the isolation of ligands,
 CC including enzyme inhibitors, agonists and antagonists for receptors,
 CC competitive binding peptides to a defined target, diagnostic ligands for
 CC diseases and autoimmune syndromes, including surveillance tools for
 CC immune status, post-translationally modified peptides, and such ligands
 CC generated by this technology

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAGCA 277
 Db 2 CGGGGTACCTGGAGCA 17

RESULT 446

ID AAVI6316 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AAVI6316;

03-JUN-1998 (first entry)

Primer used to clone additional sequences from ABC, NET, ALR and RPL3L.

Human; netrin; hNET; ATP binding cassette transporter; hABC3;
ribosomal L3; RPL3L; augmentor of liver regeneration; hALR; treatment;
trapping; modulation; expression; antibody; identification; binding;
substrate specificity; ligand; exon trap; PCR primer; amplify; ss.

Synthetic.
Homo sapiens.
WO9748797-Al.
24-DEC-1997.

16-JAN-1997; 9TMO-USO00785.

17-JUN-1996; 9GUS-00665259.
01-OCT-1996; 9GUS-00720614.
09-DEC-1996; 9GUS-00762500.

(GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Van Raay TJ;
Klinger KW;
WPI; 1998-063138/06.

Human chromosome 16 genes encoding netrin, ATP binding cassette
transporter, ribosomal L3 and augmentor of liver regeneration proteins -
useful for, e.g. treatment of liver disease and cystic fibrosis.

Claim 35; Page 24; 220pp; English.

Oligonucleotides AAVI6310-25 are used to clone additional sequences of
nucleic acids encoding human netrin (hNET), human ATP binding cassette
transporter (hABC3), human ribosomal L3 (RPL3L), and human augmentor of
liver regeneration (hALR). Partial DNA sequences from these genes were
isolated using exon traps AAW46753-57. Genetrappier, 3' RACE and RT-PCR
were employed to identify additional sequences. The antisense
oligonucleotides of the isolated sequences are used to modulate
expression of hNET, hABC3, RPL3L or hALR, and prevent its translation.
Antibodies against hNET, hABC3, RPL3L and hALR can be used to block
binding of their naturally occurring ligands. The host cells containing
vectors with DNA inserts encoding the proteins can be used in a method
for identifying compounds which bind to hNET, hABC3, RPL3L or hALR.
Modulation or alteration of hABC3 substrate specificity may have
significant therapeutic implications for cystic fibrosis. hALR could be
used in the treatment of damaged liver

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DQ 288 AACGTGGTGAGGCC 303
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
2 ACCTGGTGAGGC 17

Db

RESULT 446

A AVI6329 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX XX XA VI 6329.

RESULT 445

ID AAVI6316 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AAVI6316;

03-JUN-1998 (first entry)

Primer used to clone additional sequences from human ABC3.

Human; ATP binding cassette transporter; hABC3; cystic fibrosis;
treatment; trapping; modulation; expression; antibody; identification;
binding; substrate specificity; ligand; exon trap; PCR primer; amplify;
ss.

Synthetic.
Homo sapiens.
WO9748797-Al.
24-DEC-1997.

16-JAN-1997; 9TMO-USO00785.

17-JUN-1996; 9GUS-00665259.
01-OCT-1996; 9GUS-00720614.
09-DEC-1996; 9GUS-00762500.

(GENZ) GENZYME CORP.

Landes GM, Burn TC, Connors TD, Dackowski WR, Van Raay TJ;
Klinger KW;
WPI; 1998-063138/06.

Human chromosome 16 genes encoding netrin, ATP binding cassette
transporter, ribosomal L3 and augmentor of liver regeneration proteins -
useful for, e.g. treatment of liver disease and cystic fibrosis.

Claim 40; Page 25; 220pp; English.

Oligonucleotides AAVI6326-32 are used to clone additional sequences from
nucleic acids encoding human ATP binding cassette transporter (hABC3).
Partial DNA sequences from the genes was isolated using exon traps
AAW46753-57. Genetrappier, 3' RACE and RT-PCR were employed to identify
additional sequences. The ABC gene is located in the PKD1 locus, between
the LCN1 and DISC291 markers in a centromeric to telomeric orientation.
The sequence shows homology with murine ABC1 and ABC2 genes. The ABC
proteins are responsible for the transport of a wide variety of
substrates across cell membranes. Proteins in this family are linked by
strong structural similarities. ABC transporters govern unidirectional
transport of molecules into or out of cells and across subcellular
membranes. The antisense oligonucleotides of the ABC3 gene sequence are
used to modulate expression of ABC prevent its translation. Antibodies
against ABC can be used to block binding of its naturally occurring
ligands. Host cells containing vectors with DNA inserts encoding the
protein can be used in a method for identifying compounds which bind to
ABC. Modulation or alteration of hABC3 substrate specificity may have
significant therapeutic implications for cystic fibrosis

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DQ 288 AACGTGGTGAGGCC 303
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
2 ACCTGGTGAGGC 17

Db

RESULT 447

AAA36411/C

ID AAA36411 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAA36411;

DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)

```
Query Match      3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

          288 AACCTGGTGAAGGACC 303
              |||||
Ddb       2   ACGCTGGTGAAGGAGC 17

RESULT 447
AAAAA36411/C
ID   AAA36411 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAA36411;
XX
DT   26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
```

XX DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:477.
XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN W0200018960-A2.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 111pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGACT 219
DB 17 GAGAAAGCAGAGACT 2
RESULT 448
AAF02688/c
ID AAF02688 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF02688;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #983.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W0200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 37; Page 78; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRE-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 143 GCGCGTGGAGCGCGC 158
DB 16 GGCAGAGGAGCGCGC 1
RESULT 449
AAF05332
ID AAF05332 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF05332;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2551.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN W0200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 18; Page 114; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 345 CGGCTGCTCTACAGCG 360
Db 1 CGCTGCTCTCAGCG 16

RESULT 450
AAFO2886/C
ID AAF02886 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF02886;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1181.
DE
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha, ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
DR
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 37; Page 82; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 266 GCACCTGGAGCGGCG 281
Db 16 GCACCGGAGCGGCG 1

RESULT 451
AAC73338
ID AAC73338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC73338;
XX
DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse primer #67 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200058516-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656171/63.
XX
PT Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
PT using single base extension reactions.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 55; 70pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
CC form the oligonucleotide array
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 392 CGCCACAGAGCTTTC 407
Db 2 CGCCACATGCTTTC 17

RESULT 452
ABK00840
ID ABK00840 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK00840;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #110.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; ribozyme;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

Query Match	3.0%;	Score 12.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity	87.5%;	Pred. No. 3.2e+02;			
Matches	14;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	302	CCTGAGCCCGGGGAC	317		
DB	2	CCGGCGCCCGGGGAC	17		
RESULT 453					
ABK02394					
ID	ABK02394	standard;	RNA; 17 BP.		
AC	ABK02394;				
XX	12-WAR-2002	(first entry)			
XX	Human NOGO	Amberzyme #56.			
XX	Human; ss;	antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;			
KW	cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;				
KW	muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;				
KW	DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;				
KW	B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;				
KW	human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;				
KW	MCL; immunocytopaenia; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;				
KW	inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;				
KW	cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;				
KW	chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;				
KW	Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;				
KW	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.				
XX	Homo sapiens.				
OS	Synthetic.				
XX	WO200159103-A2.				
PN	16-AUG-2001.				
PD	09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.				
PF	11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.				
XX	28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.				
PR	06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.				
XX	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.				
PA	(BLAT/) BLATT L.				
PA	(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.				
PA	(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.				
XX	Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;				
PI	WPI; 2001-607195/69.				
DR	Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense				
XX	constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite				
PT	growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and				
PT	central nervous system injury.				
PS	Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.				
XX	The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates				
CC	expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down				
CC	regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The				
CC	nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a				
CC	DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule				
CC	possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr				
CC	an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN tripler), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA				
CC	with a IGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA				
CC	of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg ²⁺ .				
CC	Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of				
CC	the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level				
CC	of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more				

therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 305 GAGCCCGGGGACCG 320
 Db 2 GCGCCCGGGGACCG 17

RESULT 454
 ABK01169/c
 ID ABK01169 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01169;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Inozyme #439.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/59.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 85; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a Ydr motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 286 CCAAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

Db 16 CAAACTGGTGAAGGA 1

RESULT 455

ABK00842

ID ABK00842 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK00842;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human NOGO Inozyme #112.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PN W0200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 79; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an ambzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
 DB 1 CGGCGCCCGGGGACC 16

RESULT 456
 ABK02395
 ID ABK02395 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK02395;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Amberzyme #67.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; ambzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX W0200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an ambzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 XX Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 XX sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 303 CTGAGCCCGGGGACC 318
 DB 1 CGGCGCCCGGGGACC 16

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NQO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NQO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NQO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NQO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 305 GAGCCCCGGGACGCG 320
 Db 1 GCGCCCGGGGACCC 16

RESULT 457
 ABN07567
 ID ABN07567 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07567;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7559.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7559; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 385 ACGACGGCGCCAGAA 400
 Db 2 ATGACGGCGCCAGAA 17

RESULT 458

ABN06000/c

ID ABN06000 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06000;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5992.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5992; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 351 CTCTACAGCGACTTCC 366
 DB 16 CTCTACATGGACTTCC 1

 RESULT 459
 ABN05996/c
 ID ABN05996 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN05996;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:5988.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US0015981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5988; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 354 TACAGCGACTTCTCTCA 369
 DB 17 TACATGGACTTCTCTCA 2

 RESULT 460
 ABN01017
 ID ABN01017 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01017;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1009.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1009; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 202 CGGTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 XX 2 CAGGGAAAGCAGAGAA 17
 XX
 XX RESULT 461
 XX ABN01018
 XX ID ABN01018 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX XX
 XX AC ABN01018;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1010.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1010; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIFO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 ACGGGCCCAAGAGGT 403
 |||||
 DB 1 ACGGGCCCAAGAGAT 16

RESULT 463
 ABK26660
 ID ABK26660 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK26660;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #316.
 XX
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyrid herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced inolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 XX
 OS Oryza sativa.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 XX production.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 163; 220pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or

QY 202 CGGTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 |||||
 DB 1 CAGGGAAGCAGAGAA 16

RESULT 462
 ABN07571
 ID ABN07571 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07571;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7563.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0286860P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7563; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 380 CGCGACGACGCGGCC 395
DB 2 CAGCGACTACGCGGCC 17

RESULT 464
ABK26639/C
ID ABK26639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK26639;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #295.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.

OS Oryza glaberrima.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200192512-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
XX
PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
DR
XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
PT production.

XX Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 380 CGCGACGACGCGGCC 395
DB 16 CAGCGACTACGCGGCC 1

RESULT 465
ABK26659/C
ID ABK26659 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK26659;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #315.
XX
KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
KW photosynthetic process.

XX Oryza sativa.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200192512-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
XX

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
PI WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
XX production.
XX Claim 7; Page 163; 220pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
XX respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
XX chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
XX consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
XX phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
XX more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
XX directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
XX oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
XX phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
XX conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
XX glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
XX resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
XX disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
XX (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
XX morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
XX (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
XX The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
XX analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
XX altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGCGCC 395
XX Db 16 CAGCGACTACGGCGCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX ABK26640
XX ID ABK26640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABK26640;
XX XX
XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #296.
XX KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
XX O-methyl modification; RNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
XX DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
XX abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;
XX amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
XX imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
XX porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
XX modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
XX altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
XX modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
XX increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
XX photosynthetic process.
XX Oryza glaberrima.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS

PN WO200192512-A2.
XX
XX PD
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
XX creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
XX production.
XX Claim 7; Page 162; 220pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
XX genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
XX having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
XX respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
XX chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
XX consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
XX phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
XX more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
XX directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
XX oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
XX phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
XX nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
XX conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
XX glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
XX resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
XX disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
XX (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
XX morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
XX (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
XX The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
XX analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
XX altering oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 380 CCGCGACGACGGCGCC 395
XX Db 2 CAGCGACTACGGCGCC 17
XX
XX RESULT 467
XX ABV79109
XX ID ABV79109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ABV79109;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 355.
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS

XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	PN	EP1229046-A2.
XX	PD	07-AUG-2002.
XX	PF	28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX	PR	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX	PR	09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX	PA	(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX	PI	Zhan J;
XX	DR	WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX	PT	Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX	PS	Example 2; Page 110; 718pp; English.
XX	CC	The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an example from the invention
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
		Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	137	CCGCGTGGCGGTGGAG 152
Dd	1	CCGCGTGGCGGTGGAG 16
RESULT 468		
ID	ABV79107	standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC	ABV79107;	
DT	03-JAN-2003	(first entry)
DE	Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 353.	
KW	Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;	
KW	human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;	
KW	male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;	
KW	male infertility; cancer.	

KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200189124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 GCCAAGAGGCTCTCT 408
 DB 17 GCCAAGAGGCCATCT 2
 RESULT 470
 ID ABK18438/c
 XX ABK18438 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK18438;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 1085.
 DE Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200189124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 78; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenauay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 393 GCCAAGAGGCTCTCT 408
 DB 16 GCCAAGAGGCCATCT 1

QY 339 CAGGGCCGGCTGCTCT 354
Db 17 CAGGGCCGGCTGCTGCT 2

RESULT 472
ABL30538
ID ABL30538 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABL30538;
XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 27.
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192572-A1.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
XX (NISR) NISSHINBO IND INC.
XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
XX transplanting between them.
XX Claim 10; Page 98; 345pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
XX (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
XX oligonucleotides (ABJ30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
XX genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
XX containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
XX primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
XX polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
XX individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
XX between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
XX organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
XX pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
XX diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 135 GCCCGCTGGCGGTGG 150
Db 2 GACTGCTGGCGGTGG 17

RESULT 473
ACA09011
ID ACA09011 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACA09011;
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

RESULT 471
ABV91034/c
ID ABV91034 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91034;
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1747.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
XX activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1747; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 85% sequence identity to (S1),
XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
XX Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	286	CCAAAGCTGGTGAGGA	301
		:	
DB	1	CCAGGCTGGGAGGA	16
RESULT	474		
ACA06662/c			
ID	ACA06662	standard; RNA; 17 BP.	
XX	ACA		
XX	ACA06662;		
XX	03-JUN-2003	(first entry)	
XX	NFKB	sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #481.	
XX	Enzymatic	nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;	
XX	G-cleaver;	ambersyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;	
XX	lung cancer;	prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;	
XX	oesophageal cancer;	stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;	
XX	cervical cancer;	head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;	
XX	lymphoma; glioma;	multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;	
XX	chemotherapy;	paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;	
XX	cyclophosphamide;	doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;	
XX	gemtutabine;	radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;	
XX	rheumatoid arthritis;	restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;	
XX	gene therapy;	autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;	
XX	transplant/graft rejection;	reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;	
XX	allergic airway inflammation;	inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.	
XX	Homo sapiens.		
XX	OS		
XX	US2002177568-A1.		
XX	28-NOV-2002.		
XX	23-MAY-2001;	2001US-00864785.	
XX	07-DEC-1992;	92US-00987132.	
XX	18-MAY-1994;	94US-00245466.	
XX	15-AUG-1994;	94US-00291932.	
XX	23-DEC-1996;	96US-00777916.	
XX	(STIN//)	STINCHOMB D T.	
PA	(MCSW//)	MCSWIGGEN J.	
PA	(DRAP//)	DRAPER K G.	
PI	Stinchcomb DT,	Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;	
DR	WPI;	2003-340953/32.	
XX	Novel enzymatic	nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of	
XX	a sequence encoding	a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for	
XX	treating cancer,	inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.	
XX	Claim 3;	Page 34; 72pp; English.	
XX	The invention	describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down	
XX	regulates expression	of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor	
XX	kappa B (NFKB),	where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or ambersyme	
XX	configuration.	The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat	
XX	cancer and is useful	for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for	
XX	treating a patient	having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.	
XX	(I) is useful	for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A genes, in	
XX	the presence	of a divalent cation, especially Mg ²⁺ . The enzymatic and	
XX	antisense nucleic acid	molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,	
XX	prostate, colorectal,	brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,	
XX	cervical, head and	neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or	
XX	multidrug resistant	cancer. The method involves use of other drug	
XX	therapies such as	monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or	
XX	chemotherapy	including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,	
XX	cyclophosphamide,	doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,	
XX	gemtutabine or	radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic	

acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 305 GAGCCCGGGGACCGC 320
Db 16 GAGCCCGGGGACCGC 1

RESULT 475
ACA06443/C
ID ACA06443 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA06443;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #262.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor

kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug chemotheraphy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 142 TGGCGTGGAGCCCG 157
Db 16 TCGAGTGGAGCCCG 1

RESULT 476
ACA06661/C
ID ACA06661 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ACA06661;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #480.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotheraphy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX

PA	(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX	
PI	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2003-340953/32.
DR	
XX	
PT	Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT	a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT	treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC	regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC	kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC	configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC	cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC	treatment of a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC	(I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC	the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg ²⁺ . The enzymatic and
CC	antisenase nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC	prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC	cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC	multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC	therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC	chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC	cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC	gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisenase nucleic
CC	acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC	rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC	obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC	rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC	(central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial). Glomerulonephritis,
CC	sepsis, allergic airway inflammation/inflammatory bowel disease or
CC	nucleic acid molecule
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	305 GAGCCCCGGGACCGC 320
Dd	17 GAGCCCCGGGACCGC 2
RESULT 477	
ACA06586/C	
ID	ACA06586 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	ACA06586;
DT	
DT	03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #405.
XX	
KW	Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW	G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW	lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW	oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW	cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW	lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW	chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW	cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW	gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW	gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW	transplant/grraft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW	allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX	
XX	Homo sapiens.

G-cleaver; amebryme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gencitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; Gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

Homo sapiens.

US2002177568-A1.

28-NOV-2002.

23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

WPI; 2003-340953/32.

Claim 3; Page 54; 72pp; English.

The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inzyme, zenzyme, G-cleaver or amebryme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 286 CCAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

|||||

Db 2 CCAGCTGGTGAAGGA 17

RESULT 479

ADA99410

ID ADA99410 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADA99410;

AC ADA99410;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 399.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

XX developmental disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1281759-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.

XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

XX MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 399; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 361 ACTTCCTCACTTTCCT 376

|||||

Db 2 AGTTCTCACTATCCT 17

RESULT 480

ABZ61658

ID ABZ61658 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABZ61658;

AC ABZ61658;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human H-Ras DNzyme target #449.
 XX Human, ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosstatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Mcswiggen J;
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 PI WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX Claim 58; Page 119; 185pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ55889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 287 CAAGCTGGTGAAGGAC 302
 DB |||||:|||||
 2 CAACGGGUGAAGGAC 17
 RESULT 481
 ACD58640/c
 ID ACD58640 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACD58640;
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DT HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #946.
 DE Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS WO200281494-A1.
 PN 17-OCT-2002.
 PD 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 FR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 DR Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 250; 387pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 77 GGGCGCGCGAGTGGAC 92
 DB |||||:|||||
 17 GGGCAGCAGCAGTGGAC 2
 RESULT 482
 ACD58724/c
 ID ACD58724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACD58724;
 AC ACD58724;

XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DE HCV DNzyme substrate sequence #974.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer; zinzyme;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
PN 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
PF
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
PI WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 251; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. DNzymes,
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNzyme or minus strand DNzyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 310 CCGGGGACCGCTGCT 325
DB 16 CCGGGGACCGCATGGT 1
XX
XX RESULT 483
ID ADC04255/c
XX ADC04255 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADC04255;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #702.
XX
XX ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
KW NHEP1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1273660-A2.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-302724/30.
XX
XX New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHEP1), useful as a
PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
PT NHEP1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 742; 468pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
CC exchanger like protein (NHEP1). The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1
CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHEP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHEP1
CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC decreased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The antibody or its
CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC increased expression or activity of human NHEP1. The NHEP1 nucleic acid
CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
CC spanning the sequence of the human NHEP1 gene (ADC03514).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 39 GAAGATGGCCCACT 54
DB 17 GAAGATGGCCCACT 2
XX
XX RESULT 484
ID ADC04256/c
XX ADC04256 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX

AC ADC04256;
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE Human Na/H exchanger-like protein 1 gene oligonucleotide #703.
XX
KW ss; gene therapy; vaccine; sodium/hydrogen exchanger like protein;
KW NHELP1; passive replacement therapy; vaccine; diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EPI273660-A2.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001160.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343331P.
XX
PA (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-302724/30.
XX
XX New human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1 (NHELP1), useful as a
PT passive replacement therapy or as a vaccine for treating or preventing
PT disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of human
PT NHELP1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 743; 468pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a Na+/H+
CC exchanger like protein (NHELP1). The NHELP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHELP1
CC polypeptide, an antibody against the protein or its antigen-binding
CC fragment is useful in therapy. The NHELP1 nucleic acid molecule, NHELP1
CC polypeptide and an agonist are particularly useful for manufacturing a
CC medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC decreased expression or activity of human NHELP1. The antibody or its
CC antigen-binding fragment, and an antagonist, are useful for manufacturing
CC a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
CC increased expression or activity of human NHELP1. The NHELP1 nucleic acid
CC or protein is useful as passive replacement therapy, as a vaccine, or in
CC diagnostic methods. This sequence corresponds to a 17-mer oligonucleotide
CC spanning the sequence of the human NHELP1 gene (ADC03514).
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 39 GAAGATGGCCACCACT 54
DB 16 GAAATGGCCACCACT 1

RESULT 485
ADE25228
ID ADE25228 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE25228;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
DE Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 203.
XX
XX plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;
KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;

KW Quercus; ss.
XX
XX Magnoliophyta.
XX
PN US2003188343-A1.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003.
PD
XX 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX
XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
PA
XX Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler ES;
PI WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX
XX New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
PT growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
PT Oryza.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 203; 81pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
CC comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
CC the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
CC sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
CC (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to
CC S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70% identical to S2. The expression or
CC activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
CC flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
CC is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
CC Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
CC Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
CC Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
CC growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
CC plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used as a
CC primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 285 ACCAAGCTGGTGAAG 300
DB 2 ATCAAACTGGTGAAG 17

RESULT 486
AAQ87873/c
ID AAQ87873 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ87873;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 27-JUL-1995 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Component B gene primer, CKCB2.
DE
XX
XX Probe; component B; promoter; human; signal peptide; primer; RACE;
KW low molecular weight protein; urine; TGF-alpha; receptor; amplify;
KW inflammation; coagulation; tumour; angiogenesis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9414959-A1.
PN
XX 07-JUL-1994.
PD
XX 21-DEC-1993; 93WO-EF003645.
PF

XX PR 22-DEC-1992; 92IT-RM000919.
 XX PA (ISTF) ARS APPLIED RES SYST HOLDING NV.
 XX PI Sirna A;
 XX DR WPI; 1994-234696/28.
 XX PT New protein, component B, isolated from urine - with antiinflammatory,
 XX PT anticoagulant and anti-tumour activities, also related nucleic acid,
 XX PT vectors and transformed cells.
 XX PS Example 4; Page 28; 55pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences given in AAQ87870-75 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification of the component B cDNA. These primers were used in the
 CC rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) and are targeted to various
 CC regions of the gene including exon 2 and the poly-A tail. The component B
 CC gene contains three exons and two introns. Exon 1 is 84 bp and contains
 CC 26 bases of untranslated mRNA. It encodes 19 amino acids of the putative
 CC signal peptide and is separated from exon 2 by an intron of 410 bp. Exon
 CC 2 is 120 bp and codes for 3 amino acids of the putative signal sequence
 CC and 37 amino acids of the mature protein. It is separated from exon 3 by
 CC an intron of about 550 bp. Exon 3 is 326 bp and encodes the C-terminal
 CC 44 amino acids of component B, and 192 bases of untranslated RNA which
 CC contains a poly-A signal 14 bp upstream of the 3' processing site.
 CC Component B is a low molecular weight protein which may be isolated from
 CC human urine by adsorption at acid pH on kaolin, then extraction with
 CC sodium hydroxide. It inhibits binding of TGF-alpha to its receptor, and
 CC so has antiinflammatory, anticoagulant and/or antitumour activities. It
 CC may also be used to treat conditions associated with altered levels of
 CC TGF-alpha, eg. behavioural or hormonal disturbances and angiogenesis. See
 CC also AAQ87876-78. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 285 ACCAAGCTGTGTGAAG 300
 DB 17 ACCAAGCTGTGTGAAG 2
 RESULT 487
 AAA58496
 ID AAA58496 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAA58496;
 XX DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer used to amplify bleomycin (BLM) gene cluster ORF19.
 XX BLM gene cluster; bleomycin gene cluster; polyketide metabolite;
 KW bleomycin; bleomycin analogue; holo-carrier protein; thiazolidine;
 KW thiazoline; bithiazoline; microbial metabolite; sugar; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Streptomyces verticillus.
 XX OS
 XX WO200040704-A1.
 XX 13-JUL-2000.
 XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000445.
 XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115435P.
 XX 05-FEB-1999; 99US-0118948P.
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.
 XX

PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX Shen B, Du L, Sanchez C, Chen M, Edwards DJ;
 XX WPI; 2000-465974/40.
 XX New bleomycin gene cluster components useful for peptide and/or
 PT polyketide metabolites, especially bleomycin, production and for
 PT chemically modifying biological molecules.
 XX Disclosure; Page 22; 162pp; English.
 XX PCR primers AAA58474-A58541 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) 8 to 41 of the BLM (bleomycin) gene cluster. The proteins encoded
 CC by the gene cluster are useful for producing peptides and/or polyketide
 CC metabolites, especially bleomycin or bleomycin analogues. They are also
 CC useful for chemically modifying biological molecules to produce branched
 CC methyl groups, and for coupling amino acids and fatty acids. They may be
 CC reacted with an apo-carrier protein and coenzyme A to produce a holo-
 CC carrier protein. The BLM gene cluster or catalytic domains can be used
 CC individually or collectively to produce thiazolidine, thiazoline,
 CC bithiazoline and bithiazoline-containing microbial metabolites. The BLM
 CC gene cluster may also be used to produce sugars
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 294 GTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 309
 DB 1 GTGAAGGACCTGAGCC 16
 RESULT 488
 AAH40454/C
 ID AAH40454 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAH40454;
 XX DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX SNR specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3250.
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KW Leach-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200129262-A2.
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 XX Claim 1; Page 66; 83pp; English.
 PS

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 299 GGACCTGAGCCCGG 314
Db 18 GGTCTGAGCCCGG 3

RESULT 489
ABL40174
ID ABL40174 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL40174;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:11.
XX
XX Mouse; reelin protein CR-50 epitope region; elucidation; neuron;
KW cerebral disturbance; reelin protein; neuroprotective; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX JP2002017361-A.
XX
XX 22-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 04-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00202801.
XX
XX 04-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00202801.
XX
XX (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-221707/28.
XX
XX Reelin protein CR-50 epitope region, useful for diagnosis and treatment
PT of cerebral disturbance.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 7; 16pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes the mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope
CC region, which contains the CR-50 antibody recognition site and is free
CC from F-spondin domains and repetitive sites. Also described are: (1) an
CC expression vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding a reelin protein
CC epitope region; (2) host cells with transfected the expression vector;
XX

CC (3) polypeptides prepared by culture of the host cells; and (4)
CC polynucleotides comprising the 351 base sequence given in ABL40165 which
CC encodes the 117 amino acid sequence given in ABB06244; and (5) use of the
CC polynucleotide for diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases caused by
CC abnormal positioning of neural cells, and stimulation of association of
CC reelin protein. The mouse reelin protein CR-50 epitope region has
CC neuroprotective activity, and can be used in the diagnosis and treatment
CC of cerebral disturbance due to an abnormal reelin gene and positioning of
CC neurons. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for the mouse
CC reelin protein CR-50 epitope region, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 273 GAGCAGGGGGCACCACCA 288
Db 1 GAGCAGGTGGCACCACCA 16

RESULT 490
ABK27438/C
ID ABK27438 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK27438;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-7, 5' PCR primer.
XX
XX Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
KW cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
KW lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200111047-A2.
XX
XX 15-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
XX
XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
XX
XX Bowman BM, Wang K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
PT epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
PT growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.

XX Example; Page 88; 130pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
CC regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
CC as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
CC nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
CC and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer, and
CC melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
CC lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
CC growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for peptide analogues and
CC antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumour cells, e.g.,
CC colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
CC identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
CC therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
CC stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
CC to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection

CC of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
 CC conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
 CC prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
 CC ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
 CC primers of the invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGGCGGCTGCTC 353
 DB 18 CCAGGGCGGCTGCTC 3

RESULT 491
 ID ABK27436/c
 XX ABK27436;
 AC
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-6, 5' PCR primer.
 DE
 DE Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
 KW cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
 KW lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200111047-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
 XX
 XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
 PA
 PI Bowman BM, Wang K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.

XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
 XX epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
 XX growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 88; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
 XX regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
 XX as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
 XX nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
 XX and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer,
 XX melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
 XX lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
 XX growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for peptide analogues and
 XX antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumour cells, e.g.,
 XX colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
 XX identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
 XX therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
 XX stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
 XX to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection
 XX of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
 XX conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
 XX prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
 XX ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
 XX primers of the invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 338 CCAGGGCGGCTGCTC 353
 DB 18 CCAGGGCGGCTGCTC 3

RESULT 492
 ID ABK27432/c
 XX ABK27432;
 AC
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Colon cancer associated cDNA CATX-4, 5' PCR primer.
 DE
 DE Human; colon cancer; tumour; abnormal cell growth; melanoma;
 KW cervical cancer; colorectal adenocarcinoma; Wilms' tumour; leukaemia;
 KW lymphoma; antisense therapy; CATX; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200111047-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-FEB-2001.
 XX
 PF 08-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US021606.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147933P.
 XX
 XX (FARB) BAYER CORP.
 PA
 PI Bowman BM, Wang K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-121548/16.

XX New isolated nucleic acid involved in growth regulation in human colonic
 XX epithelial cells, termed CATX, for diagnosing and treating abnormal cell
 XX growth, and for use as a probe/primer for detecting tumors.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 87; 130pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (I) involved in growth
 XX regulation in human colonic epithelial cells, termed CATX. (I) is useful
 XX as a probe/primer for detecting tumors, preferably colon cancer. The
 XX nucleic acid, encoded polypeptide and antibody are useful in diagnosis
 XX and treatment of abnormal cell growth (such as cervical cancer,
 XX melanomas, colorectal adenocarcinomas, Wilms' tumour, leukaemias and
 XX lymphomas), in screening assays for the treatment of abnormal cell
 XX growth, for raising antibodies, and to screen for peptide analogues and
 XX antagonists. (I) is useful as a biomarker for human tumour cells, e.g.,
 XX colon cancer cells, for generating probes and primers designed for
 XX identifying and/or cloning homologues in other cell types, in antisense
 XX therapy, and in tissue profiling. (I) identifies cancer cells at an early
 XX stage of development, so that premalignant cells can be identified prior
 XX to their spreading throughout the human body. (I) allows early detection
 XX of potentially cancerous conditions, and treatment of the cancerous
 XX conditions prior to spread of the cancer cells throughout the body, or
 XX prior to development of an irreversible cancerous condition. ABK27426-
 XX ABK27469 represent human colon cancer associated coding sequences and
 XX primers of the invention

SO Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

AAD41288
 ID AAD41288 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD41288;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C6ST gene amplifying 5' PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW Human; chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase; C6ST; chondroitin 6-sulphate; C6S;
 KW biological function; extracellular matrix; atherosclerosis; therapeutic;
 KW gene expression; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6399358-B1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-JAN-1998; 98US-00015188.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-0037019P.
 PR 02-JUL-1997; 97US-0052745P.
 XX
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Williams KJ, Tabas I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-535977/57.
 XX
 CC Novel recombinant human chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase polynucleotide
 CC segment, useful in molecular study of human extracellular matrix, and for
 CC studying biological functions of chondroitin 6-sulfate.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 17; 15pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human chondroitin 6-sulfotransferase of
 CC (C6ST) proteins and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. Sequences of
 CC the invention are useful in the molecular study of human extracellular
 CC matrix, for studying the biological functions of chondroitin 6-sulphate
 CC (C6S), in screening test for detecting C6ST polymorphs, for ascertaining
 CC and evaluating the role C6ST plays in atherosclerosis and for identifying
 CC potential therapeutics, i.e., inhibitors of enzyme or modulators of gene
 CC expression. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer which is used for
 CC amplifying human C6ST gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTGTGACG 308
 DB 2 GGTGAAGGACCTGTGACG 17
 RESULT 495
 AAD24955/c
 ID AAD24955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD24955;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human beta IG-H3 promoter DNA amplifying antisense PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Human; growth inhibitory gene; retinoid; retinoic acid response element;
 KW RARE site; therapy; promyelocytic leukaemia; cancer chemoprevention;
 KW cycostatic; secreted cell adhesion protein beta IG-H3 promoter;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 RESULT 494
 ABA94181
 ID ABA94181 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA94181;
 XX
 DT 09-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Monoclonal antibody related oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KW Monoclonal antibody; fusion protein; antigen; cell surface; receptor; ss.
 KW
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2001333780-A.
 XX
 PD 04-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00158575.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00158575.
 XX
 PA (KEIO-) GH KEIO GIJUKU.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-135945/18.
 XX
 CC A protein fused with a monoclonal antibody against an antigen present on
 CC cell surfaces.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 6; 24pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a protein which is fused with a
 CC monoclonal antibody against an antigen present on cell surface and which
 CC can transfer a gene by combining with the gene and containing a human
 CC type single-stranded monoclonal antibody and a peptide which is the
 CC combining site for the gene. Also described is a complex of a monoclonal
 CC antibody-fused protein which is a complex of monoclonal antibody-fused
 CC protein and a DNA, and a method for the preparation of a monoclonal
 CC antibody-fused protein against a receptor present on cell surface in
 CC which: (1) an mRNA extracted from a hybridoma cell having productivity of
 CC said monoclonal antibody against a receptor present on cell surface is
 CC used as the template to amplify a single-stranded antibody gene of a
 CC mouse type monoclonal antibody by PCR; (2) the framework portion of the
 CC mouse type monoclonal antibody is converted to prepare a single-stranded
 CC antibody gene of a human type monoclonal antibody; (3) a gene encoding
 CC the amino acid tail is added to the single-stranded antibody gene of the
 CC human type monoclonal antibody to prepare a human type single-stranded
 CC immunoprotein gene; and (4) the human type single-stranded immunoprotein
 CC gene is expressed in a microbe to prepare a recombinant protein of the
 CC human type single-stranded immunoprotein. Also described is a method for
 CC introducing the above complex of monoclonal antibody-fused protein
 CC through a cell surface receptor. The method is used for the preparation
 CC of a monoclonal antibody-fused protein against a receptor present on cell
 CC surface. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used
 CC in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGACGACG 278
 DB 3 GGTGCACCTGGACGACG 18
 RESULT 494

XX WO200192578-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017161.
 PF
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207535P.
 PR
 XX (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
 PA
 XX
 XX Roninson IB, Dokmanovic M, Chang B;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2002-075474/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX Expression construct encoding cellular genes, under control of a promoter
 PT regulated by retinoids and cells comprising the construct for identifying
 PT compounds that induce expression of the genes useful in treating cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 27; 64pp; English.
 PS
 XX The patent discloses growth inhibitory genes induced by retinoids. The
 CC invention also relates to recombinant expression constructs that express
 CC a reporter gene under the transcriptional control of a promoter for a
 CC gene which is expressed by retinoid induction. The promoter does not
 CC contain a retinoic acid response elements (RARE) site. The invention
 CC further relates to reagents and methods for identifying compounds other
 CC than retinoids that modulate the expression of cellular genes. These
 CC compounds are useful for treating cancers such as promyelocytic leukaemia
 CC and cancer chemoprevention. The present DNA sequence is a PCR primer
 CC which is used for amplifying human secreted cell adhesion protein beta IG
 CC -H3 promoter DNA used in the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 365 CTCACCTTCCTCGACC 381.
 DB 18 CTCACCTTCCTCGAGC 3
 RESULT 496
 ABX34384
 ID ABX34384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 XX ABX34384;
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmM.
 DE
 XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
 OS
 XX WO200277179-A2.
 FN
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
 PF
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
 PR
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 PA

XX Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
 FI
 XX WPI; 2003-018907/01.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
 PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
 PT polyketide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolites.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 28; 185pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
 CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
 CC open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,
 CC and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
 CC produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
 CC antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
 CC but not against fungi. The polyketides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
 CC host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
 CC mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
 CC endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
 CC metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
 CC or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster
 CC are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
 CC protein. lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
 CC The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
 CC making various peptide and/or polyketide and/or hybrid
 CC polypeptide/polyketide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
 CC useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
 CC various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
 CC endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to
 CC make various modified lnm. lnm, its analogue, or other polyketide,
 CC peptide or hybrid polyketide/peptide metabolites are useful as
 CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
 CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
 CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
 CC gene cluster
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 104 TGACCGCGACCGCAGC 119
 DB 2 TGACCGCGACCGGTGC 17
 RESULT 497
 ABX34392
 ID ABX34392 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 XX ABX34392;
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer #1 for S. atroolivaceus leinamycin gene cluster ORF lnmQ.
 DE
 XX Leinamycin biosynthesis gene cluster; lnm; open reading frame; ORF;
 KW anti-tumour antibiotic; broad spectrum antimicrobial activity;
 KW Gram-positive; Gram-negative bacteria; chemical modification; metabolite;
 KW apo-carrier protein; holo-carrier protein; tumour; polyketide;
 KW hybrid polypeptide/polyketide metabolite; lnm production; cytostatic;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 XX Streptomyces atroolivaceus.
 OS
 XX WO200277179-A2.
 FN
 XX 03-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX

PF 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008937.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278935P.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX
FI Shen B, Cheng Y, Tang G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-018907/01.
XX
XX
XX Novel gene cluster responsible for synthesis of leinamycin in
PT Streptomyces atroolivaceus useful for making various peptide and/or
PT polypeptide, and/or hybrid polypeptide/polypeptide metabolites.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 29; 185pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of the Streptomyces
CC atroolivaceus leinamycin (Lnm) biosynthesis gene cluster containing 71
CC open reading frames (ORFs) (ORFs -35 through -1, ORFs lnmA through lnmZ,
CC and ORFs +1 through +9). Leinamycin is a novel anti-tumour antibiotic
CC produced by several Streptomyces species. It exhibits broad spectrum
CC antimicrobial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria,
CC but not against fungi. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm biosynthesis
CC gene cluster ORFs are useful for chemically modifying a molecule in a
CC host cell. The host cell is a bacterium or eukaryotic cell, including a
CC mammalian, yeast, plant, fungal, or insect cell. The molecule is an
CC endogenous metabolite produced by the host cell or exogenously supplied
CC metabolite, or an amino acid, and the polypeptide is a peptide synthetase
CC or amino transferase. The polypeptides encoded by the lnm gene cluster
CC are useful for converting an apo-carrier protein to a holo-carrier
CC protein. Lnm shows potent antitumour activity in tumour models in vivo.
CC The lnm gene cluster modules and/or catalytic domains are useful for
CC making various peptide and/or polypeptide, and/or hybrid
CC polypeptide/polypeptide metabolites. The proteins encoded by the ORFs are
CC useful alone, or in combination with other active domains to modify
CC various target substrates. The lnm gene cluster is useful to upregulate
CC endogenous lnm production to permit lnm production in cells and/or to
CC make various modified lnm. Lnm, its analogue, or other polypeptide,
CC peptide or hybrid polypeptide/peptide metabolites are useful as
CC therapeutic agents, to treat a number of disorders, depending upon the
CC type of metabolites. ABX34290-ABX34431 represent PCR primers used to
CC amplify individual ORFs of the S. atroolivaceus leinamycin biosynthesis
CC gene cluster
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 278 GGGCGGCGCCAGCTG 293
DB 3 GAGCGGCGCCAGCTG 18
||||| |||||
3 GAGCGGCGCCAGCTG 18
RESULT 498
ABZ68636
ID ABZ68636 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABZ68636;
XX
DT 16-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for extension of K121 antibody heavy chain variable region.
XX
KW K121 antibody; K121-like antibody; kappa-type myeloma cell;
KW kappa-type multiple myeloma; haematopoietic cell transplantation;
KW apoptosis; kappa myeloma antigen; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FN WO2003004056-A1.
DR

XX 16-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-AU000896.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001AU-00006179.
XX
XX (PACM-) PACVAB PTY LTD.
XX
XX Raison RL, Dunn RD, Choo BHA;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-210317/20.
XX
XX Treating kappa-type multiple myeloma in a subject by administering a K121
PT -like antibody not conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic agent.
XX
XX Example 8; Fig 9d; 65pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers ABZ68633-37 were used for extension of the murine K121
CC antibody heavy chain variable region. The primers were used to construct
CC a K121-like antibody by oligonucleotide assembly using PCR. The K121-like
CC antibody competes with K121 for binding to kappa-type myeloma cells. The
CC K121-like antibody is used in the method of the invention. The
CC specification describes a method for treating kappa-type multiple myeloma
CC in a subject, comprising administering a K121-like antibody which is not
CC conjugated to a toxin or a cytolytic agent. The method is useful for
CC treating kappa-type multiple myeloma, autologous haematopoietic cell
CC transplantation, killing kappa-type myeloma cells in a mixed population
CC of cells and inducing apoptosis in kappa myeloma antigen (KMA) bearing
CC cells
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 263 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
DB 3 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 18
||||| |||||
3 GGTGCACCTGGAGCAG 18
RESULT 499
ADD24785
ID ADD24785 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADD24785;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CYP2D6 mutants G1661C and 1707delT probe H212.
XX
KW diagnostic; pharmaceutical tolerance; side effect; drug; human;
KW allelic variability; polymorphism; phase I; phase II;
KW detoxification mechanism; PCR; primer; probe; NAT2; CYP2D6; CYP1A2;
KW CYP3A4; MEH; TPMT; MTHFR; paraoxonase; CYP2C9; CYP2C19; CYP2E1; DPD; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003018837-A2.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009386.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01040651.
XX
XX 30-APR-2002; 2002DE-01019373.
XX
XX (ADNA-) ADNAGEN AG.
XX
XX Waschuetza S, Schnakenberg E, Lustig M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-290079/28.
XX
DR

XX Diagnostic kit, useful for assessing a subject's tolerance of drugs,
PT comprises reagents for determining alleles of genes encoding
PT detoxification enzymes.

XX Claim 6; Page 17; 156pp; German.

XX This invention describes a novel diagnostic kit for determining tolerance
CC of pharmaceuticals in humans by determining allelic variability of at
CC least two polymorphisms of a human enzyme involved in phase I and/or II
CC of the detoxification mechanism in a blood, tissue or other human sample,
CC where tolerance is determined from presence or absence of alleles. The
CC kit comprises two pairs of oligonucleotide primers, in which each pair
CC amplifies, by PCR, part of a gene for a human detoxification mechanism-
CC associated enzyme. The kit may also contain two further pairs of
CC oligonucleotides, serving as probes for detection of amplified DNA
CC segments, especially where the probes are complementary to a single
CC strand of one allele of the target gene. The probes are labelled with
CC fluorophores (LC-Red640 or LC-Red705 for 5'-labelling or fluorescein for
CC 3'-labelling) which generate a different signal in the hybridized and non
CC -hybridized condition. The enzymes detected include NAT2, CYP2D6, CYP1A2,
CC CYP3A4, MEH, TPMT, MTHFR, paraoxonase, CYP2C9, CYP2C19, CYP2E1 or DPD.
CC The kit is used to determine an individual's tolerance of a particular
CC drug, to establish a suitable dose and/or to predict if a subject will
CC show side-effects to a drug. The kit provides minimally invasive, safe
CC and reliable determination of the metabolic capacity of phase I and/or II
CC enzymes at the molecular level. This sequence represents a probe used in
CC the kit of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 15 CTGCGGTTGACCGAGG 30
DB 2 CAGTGGGTGACCGAGG 17
|||||

RESULT 500
ADE15233/C
ID ADE15233 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ADE15233;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 428.
DE ss: primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
XX Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
XX Megasphaera cerevisiae.
XX WO2002103043-A2.
XX 27-DEC-2002.
XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
XX 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
XX (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
XX Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
XX WPI; 2003-175243/17.
XX New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
XX bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
XX species.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 428; 88pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
CC detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
CC include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
CC especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.
CC plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
CC damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatus and M.
CC Megaspheara, specifically P. frisingensis, P. cerevisiophilus and M.
CC cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
CC of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
CC for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
CC parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
CC easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
CC method of the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 6 GGAGTGAACACTGCCGG 21
DB 17 GGATTGAACACTGCCGG 2
|||||

RESULT 501
AAA27228
ID AAA27228 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AAA27228;
XX 20-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Forward PCR primer for FGF8.
XX Parkinson's disease; neurodegenerative disorder; PCR primer; FGF8;
XX fibroblast growth factor 8; ss.
XX Rattus sp.
XX WO200029550-A2.
XX 25-MAY-2000.
XX 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027613.
XX 18-NOV-1998; 98US-00195569.
XX 22-OCT-1999; 99US-00425462.
XX (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX Ceate M, Doyle J, Wold BJ, McKay R, Studer L;
XX WPI; 2000-387772/33.
XX Low oxygen culturing of central nervous system progenitor cells useful in
XX treatment of neurodegenerative disorders.
XX Example 1; Page 36; 80pp; English.
XX A method for increasing the differentiation of undifferentiated central
XX nervous system (CNS) cells in culture. This novel method involves
XX culturing the cells in low ambient oxygen conditions. Differentiated CNS
XX cells can be used to treat neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's
XX disease. In order to determine the differentiated phenotype messenger RNA
XX levels can be measured using reverse transcription PCR. This involves
XX using PCR primers specific to certain genes. The present sequence is the
XX forward PCR primer used to monitor the message level of FGF8
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19

Db

RESULT 502
AAA30349
ID AAA30349 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA30349;
XX AC AAA30349;
XX 14-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX Fibroblast growth factor 8 mRNA PCR primer #1.
XX Rat; cell differentiation; neurodegenerative disorder; stroke;
XX brain injury; spinal cord injury; Alzheimer's disease; epilepsy;
XX Huntington's disease; Parkinson's disease; neurological disorder;
XX cell transplantation; FGF8; fibroblast growth factor 8; PCR primer; ss.
XX Rattus sp.
XX WO200029549-A2.
XX PD 25-MAY-2000.
XX PD 18-NOV-1999; 99WO-US027532.
XX PF 18-NOV-1998; 98US-00195569.
XX PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-00425462.
XX PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX PA Ceste M, Doyle J, Wold BJ, Morrison SJ, Anderson D;
XX PI WPI; 2000-387771/33.
XX DR Culturing of neural crest stem cells useful for treatment of
XX PT neurodegenerative disorders comprises culturing in low ambient oxygen
XX PT conditions.
XX PT Example 1; Page 45; 107pp; English.
XX PS The present sequence is a PCR primer for the fibroblast growth factor 8
XX CC gene (FGF8). It was used in reverse transcription PCR to determine
XX CC expression patterns of the FGF8 gene in cultured cells. These cells had
XX CC been grown in low oxygen conditions, and had differentiated to form
XX CC various types of neuronal cell. The different expression patterns can be
XX CC used to determine which set of conditions promotes the differentiation of
XX CC each type of neuron. The different cell types can be used for tissue
XX CC transplantation, to treat disorders such as stroke, brain and spinal cord
XX CC injury, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, other
XX CC neurodegenerative disorders, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, neurological
XX CC disorders and psychiatric disorders
XX CC

Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19

Db

RESULT 503
AAA72197
ID AAA72197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAA72197;
XX 06-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX Mouse retinoid X receptor-gamma gene exon E5 RT-PCR primer.
XX Mouse retinoid X receptor-gamma gene; RXR-gamma; exon E5;
XX DNA binding domain; murine; transgenic animal; RXR-gamma knockout mouse;
XX drug screening; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
XX US093873-A.
XX PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX PF 19-AUG-1997; 97US-00914256.
XX PF 19-AUG-1996; 96US-0024175P.
XX PR (INRS) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX PA (UTPA-) UNIV PASTEUR LOUIS.
XX PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX Chambon P, Kastner P;
XX PI WPI; 2000-531490/48.
XX DR New genetically engineered mice containing alterations in the gene
XX PT encoding retinoid X receptor, useful for identifying agonists and
XX PT antagonists of the receptor and in studying retinoic acid mediated gene
XX PT expression.
XX PS Example 2; Col 12; 20pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a retinoid X receptor-gamma (RXR-gamma) knockout
XX CC mouse whose germ and somatic cells contain an insertion of an exogenous
XX CC DNA within the portions of the RXR-gamma gene (exons 3 and 4) which
XX CC encode the entire DNA binding domain of RXR-gamma. The knockout mouse is
XX CC deficient in the normal expression of RXR-gamma. The invention
XX CC encompasses mice which are either homozygous or heterozygous for the
XX CC defective RXR-gamma gene, and also encompasses mammalian particularly
XX CC murine, cell lines which are homozygous or heterozygous for a RXR-gamma
XX CC gene containing an exogenous DNA insert within exons 3 and 4. The
XX CC invention additionally relates to methods of identifying RXR-gamma
XX CC agonists or antagonists using the transgenic mouse or mammalian cell
XX CC line. The genetically engineered mouse and cell line are useful in
XX CC identifying agonists and antagonists of specific members of the RXR/RXR
XX CC class of receptors. The mouse and cell line allow the investigation at
XX CC both the cellular and in vivo levels of a system that lacks one or more
XX CC specific isoforms of RXR-gamma. This capability will allow the
XX CC establishment of the importance of each of the RXR-gamma and its isoforms
XX CC in animal development and physiology. They are useful in studying any
XX CC aspect of retinoic acid-mediated gene expression and tissue specific
XX CC expression of various RXR-gamma receptors. Sequences AAA72195-A72197
XX CC represent mouse RXR-gamma reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used
XX CC in the analysis of RNAs from the transgenic mice of the invention. The
XX CC present sequence is an RT-PCR primer for exon E5 of the mouse RXR-gamma
XX CC gene
XX CC

Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 113 CCGCAGCAAGTACGCC 128
4 CCGCAGCAAGTACGCC 19

Db

RESULT 503
AAA72197
ID AAA72197 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

RESULT 504
 AAD19298/c
 ID AAD19298 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAD19298;
 XX AC AAD19298;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 7 allelic variant #2.
 XX DE Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;
 KW KW therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ds.
 XX OS Mammalia.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT allele replace(10, A)
 FT /*tag= a
 XX WO200173035-A1.
 XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.
 XX PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.
 XX PR 15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.
 XX PA (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
 XX PI Morahan G;
 XX PI WPI; 2001-611629/70.
 XX PT Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises
 PT identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.
 XX PS Claim 21; Page 42; 115pp; English.
 XX CC The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune
 CC diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.
 CC The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,
 CC families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for
 CC the development of a disease condition which is characterised,
 CC exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They
 CC are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM
 CC (insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is
 CC mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 7 allelic variant
 XX CC
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 118 GCAAGTACGGCATGCT 133
 DB 18 GCAAGTCCCGCATGCT 3
 RESULT 505
 ABT06307/c
 ID ABT06307 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC ABT06307;
 XX AC ABT06307;
 XX DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 131.
 XX DE Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;
 KW KW storage disorder; muscle disorder; neurodegenerative disorder; neurotropic;
 KW KW developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;
 KW KW

KW hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiast; antiangiinal; dermatological;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;
 KW antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW vulnary; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antiposiatric;
 KW nephrotropic; kerolytic; antitumor; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
 KW antinfertility; antimanic; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;
 KW tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200257450-A2.
 XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.
 XX PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.
 XX PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.
 XX PR 25-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.
 XX PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.
 XX PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.
 XX PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX PI Edinger S, Macdougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ;
 PI Gerlach V, Grosse WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DW, Rieger D, Burgess CE;
 PI Casman SJ, Spytek KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Fadigar M, Mishra V;
 PI Patturajan M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM;
 PI Zerhusen BD, Malyankar UM, Guo X, Miller CE, Gangolli EA;
 XX WPI; 2002-590741/63.
 XX Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or
 PT preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.
 XX Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the
 CC treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,
 CC inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,
 CC neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the
 CC invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by TET and at the
 CC 3' end by TAVRA
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 70 ACTACGAGGCGCGCGC 85
 DB 19 ACTCGAGCGCGCGCGC 4
 RESULT 506
 AAI67716
 ID AAI67716 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAI67716;
 XX AC AAI67716;
 XX DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Receptor fgf8 cDNA amplifying forward primer.
 XX DE Cell culturing; embryonic stem; ES; central nervous system; fgf8;
 KW KW dopaminergic; cholinergic; serotonergic; antiparkinsonian; neurotropic;
 KW KW neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; tranquilizer; vulnary; neuroleptic;
 KW KW cerebroprotective; cell therapy; gene therapy; CNS; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200183715-A2.
XX FD 08-NOV-2001.
XX PF 01-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014051.
XX PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201005P.
XX PA (USGO) US GOVERNMENT.
XX PA (JES) LEE S.
XX PA (LUME) LUMELSKY N.
XX PA (STUD) STUDDER L.
XX PA (MCKA) MCKAY R D G.
XX PI Lee S, Lumelsky N, Studer L, McKay RDG;
XX WPI; 2002-049345/06.
XX FT Culturing cells such as neuronal cells for use in treating neurological
XX disorders, comprises generating embryoid bodies from undifferentiated
XX embryonic stem cells, selecting precursor cells, expanding and
XX differentiating them.
XX Example 10; Page 41; 66pp; English.
XX The invention provides a method of culturing cells. The method involves
XX expanding a culture of undifferentiated embryonic stem (ES) cells,
XX generating embryoid bodies (EB), culturing the bodies to select for
XX central nervous system (CNS) precursor cells (PC), culturing PC in an
XX expansion medium comprising a neurologic factor, and differentiating and
XX culturing the expanded PC to form a culture of differentiated neuronal
XX cells. The method is useful for culturing undifferentiated ES cells to
XX form differentiated neuronal cells which are useful for treating a
XX neurological disorder, especially Parkinson's disease in a patient. A
XX gene product such as tyrosine hydroxylase, nerve growth factor (NGF),
XX brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), bFGF, glial derived growth
XX factor (GDNF) NT-3, and NT-4/5 can be introduced into a brain of a
XX subject. The method is useful for culturing dopaminergic, cholinergic and
XX serotonergic neuronal cells. The differentiated neuronal cells are useful
XX for treating neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease,
XX Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, severe seizure disorders
XX including epilepsy, familial dysautonomia as well as injury or trauma to
XX the nervous system such as neurotoxic injury or disorders of mood and
XX behavior such as addiction and schizophrenia, cerebrovascular disorders
XX such as stroke and CNS disorders resulting from aging. Assays are useful
XX for developing drugs capable of regulating the survival, proliferation or
XX genesis of neuronal cells and to screen for antagonist or agonist of
XX dopamine or serotonin. Cell cultures comprising 50%-85% neurons which
XX comprise 20-40% dopaminergic neurons and 1-3% astrocytes are useful for
XX studying the mechanism of neurotransmitter synthesis and release, and
XX particularly for serotonin and dopamine, neuronal cell survival, and the
XX electrophysiochemical properties of differentiated neuronal cells.
XX Sequences AA167692-721 represent gene-specific PCR primers for CNS and
XX dopaminergic specific regulatory genes, used for examining the
XX developmental progression of ES cells
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Fred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 294 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 309
DB 4 GTGAGGACCTGAGCC 19
RESULT 507
ABS97846
ID ABS97846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABS97846;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM) gene PCR primer #1.
XX Human; ss; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP450A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
XX cytochrome P450 A2; CYP450A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
XX adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
XX aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
XX epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
XX glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
XX NNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NADPH;
XX NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
XX UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
XX UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
XX multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
XX acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
XX altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
XX central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200257410-A2.
XX 25-JUL-2002.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX Guida M, Hall J;
XX WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
XX e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
XX for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
XX disorder-related traits.
XX Example 17; Page 131; 714pp; English.
XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
XX molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
XX human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
XX cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
XX aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
XX (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
XX inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
XX protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
XX transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
XX sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
XX (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
XX transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
XX (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
XX (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
XX receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
XX The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
XX genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
XX are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
XX identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
XX traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
XX expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
XX and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
XX polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP45002E1,
XX ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
XX MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug

CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KIX2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 55 CAGAGGAGTCTTGCA 70
 Db 2 CAGAGGAGTCTTGCA 17

RESULT 508

ID ABZ69849/C

XX ABZ69849 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ABZ69849;

XX 27-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX HIV-1 strain HXB2 RNA target sequence 2.

DE Ribozyme; R22; pharmaceutical carrier; haematopoietic; anti-HIV;
 KW virucide; cycostatic; antianemic; cardiant; gene therapy; cell therapy;
 KW antisense therapy; HIV; haemoglobinopathy; leukocyte; Fanconi's anaemia;
 KW chronic granulomatous disease; Gaucher's disease; G6PD deficiency;
 KW cardiovascular disease; HIV-1-HXB2; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus 1.

OS WO2003006591-A1.

FN 23-JAN-2003.

XX 10-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021907.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304127P.

PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304283P.

PR 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0343484P.

PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386063P.

XX (GENE-) GENE SHEARS PTY LTD.

PA Symonds GP, Amado R, Sun L, Macpherson J, Fanning G, Gerlach W;

XX WPI; 2003-221763/21.

XX New composition comprising CD34 hematopoietic cells transduced with a
 PT viral construct expressing an anti-HIV agent, useful for treating HIV,
 PT AIDS, and diseases of the blood and immune systems, e.g. Fanconi's anaemia
 PT or cancer.

PS Example 5; Page 112; 157pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a pharmaceutical
 CC carrier and hematopoietic cells transduced with a viral construct
 CC expressing an anti-HIV agent. A composition of the invention has
 CC virucide, cycostatic, antianemic, anti-HIV, and cardiant activity. The
 CC compositions may have a use in gene therapy, cell therapy, and antisense
 CC therapy. The composition is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for
 CC the treating HIV. The composition can also be used in the treatment of a

CC variety of diseases in which there is a genetic aspect, such as diseases
 CC of the blood and immune systems, including haemoglobinopathies, defects
 CC of leukocyte production or function including cancers, AIDS/HIV, viral
 CC infections, lysosomal storage diseases and stem cell defects such as
 CC Fanconi's anaemia, chronic granulomatous diseases, Gaucher's disease,
 CC G6PD deficiency, and cardiovascular diseases. The present sequence
 CC represents a highly conserved RNA target sequence from HIV-1 HXB2.
 CC (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 241 GCTGCTTCCCGGCTC 256
 Db 19 GATGCTTCCAGGCTC 4

RESULT 509

ID ACF35801/C

XX ACF35801 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ACF35801;

XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DT Human GPR43 receptor DNA amplifying gene-specific forward primer.

DE GPR43; G-protein coupled receptor; fatty acid; antiemetic; antimigraine;
 KW neuroleptic; antidepressant; tranquilliser; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; antianemic; analgesic; cytostatic;
 KW metabolic; immunomodulator; antiasthmatic; cardiant; hypotensive;
 KW osteopathic; antidiabetic; antidiarrhoeal; antidiarrhoeal; antidiarrhoeal;
 KW human; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003057730-A1.

XX 17-JUL-2003.

XX 06-JAN-2003; 2003WO-EF000042.

XX 07-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346396P.

XX (EURO-) EUROSREEN SA.

PI Le Poul E, Detheux M, Brezillon S, Lannoy V, Parmentier M;

DR WPI; 2003-598359/56.

PT Identifying agent that modulates GPR43 function, useful for treating
 PT migraine, schizophrenia, anxiety, by measuring binding of GPR43
 PT polypeptide to short chain fatty acid in presence and absence of
 PT candidate modulator.

XX Example 2; Page 80; 136pp; English.

XX The invention relates to identifying an agent that modulates function of
 CC G-protein coupled receptor GPR43. The method involves measuring the
 CC binding of GPR43 polypeptide to short chain fatty acid (ii) in presence
 CC and absence of candidate modulator (iii); measuring signaling activity of
 CC GPR43 contacted with (ii) in presence and absence of (iii); or measuring
 CC signaling activity of GPR43 in presence of (ii) and comparing the
 CC activity to activity measured in a sample in which GPR43 is contacted
 CC with (iii) at its EC50. The agents identified are useful for modulating
 CC the activity of GPR43 in a cell and for modulating polymorphonuclear (PMN)
 CC chemotaxis in a mammal. The agents are useful for manufacture of
 CC medicament for treating GPR43-related diseases or PMN chemotaxis-related
 CC diseases or disorders such as vomiting, migraine, schizophrenia, manic
 CC depression, anxiety, dementia, neurodegenerative diseases such as

CC Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's diseases and dyskinesias, such as
CC Huntington's disease. They are also useful for preventing, improving or
CC correcting dysfunction or diseases e.g., pain, cancer, anorexia, bulimia,
CC asthma, acute heart failure, hypertension, osteoporosis, urinary
CC retention, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, ulcers, allergies,
CC stroke, and schizophrenia. The present sequence represents a GPR43 gene-
CC specific primer used in semi-quantitative RT-PCR reactions
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 196 ACTGCTCGGTGAAGC 211
||||| : : : : :
Db 17 ACTGCACGGGGAAGC 2

RESULT 510

AD65585
ID AD65585 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AD65585;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siRNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:40.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotrophic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (STRN-) siRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos

PT Gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and

PT inflammation.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 40; 145pp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which

CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The

CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA
CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grats and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection); and
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human c-fos-
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the c-fos transcript
CC target sequence.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 286 CCAAGCTGCTGAAGCA 301

||||| : : : : :
Db 2 CCAACCGUCGGAAGCA 17

RESULT 511

AD65701/C

ID ADE65701 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE65701;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:156.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotrophic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005162.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
XX Gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 156; 145pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
XX downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
XX siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
XX stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
XX alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
XX oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA
XX (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
XX (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
XX vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
XX of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to modulate
XX expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
XX (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
XX treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
XX central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
XX Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
XX diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
XX and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
XX autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siNA are also useful
XX for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
XX validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-
XX targeted double-stranded siNA.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 286 CCAAGCTGCTGAGGA 301
DB 18 CCAAGCTGCTGAGGA 3
RESULT 512
ABZ86355/c
ID ABZ86355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABZ86355;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandraagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1597; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. NO. 4.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 190 ATATCCACTGCTCGGT 205
DB 16 ATGTCAACTGCTCGGT 1
RESULT 513
AAT06919
ID AAT06919 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAT06919;
XX
XX 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Chromosomal locus E17 primer #1.
XX
XX prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene; allelic loss; colorectal cancers;
XX microsatellite analysis; sequence tagged site; primer; probe; PCR;
XX amplification; chromosome; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9532214-A1.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1995.
XX

XX PF 22-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006593.
XX PR 20-MAY-1994; 94US-00246504.
XX PA (CANJ-) CANJI INC.
XX PI Bookstein R, Isaacs WB;
XX DR WPI; 1996-020526/02.
XX
PT New DNA encoding a prostate tumour suppressor protein - from chromosome
PT 8, for the diagnosis and treatment of prostatic and colorectal cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 86; 122pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAT06887-932 were used to analyse the breakpoints at chromosomal
CC locus 8p22-21, contained in patients having prostate cancer, by
CC microsatellite analysis and sequence tagged sites (STS). The region
CC contains a prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene (PTSG). The primers and
CC amplified fragments were used to screen a YAC library of prostate cancer
CC DNA to isolate the PTSG (AAT06880), which can be used in the diagnosis
CC and treatment of prostate and colorectal cancers. The primers AAT06919-20
CC amplify a 121 bp fragment from chromosomal locus E17
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 182 CAAGGCATATCCACTGC 200
Db 1 CAAGGCATATCCACTGC 19
RESULT 514
AAT48575/C
ID AAT48575 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT48575;
XX
DT 19-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tub gene primer R12.
XX
XX tubby; tub; CBT9 gene; body weight; obesity; cachexia; anorexia;
KW disorders; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9702048-Al.
XX
PD 23-JAN-1997.
XX
PF 28-JUN-1996; 96WO-US011186.
XX
PR 30-JUN-1995; 95US-0000604P.
PR 20-JUL-1995; 95US-0001273P.
PR 26-JUL-1995; 95US-0003444P.
PR 24-AUG-1995; 95US-0002759P.
PR 28-SEP-1995; 95US-0004424P.
PR 09-APR-1996; 96US-0015396P.
PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631200.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kleyen PW, Moore KJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-108751/10.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding mammalian tub protein - useful for diagnosis
PT and treatment of body wt. disorders, esp. obesity, and for screening for

PT drugs.
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 122pp; English.
XX
CC The murine and human tub gene (AAT48550 and AAT48551 respectively)
CC products are wild-type, expressed in the hypothalamus. The form lacking
CC exon 5 is produced by alternative splicing. The products participate in
CC the control of mammalian body weight. Measuring tub expression and
CC detection of tub gene mutation are used to diagnose body weight
CC disorders, esp. obesity, cachexia and anorexia, or related sensory and
CC fertility defects
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 132 CTGGCCCGCCGCGGTGG 150
Db 19 CTGGCGTGCCTCCCGTGG 1
RESULT 515
AAT99886
ID AAT99886 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT99886;
XX
DT 07-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' vglwsp5 primer for exon 3 of HLA-C gene.
XX
KW PCR primer; amplify; pathogen identification; mutation detection;
KW nucleic acid analysis; microorganism characterisation; human;
KW HLA type determination; HLA-C gene exon 3; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9741259-Al.
XX
PD 06-NOV-1997.
XX
PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007135.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
PR 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
XX
PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Larson MT, Lacroix J, Shipman R;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-549755/50.
XX
PT Nucleic acid sequence determination - comprising synthesising chain
PT extension products, which are indicative of positions of selected species
XX of nucleotide in nucleotide sequence.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 24; 69pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a primer for exon 3 of the HLA-C gene. This
CC sequence can be used in the method of the invention for determining the
CC position of at least one selected species of nucleotide, in a region of
CC interest, in a target nucleic acid polymer, in a sample. The method
CC comprises combining the sample with a reaction mixture to synthesise
CC chain extension products indicative of the positions of the species of
CC nucleotide in the region of interest and evaluating the products
CC produced, characterised in that the sample, which is combined with the
CC reaction mixture, and contains target and non-target nucleic acid
CC polymers in natural abundance. The method can be used to detect
CC mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance, in samples

CC derived from a human patient, animal, plant or microorganism, determine
 CC HLA type ancillary to transplant procedures, detect and identify
 CC microorganisms, particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and
 CC in situ sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments in a
 CC histological specimen
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 378 GACCGCGAGCGGGGCCA 396
 DB 1 GACCGCGGGGGCGGGGCCA 19

RESULT 516
 AAT64713
 ID AAT64713 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT64713;
 XX
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 12-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer E17 for mapping prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene.
 XX
 KW Prostate/colon tumour suppressor; allelic loss; prostate cancer;
 KW colorectal cancer; microsatellite analysis; sequence tagged site; STS;
 KW amplification; chromosomal location 8q22-21; probe; primer; gene mapping;
 KW diagnosis; treatment; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX JP09098790-A.
 XX
 PD 15-APR-1997.
 XX
 PF 22-FEB-1996; 96JP-00062144.
 XX
 XX 22-MAY-1995; 95US-00445515.
 XX
 XX (CANJ-) CANJI INC.
 PA (UJJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 XX Isaacs WB, Bookstein R;
 XX WPI; 1997-275447/25.
 DR
 XX New prostate/colon tumour suppressor gene - mapped to a locus on human
 PT chromosome 8.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 26; 45pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present primer was used in the mapping of a gene encoding 2 forms of
 CC a prostate/colon tumour suppressor (P/CTS). The P/CTS gene was isolated
 CC by analysis of allelic loss in patients with prostate cancer, and was
 CC putatively located to the chromosomal location 8q22-21 via microsatellite
 CC analysis and the use of sequence tagged sites (STS). Primers and probes
 CC derived from the gene can be used to screen lambda cDNA libraries for
 CC genes encoding P/CTS form 1 and 2. The P/CTS or its cDNA can be used in
 CC the diagnosis and treatment of prostate and colorectal cancers. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 182 CAAGGCATATCCACTGC 200
 DB 1 CAAGGCATATCCAACTGC 19

RESULT 517
 AAV08577/C
 ID AAV08577 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV08577;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer ACE/82RB for human ACE gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; human; ACE; angiotensin converting enzyme; angiotensinogen;
 KW cardiovascular status; Agt; ARI; type 1 angiotensin II receptor; stroke;
 KW polymorphic pattern; blood pressure; electrocardiographic profile;
 KW cardiac condition diagnosis; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis;
 KW hypertension; cardiovascular disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9845477-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-OCT-1998.
 XX
 XX 01-APR-1998; 98WO-18000475.
 PF
 XX 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042930P.
 PR
 XX (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 PA
 XX Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstroem PHR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-568361/48.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Assessing cardiovascular status in humans by polymorphic analysis - of
 PT genes for angiotensin converting enzyme, angiotensinogen and angiotensin
 PT II receptor, used to diagnose predisposition to disease and to predict
 PT effect of therapy.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 27; 71pp; English.
 PS
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human ACE (angiotensin
 CC converting enzyme) gene, and can be used in the method of the invention.
 CC The method is for assessing cardiovascular status in humans by
 CC determining the sequence of at least one polymorphic site in the ACE
 CC (angiotensin converting enzyme), AGT (angiotensinogen) and/or AT1 (type 1
 CC angiotensin II receptor) genes, and comparing the polymorphic pattern
 CC with that in patients with predetermined markers of status. The method is
 CC used to assess blood pressure or electrocardiographic profile, to
 CC diagnose a cardiac condition such as (silent) myocardial infarction (MI),
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis or stroke. They can also be used to predict
 CC response to treatments with ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor
 CC antagonists, diuretics, alpha- or beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists,
 CC etc. It is also used to identify susceptibility to cardiovascular
 CC disease. Libraries of nucleic acids containing polymorphic positions in
 CC the 3 genes, and libraries of targets corresponding to the peptides from
 CC the genes are used to screen for cardiovascular agents. The nucleic acids
 CC contained in the library can be used as source of probes
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 GACTTCCTCACTTCCTGG 378
 DB 19 GATTTCCTCACTTCCTGG 1

```

RESULT 518
AAAX16754/c
ID AAAX16754 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAAX16754;
XX
DT 27-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tub gene exon 12 R12 primer.
XX
KW Mouse; wild type; tubby; identification; SH2 domain; mammal; obesity;
KW body weight disorder; cachexia; anorexia; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5861239-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00922267.
XX
PR 12-APR-1996; 96US-00631200.
PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-00829553.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kapeller R, Moore KJ, Klynn PW;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130383/11.
XX
PT Identifying compounds which modulate tub protein activity - by detecting
PT compounds which alter the interaction of tub protein with a SH2
PT containing peptide, used to develop agents for treating e.g. obesity,
PT cachexia or anorexia.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 22; 95pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAAX16733-X16754 are examples of primers which can be used to PCR
CC amplify the human "tub" gene (AAAX16702) exons. The invention relates to a
CC method for identifying compounds that modulate tub protein activity,
CC especially its interaction with proteins containing an SH2 domain. The
CC method can be used for identifying compounds which modulate tub protein
CC activity for use in the treatment of mammalian body weight disorders
CC including obesity, cachexia and anorexia
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 CTGGCCCGCTGCGGTGG 150
DB 19 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 1

RESULT 519
AAAX35946/c
ID AAAX35946 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAAX35946;
XX
DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' primer used to amplify germline V gene segment DP-47.
XX
KW Screening; functional polypeptide; ligand; non-functional; enrichment;
KW single chain antibody; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX

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PN WO9920749-A1.
XX
PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
PF 20-OCT-1998; 98WO-GB003135.
XX
PR 20-OCT-1997; 97GB-00022131.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065428P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066729P.
XX
PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX
PI Tomlinson I, Winter G;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-288302/24.
XX
PT Screening for functional polypeptides which bind a ligand.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 49; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes a method for screening for functional
CC polypeptides which bind a ligand. The method comprises contacting a
CC repertoire of polypeptides with a generic ligand, and then screening
CC selected functional polypeptides with a target ligand. The method permits
CC the removal from a chosen repertoire of polypeptides, those which are non
CC -functional, e.g. as a result of the introduction of frame-shift
CC mutations, stop codons, folding mutants or expression mutants which would
CC be or are incapable of binding to any target ligand. The method also
CC permits the enrichment of a chosen repertoire of polypeptides for those
CC polypeptides which are functional, well folded and highly expressed. The
CC polypeptides obtained can be used in diagnostic, prophylactic and
CC therapeutic procedures. PCR primers AAAX35946-48 were used to amplify a
CC germline V gene fragment, which was used in the construction of libraries
CC of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTGGAGCAGCGCGCGACCA 288
DB 19 CTGGAGCCTGCGCGACCA 1

RESULT 520
AAZ01311/c
ID AAZ01311 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ01311;
XX
DT 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for PGI biallelic marker 99-123-184.
XX
KW PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KW PSA; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9932644-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.

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XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
PI WPI; 1999-405178/34.
DR Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 367; 385pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of
CC PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 289 AGCTGGTGAAGGACCTGAG 307
XX 19 AGCTGGTGAATGTTCTGGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 521
XX AAA60364
XX ID AAA60364 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA60364;
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human HPC2 cDNA exon 24 3'UTR mutation screening primer SEQ ID NO: 185.
XX
XX Human; mouse; prostate cancer predisposing gene; HPC2;
XX human chromosome 17p; gene therapy; peptide therapy; drug design;
XX PCR primer; sequencing primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200027864-A1.
XX
XX 18-MAY-2000.
XX
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026055.
XX
XX 06-NOV-1998; 98US-0107468P.
XX
XX (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Tavtigian SV, Teng DHP, Simard J, Rommens JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-376481/32.
XX
XX Human prostate cancer (HPC)2 nucleic acids, polypeptides, and antibodies,
XX useful for treatment and diagnosis of prostate cancer.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 62; 157pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a primer used in the isolation of the human and
XX murine prostate cancer predisposing genes HPC2 and Mm.HPC2. The human

CC version of the gene is found on chromosome 17p. Some alleles cause a
CC predisposition to cancer, particularly prostate cancer. This gene and its
CC protein can be used in peptide and gene therapy for cancer patients, as
CC well as being useful as diagnostic tools (both for cancer sufferers and
CC those with a predisposition to the disease) and in the production of
CC cancer drugs
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 50 CCACTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
XX 1 CCACACAGAGGCCACAG 19
XX
XX RESULT 522
XX AAA82829/c
XX ID AAA82829 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA82829;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX cdk4 ribozyme binding site #10.
XX
XX Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Mammalia.
XX
XX WO2000032765-A2.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
XX
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
XX
XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
XX Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.
XX
XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
XX RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
XX PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 52; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
XX inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
XX ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
XX restenosis treatment
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 75 GAGGCCCGCGCAGTGACCA 93
XX 19 GAGGCCACAAAGTGGCCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 523

AAA84953/c
 ID AAA84953 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA84953;
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site #221.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Mammalia.
 XX
 PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) INMUSOL INC.
 XX
 PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX
 PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 85; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA84953 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGGAGCACC 339
 DB 19 GTGCTGACGGAGGATACC 1
 RESULT 524
 AAA38202/c
 ID AAA38202 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAA38202;
 XX
 DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.
 XX
 KW Angiotensin-converting enzyme gene; ACE; polymorphism;
 KW polymorphic marker; cardiovascular disease; myocardial infarction;
 KW unstable angina; hypertension; atherosclerosis; stroke; prognosis;
 KW drug screening; treatment outcome; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200022166-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-APR-2000.

XX
 PF 13-OCT-1999; 99WO-IB001678.
 XX
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104286P.
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104302P.
 XX
 PA (EURO-) EURONA MEDICAL AB.
 XX
 PI Norberg LT, Andersson MK, Lindstrom PHR, Jonsson L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-318010/27.
 XX
 PT Assessing cardiovascular status in humans involves comparing test
 PT polymorphic pattern comprising polymorphic positions within genes
 PT encoding specific proteins, with reference polymorphic pattern.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 48; 126pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of assessing the cardiovascular
 CC status in an individual and to newly identified polymorphisms in the
 CC genes encoding angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE), angiotensin II
 CC receptor type 1 (AT1) and type 2 (AT2), angiotensinogen (AGT), renin,
 CC aldosterone synthase, endothelin receptor type A and beta-adrenergic
 CC receptors 1 and 2. The method comprises determining the sequence at one
 CC or more polymorphic positions within these genes, and comparing the
 CC pattern of polymorphisms from the individual with a reference polymorphic
 CC pattern obtained from a population of individuals exhibiting a
 CC predetermined cardiovascular disease status. The polymorphic markers are
 CC useful for determining the predisposition of an individual to
 CC cardiovascular disorders such as myocardial infarction, unstable angina,
 CC hypertension, atherosclerosis and stroke. They are also useful for
 CC predicting the likely cardiovascular status of a patient given a
 CC treatment regimen comprising administration of cardiovascular drugs
 CC (e.g., ACE inhibitors, beta-adrenergic receptor antagonists (beta-
 CC blockers) or calcium channel blockers). One or more polymorphic markers
 CC provides a basis for predicting the outcome of a treatment regimen.
 CC Fragments of the genes comprising a polymorphic site may be used as
 CC primers and probes for detecting genetic polymorphisms or in molecular
 CC library arrays for high throughput screening. The genes, and the proteins
 CC they encode are useful in the screening of potential cardiovascular
 CC drugs. Determination of an individual's polymorphic pattern reduces or
 CC eliminates trial and error in selecting a treatment for a particular
 CC individual cardiovascular patient. It also provides the ability to
 CC eliminate patients from clinical trials who are predicted to be non-
 CC responsive, or at a risk for an adverse response, to a particular
 CC treatment regimen. Adverse results in an early trial can be evaluated to
 CC identify polymorphic patterns so that the adverse results can be
 CC correlated with a sub-population of the test population, permitting
 CC exclusion of such sub-populations from the treatment group. Beneficial
 CC drugs can be approved for use in the appropriate population, thereby
 CC decreasing the number of patients required for a clinical trial, which in
 CC turn decreases the duration and cost of such trials. Sequences AAA38201-
 CC A38239 represent PCR primers used in an exemplification of the invention
 CC to amplify short fragments of the human ACE gene (AAA38328-AAA38330) for
 CC sequence determination
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 360 GACTTCCTCACTTTCCTGG 378
 DB 19 GATTTCCTCACTTCCTGG 1
 RESULT 525
 AAA09605/c
 ID AAA09605 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA09605;
 XX

XX WPI; 2000-638268/61.

XX Assessing disease status in individual by determining sequence(s) at one

XX or more polymorphic positions within the human genes encoding the

PT protein(s) involved in physiological pathway associated with treatment

PT regime.

XX

XX Example 1; Page 55; 141pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention is related to methods for determining the

CC polymorphic pattern of an individual and using the results to determine

CC their risk of a number of diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular

CC diseases, glaucoma and nervous system disorders such as depression and

CC neurodegenerative diseases. In addition, the methods can be used to

CC determine the effects of different types of treatment for individuals,

CC and thus enables appropriate therapies to be prescribed. The PCR primers

CC shown in sequences AAC61201-C61371 were all used to demonstrate the

XX methods of the invention

XX

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 360 GACTTCTCTCACTTTCCTGG 378

DB ||||| ||||| |||||

19 GATTTCCTCACCTCCCTGG 1

RESULT 527

AAC71201

ID AAC71201 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX

AC AAC71201;

XX

DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #688.

XX

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;

KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;

KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO2000058519-A2.

XX

PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX

PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX

PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX

PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX

PI Altheuler D, Cargill M, Daley OQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;

PI Lipschutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX

XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX

XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and

PT genetic analysis.

XX

XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human

CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an

CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTTCTGG 19

RESULT 528

AAC71249
ID AAC71249 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC71249;

XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #720.

XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200058519-A2.

XX PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX PR WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.

XX PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTTCTGG 19

RESULT 529

AAC71168
ID AAC71168 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC71168;

XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #666.

XX KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200058519-A2.

XX PD 05-OCT-2000.

XX PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.

XX PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.

XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;

XX PR WPI; 2000-611722/58.

XX PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.

XX PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
DB 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTTCTGG 19

RESULT 530

AAC71255
ID AAC71255 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAC71255;

XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX XX

PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 117 AGCAAGTACGGCATGCTGG 135
Db 1 AGCACGTGAGGCATTCTGG 19
RESULT 533
AAC71219
ID AAC71219 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC71219;
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #700.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WBED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Paul N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's

KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cycostatic;
 KW antipsoptic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX
 PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX
 FI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 FS Example 1; Page 102; 408pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoptic,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antiskinning,
 CC ophthalmological, vulnerary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 75 GAGGGCGCGGAGTGGACA 93
 DB 19 GAGGGCCACAAAGTGGCCA 1
 RESULT 539
 AAH60115/c
 ID AAH60115 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH60115;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cyclin F ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2539.
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;

Db 1 CTTGAGGAGTATCGCAC 19
 RESULT 537
 AAH57991/c
 ID AAH57991 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH57991;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk4 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:415.
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;

KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cycostatic;
 KW antipsoptic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW antiskinning; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200130362-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00114459.
 XX
 PR 09-JUL-1999; 99RU-00114325.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO KK.
 XX
 FI Guryatiner MM, Lunts MG, Kozlov YI, Ivanovskaya LV;
 PI Voroshilova EB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-125730/14.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide with alpha-isopropylmalate synthase activity and
 PT decreased feedback inhibition of activity by L-leucine, useful for
 PT production of L-leucine for medical treatment.
 XX
 FS Example 1; Page 9; 19pp; English.
 CC
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer for wild-type leuA gene from E.coli,
 CC which encodes alpha-isopropylmalate synthase (IPMS). The leuA gene was
 CC used to generate a mutant alpha-IPMS, which is de-sensitized in feedback
 CC inhibition by L-leucine. The mutant alpha-IPMS is useful for the
 CC production of L-leucine, which is useful for medical treatment, as a
 CC pharmaceutical or in the chemical industry or as a growth factor useful
 CC for production of other amino acids such as lysine. The present sequence
 CC was used to amplify the leuA gene for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 275 GCAGGGCGGACCAAGCTG 293
 DB 19 GCACATCGCACCAAGCTG 1
 RESULT 538
 AAH57991/c
 ID AAH57991 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH57991;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk4 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:415.
 KW Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnerary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;

recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnary;
 KW proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
 KW matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
 KW antiproliferative; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
 KW anticikling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
 KW atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 KW basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
 KW sickle cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200130362-A2.

PN 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.

XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes

XX that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix

XX metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.

XX Example 1; Page 256; 408pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative

XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a

XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in

XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle

XX dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a

XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,

XX dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisking,

XX ophthalmological, vulnary, keratolytic and virucide activities, and

XX cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used

XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin

XX diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,

XX squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can

XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic

XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of

XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing

XX scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn

XX scar. AA45757 to AA462099 represent sequences used in the

XX exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 321 GTGCTGGCGGCGGAGGACC 339

XX DB 19 GTGCTGACGAGGAGTACC 1

XX RESULT 540

XX AAL49572

XX ID AAL49572 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAL49572;

XX 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)

XX Human prostate-specific PS118 related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 21.

XX Human; prostate; prostate-specific sequence; prostate cancer; PS118;

XX cytostatic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002086316-A1.

XX 04-JUL-2002.

XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001US-00991681.

XX 23-APR-1997; 97US-00842385.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065383.

XX (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.

XX (COHE/) COHEN M.

XX (COLP/) COLPITTS T L.

XX (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.

XX (GORD/) GORDAN J.

XX (GRAN/) GRANADOS E N.

XX (HODG/) HODGES S C.

XX (KLAS/) KLAS M R.

XX (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.

XX (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.

XX (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

XX Billengel PA, Cohen M, Colpitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordan J;

XX Granados EN, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L;

XX Russell JC, Stroupe SD;

XX WPI; 2002-665429/71.

XX Novel PS118 polypeptide for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring,

XX prognosticating, preventing, treating, or determining predisposition of

XX individual to diseases and conditions of prostate, e.g. prostate cancer.

XX Example 2; Page 41; 58pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a number of prostate-specific sequences

XX derived from the human PS118 gene. These can be used in the detection,

XX monitoring and treatment of prostate diseases, particularly prostate

XX cancer. The PS118 fragments of the invention were isolated from a

XX prostate tissue expressed sequence tag (EST) library. The present

XX sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a sequence of the invention

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX QY 139 GCCTGGCGGTGAGGCGCG 157

XX DB 1 GACTGGCGGTAGAGGTGG 19

XX RESULT 541

XX AAS99099

XX ID AAS99099 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAS99099;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human prostate cancer predisposing gene (HPC2) PCR primer #95.

XX Human; mouse; HPC2; prostate cancer; neoplastic growth; cytostatic; ss;

XX gene therapy; prostate cancer predisposing gene; chimpanzee; gorilla;

XX sequencing primer; PCR primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

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XX PN WO200185911-A2.
XX PD 15-NOV-2001.
XX PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014602.
XX PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-00564805.
XX PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX PA (HOSP-) HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.
XX PI Tavrigian SV, Teng DHF, Simard J, Rommens JM;
XX DR WPI; 2002-066599/09.
XX PT Novel nucleic acid sequence encoding HPC2 polypeptide, which is marker
XX PT for prostate cancer, is useful in gene therapy techniques to restore HPC2
XX PT normal levels by which neoplastic growth is suppressed in recipient cell.
XX PS Example 8; Page 75; 239pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a human prostate cancer predisposing gene coding
XX CC for an HPC2 polypeptide. The DNA and protein sequences are useful as
XX CC diagnostic reagents for identifying a mutant HPC2 nucleotide sequence in
XX CC a suspected mutant HPC2 allele by comparing the sequence of the suspected
XX CC mutant HPC2 allele with a wild-type HPC2 sequence. The sequences are also
XX CC useful for detecting an alteration in HPC2, where the alteration is
XX CC associated with cancer in a human. The method involves analysing an HPC2
XX CC gene or an HPC2 gene expression product from a tissue of the human. The
XX CC HPC2 gene is useful as a marker for prostate cancer and can be used in
XX CC gene therapy techniques to suppress neoplastic growth of recipient cells
XX CC which carry the mutant HPC2 allele. The sequences represent primers used
XX CC in the methods of the invention, cDNA encoding human and mouse HPC2 and
XX CC cDNA encoding HPC2 paralogues and orthologues
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 50 CCACCTCAGAGGAGTCTCTG 68
DB 1 CCACACAGAGAGGCCACAG 19
RESULT 542
ABN84896/C
XX ID ABN84896 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABN84896;
XX DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human serotonin-like G-protein coupled receptor PCR primer.
XX KW G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; serotonin; 5-hydroxytryptamine;
XX KW human; antibacterial; virucide; fungicide; protozoacide; neuroprotective;
XX KW cardiant; antidepressant; hypertensive; hypotensive; diuretic;
XX KW osteopathic; antiulcer; antiinflammatory; antiallergic; cytostatic;
XX KW nootropic; analgesic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200259302-A2.
XX PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX PF 21-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000540.
XX PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-0324071P.
XX PR 24-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324054P.
XX PA (FARB ) BAYER AG.
XX PI Smolyar A;
XX DR WPI; 2002-643344/69.
XX PT New G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) polynucleotide and its encoded
XX PT protein, useful for identifying modulators of GPCR activity, and in gene
XX PT therapy for treating bacterial infection, cancer, acute heart failure or
XX PT Parkinson's disease.
XX PS Example 21; Page 124; 164pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a forward primer for a novel human serotonin-like
XX CC G-protein coupled receptor (SHT-like GPCR, see ABN84895). The primer was
XX CC used in the RT-PCR amplification of SHT-like GPCR mRNA in order to
XX CC determine the expression profile of the receptor. SHT-like GPCR mRNA was
XX CC highly expressed in cerebellum, postcentral gyrus, dorsal root ganglia,
XX CC erythrocytes, lung chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX CC esophagus, ileum chronic inflammation, benign prostatic hypertrophy
XX CC (BPH), and penis. The invention provides reagents which regulate the SHT-
XX CC like GPCR and reagents which bind to SHT-like GPCR gene products. These
XX CC reagents can play a role in preventing, ameliorating or correcting
XX CC dysfunctions or diseases including COPD, a cardiovascular disorder,
XX CC cancer, a urinary disorder, obesity, diabetes, a central nervous system
XX CC (CNS) disorder, asthma or a haematological disorder (all claimed) in a
XX CC subject. The reagent is especially an antisense oligonucleotide, ribozyme
XX CC or antibody. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the reagent, or an
XX CC expression vector encoding SHT-like GPCR, are claimed
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 284 CACCAAGCTGCTGAAGGAC 302
DB 19 CACAATGGCGTGAAGGAC 1
RESULT 543
ABL45034
XX ID ABL45034 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ABL45034;
XX DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2078.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP2001321190-A.
XX PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX PT Arraying genome clones.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 45; 528pp; Japanese.

```

XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL2957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 87 GTGCACATCACCATCTG 105
 |||||
 DB 1 GTGCACATCACCATCTG 19

RESULT 544
 ABA91662
 ID ABA91662 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABA91662;
 XX 01-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Prostate-specific PS118 clone sequencing primer.

XX PS118; prostate; marker; prostate cancer; human; sequencing; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2001055758-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2001.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-00065383.

XX 23-APR-1997; 97US-00842385.

XX (BILL/) BILLINGEL P A.
 XX (COHE/) COHEN M.
 XX (COPL/) COPLPITTS T L.
 XX (FRIE/) FRIEDMAN P N.
 XX (GORD/) GORDON J. E. N.
 XX (GRAN/) GRANADOS E. N.
 XX (HODG/) HODGES S C.
 XX (KLAS/) KLAS M R.
 XX (KRAT/) KRATOCHVIL J D.
 XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS-RAPP L.
 XX (RUSS/) RUSSELL J C.
 XX (STRO/) STROUPE S D.

XX Billengel PA, Cohen M, Coplitts TL, Friedman PN, Gordon J;
 PI Granados EN, Hodges SC, Klass MR, Kratochvil JD, Roberts-Rapp L;
 PI Russell JC, Stroupe SD;

DR WPI; 2002-187683/24.
 XX Detecting presence of target PS118 polynucleotide in test sample, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating,
 PT preventing or treating or determining predisposition to prostate disease.
 XX Example 2; Page 41; 57pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a sequencing primer designed from
 CC sequencing information of a prostate-specific PS118 consensus sequence
 CC (see ABA91661). It was used in the sequencing of PS118 expressed sequence
 CC tag-specific clones (see ABA91642-50) transcribed from human prostate
 CC tissue. PS118 polynucleotides (see ABA91642-50), polynucleotides (see
 CC ABA91642-51), antibodies, agonists and inhibitors are useful for
 CC detecting, diagnosing, staging, monitoring, prognosticating, preventing
 CC and treating, or determining the predisposition of an individual to,
 CC diseases and conditions of the prostate, such as benign prostatic
 CC hyperplasia, prostatitis, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, prostate
 CC cancer, tumours and metastases

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 139 GCCTGGCGGTGGGCGCG 157
 |||||
 DB 1 GACTGGCGGTAGAGGTGG 19

RESULT 545
 ABA91662

XX ABA91662 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ABA91662;

XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Lolium perenne LpPeroxidase1 primer #1.

XX Lolium perenne; perennial ryegrass; plant; cell wall; lignification;
 KW cellulase; enzyme; lignin biosynthesis; cellulose degradation; CCoAMT;
 KW caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase; cinnamyl alcohol dehydrogenase; CAD;
 KW cinnamoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase; OMT; cinnamate-4-hydroxylase; CHH;
 KW cinnamoyl-CoA reductase; CCR; peroxidase; PER; ferulate-5-hydroxylase;
 KW F5H; CBL; phenylalanine ammonia lyase; PAL; 4-coumarate:CoA ligase; 4CL;
 KW ryegrass; fescue species; molecular genetic marker; PCR primer; ss.

XX Lolium perenne.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200226994-A1.

XX 04-APR-2002.

XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-AU001221.

XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000AU-00000419.

XX (AGRI-) AGRIC VICTORIA SERVICES PTY LTD.

XX (AGRE-) AGRESEARCH LTD.

XX Spangenberg G, Sawbridge TL, Ong EK, Emmerling M;

XX WPI; 2002-444025/47.

XX Novel nucleic acid encoding lignification and cellulase enzymes or their
 PT related enzymes useful for modifying lignin biosynthesis and cellulose
 PT degradation in plants to manipulate plant cell wall.

XX Example 3; Page 37; 436pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid (I) or its fragment
 CC encoding caffeoyl-CoA 3-O-methyltransferase (COMT), cinnamyl alcohol
 CC dehydrogenase (CAD), caffeic acid O-methyltransferase (OMT), cinnamate-4-
 CC hydroxylase (C4H), cinnamoyl-CoA reductase (CCR), peroxidase (PER),
 CC cellulase (CEL), ferulate-5-hydroxylase (F5H), phenylalanine ammonia
 CC lyase (PAL) or 4-coumarate:CoA ligase (4CL) from perennial ryegrass
 CC (Lolium perenne) or fescue species, (I), its nucleotide sequence
 CC information and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms is useful as a
 CC molecular genetic marker. (I) can be used for modifying lignin
 CC biosynthesis and/or cellulose degradation in a plant to manipulate cell
 CC walls. (I) or its fragments are useful for isolating cDNAs and genes
 CC encoding homologous proteins from the same or other plant species, as
 CC hybridisation probes to screen libraries from the desired plant. Short
 CC segments of (I) or its fragment are useful in amplification protocols to
 CC amplify longer nucleic acids or its fragments encoding homologous genes
 CC from DNA or RNA. (I) or its fragments are useful as molecular genetic
 CC markers for quantitative trait loci (QTL) tagging, QTL mapping, DNA
 CC fingerprinting, and in marker assisted selection, particularly in
 CC ryegrass and fescues, and in forage and turf grass improvement, e.g.
 CC tagging QTLs for herbage quality traits, dry matter digestibility,
 CC mechanical stress tolerance, disease resistance, insect pest resistance,
 CC plant stature, leaf and stem colour. ABN87250 to ABN87272 represent
 CC primers which are used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 392 CGCCAGAGAGGTCTCTAC 410
 |||||
 Db 1 CGCCAGAGAGACCTCAAC 19

RESULT 546
 ID ABZ76924
 AC ABZ76924 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC ABZ76924;

XX
 DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human DGAT gene forward PCR primer 1534.

XX
 KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 8; human;
 KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN W02003004630-A2.

XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.

XX
 PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.

XX
 PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.

XX
 PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.

XX
 PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.

XX
 FI Fries H, Winter A;

XX
 XX WPI; 2003-239205/23.

XX
 XX New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a

XX
 PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for

XX
 PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for

XX
 PT meat marbling.

XX
 PS Example 2; Page 27; 91pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
 CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
 CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
 CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
 CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
 CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
 CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
 CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
 CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
 CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
 CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
 CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
 CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
 CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
 CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
 CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
 CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
 CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
 CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
 CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
 CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX

Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCACTACG 75
 |||||
 Db 1 GAGGCTCTCTGCCCTATG 19

RESULT 547
 ID ACC62358

XX
 AC ACC62358 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX
 AC ACC62358;

XX
 DT 23-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX
 DE Human NOV5 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:233.

XX
 KW Human; NOVX; antiatherosclerotic; hypotensive; cardiatic; dermatological;
 KW anorectic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinfectivity;
 KW haemostatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic; anti-HIV; immunomodulator;
 KW neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; metabolic; antilipemic;
 KW gene therapy; cardiomyopathy; atherosclerosis; hypertension; scleroderma;
 KW congenital heart defect; aortic stenosis; valve disease; transplantation;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; obesity; congenital adrenal hyperplasia; diabetes;
 KW prostate cancer; metabolic disorder; neoplasm; lymphoma; uterus cancer;
 KW idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; AIDS; bronchial asthma; anorexia;
 KW Crohn's disease; multiple sclerosis; infectious disease; cancer;
 KW cancer-associated cachexia; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia;
 KW metabolic syndrome X; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 FN W02003023001-A2.

XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.

XX
 XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028538.

XX
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.

XX
 XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318184P.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318430P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322636P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322781P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322816P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322817P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323151P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323311P.
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323366P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324969P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325091P.
PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324990P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359599P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361563P.
PR 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-0377908P.
PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381483P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383863P.
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393332P.
PR 17-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396412P.
PR 13-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403517P.
PR 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236417.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Agee ML, Alsobrook JP, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Catterton E, Chant JS, Chaudhuri A, Crabtree J, DiPippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Ellerman K, Gangoli EA, Garlach VL, Giot L, Gorman L, Guo X, Gusev VV, Ji W, Kekuda R, Khrantsov NV, Leach MD, Lepley DM, Li L, Liu X, Malyankar UM, Miller CE, Ooi CE, Ort T, Padigara M, Patturajan M, Pena CE, Rieger DK, Rothenberg MB, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA, Spaderna SK, Spytek KA, Taupier RJ, Twomlow N, Vernet CAM, Voss EZ, Zerhusen BD, Zhong M;
WPI; 2003-313241/30.
XX
DR Novel human proteins and nucleic acid encoding the proteins, useful for
XX diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disorders involving the human
XX protein or nucleic acid e.g. cardiac and neurological disorders.
XX
XX Example C; Page 301; 460pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes isolated human NOVX proteins, where X is
CC 1 to 42. ACC62236 to ACC62345 encode the human NOVX proteins given in
CC ABR54167 to ABR54276. NOVX sequences have antiatherosclerotic, cardiac,
CC hypotensive, dermatological, anorectic, immunosuppressive, cytoskeletal,
CC antidiabetic, antifertility, haemostatic, antiinflammatory, anti-HIV,
CC antiasthmatic, metabolic, immunomodulator, neuroprotective, nootropic,
CC antiparkinsonian and antilipemic activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. NOVX proteins are useful for treating or preventing a pathology
CC associated with a NOVX protein in humans and for treating a syndrome
CC associated with the human disease. NOVX nucleic acids, proteins and
CC antibodies can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, congenital heart defects, aortic stenosis,
CC valve disease, tuberosus sclerosis, scleroderma, obesity, transplantation,
CC congenital adrenal hyperplasia, prostate cancer, diabetes, metabolic
CC disorders, neoplasm, lymphoma, uterus cancer, fertility, haemophilia,
CC hypercoagulation, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, graft versus host
CC disease, AIDS, bronchial asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,
CC infectious disease, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, cancer,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, immune disorders,
CC haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias, and metabolic syndrome X.
CC ACC62346 to ACC62465 represent PCR primers and probes for human NOVX
CC sequences, which are used in examples from the present invention.
CC ABR54277 represents a human trypsinogen protein given in comparison with
CC the human NOV35b protein in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 260 CACGTCACCTGGAGCAG 278
DB 1 CAGGGAGGACCTGGAGAAG 19
RESULT 548
ADE29792
ID ADE29792 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29792;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:414.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
KW cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiasthmatic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0366782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 414; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antineoplastic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 GCGGACCAAGCTGGTGA 298
DB 1 GCGGACCAAGCTGGTGA 19

RESULT 549
ADE29888
ID ADE29888 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29888;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:510.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 510; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antirheumatic,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antiinflammatory,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;

CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 68.4%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 GCGGACCAAGCTGGTGA 298
DB 1 GCGGACCAAGCTGGTGA 19

RESULT 549
ADE29888
ID ADE29888 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADE29888;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:510.
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 510; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;

CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 GCGGACCAAGCTGTGAA 298

Db 19 GCTGCCCCACCTGCTGAA 1

RESULT 551

AD29783/C

ID ADE29783 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE29783;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:405.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cytosolic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX PF 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX FA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
XX diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
XX protein kinase genes.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 405; 164pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
XX that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
XX (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
XX modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
XX organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
XX delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)

CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 136 CCCGCTGGCGTGGAGGC 154

Db 19 CCTGCTGAAGCTGGAGGC 1

RESULT 552

AAZ94278

ID AAZ94278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ94278;

XX DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human PHELIIX nested primer NP2.

XX PHELIIX; human; testis-specific; transcription factor; prostate cancer;
XX bladder cancer; ovary cancer; testicular cancer; gene therapy; diagnosis;
XX vaccine; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200012709-A2.

XX PD 09-MAR-2000.

XX PF 31-AUG-1999; 99WO-US020137.

XX PR 31-AUG-1998; 98US-0098610P.

XX PR 31-OCT-1998; 98US-0106524P.

XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX (AFAR/) AFAR D E.

XX (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.

XX (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.

XX PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB;

XX WPI; 2000-237872/20.

XX Testis specific Helix Loop Helix proteins expressed in cancers and useful
XX for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of prostate, bladder and
XX ovarian tumors.

XX Example 1; Page 31; 62pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, which was used in the
XX amplification of gene fragments obtained from a suppression subtractive
XX hybridization reaction using LAPC xenograft cDNA and designed to identify
XX novel prostate and prostate cancer-specific genes. A 437 bp clone was
XX obtained. Full-length cDNA (see AAZ94275) was subsequently cloned from a
XX testis cDNA library. This encoded PHELIIX (see AAY79269), a novel
XX transcription factor that is normally expressed only in testis tissue,
XX but is up-regulated in prostate and other types of cancer. The invention

CC Provides diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful in the management of
CC various cancers which express PHEIX, including prostate cancer, bladder
CC cancer, ovarian cancer and testicular cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 553
AAA37951
ID AAA37951 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA37951;
XX
DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer (NP2) used in PTAN gene isolation.
XX
KW PTAN; testis specific; prostate cancer; overexpress; chromosome 1q22;
KW diagnose; cancer; breast; vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200020589-A2.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022985.
XX
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102556P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102310P.
PR 21-DEC-1998; 98US-0113229P.
PR 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129518P.
XX

(UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.
PA (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
PA (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC;
XX
WPI; 2000-317715/27.
XX
DR PTAN proteins, and sequences encoding them, used for diagnosing and
XX treating cancers, especially breast and prostate cancers.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 31; 71pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA
CC fragments of the PTAN (testis specific protein expressed in prostate
CC cancer) gene. PTAN is expressed in 3 isoforms PTAN-1, 2, and 3. The PTAN
CC gene is located on chromosome 1q22. PTAN is overexpressed in prostate
CC cancer, and has a testis specific expression pattern in adult tissues.
CC PTAN shows no homology to any known gene. PTAN can be used in methods for
CC the diagnosis of cancer, especially prostate or breast cancer, where the
CC normal tissue samples are prostate tissue, or breast tissue, bone tissue,
CC lymphatic tissue, serum, blood, or urine. A vector containing the PTAN
CC nucleotide sequence, a vaccine composition targeting PTAN, PTAN,
CC ribozymes specific for PTAN mRNA and antisense sequences, can be used to
CC treat cancer, especially breast and prostate cancers. Cancer development
CC can be inhibited by a vaccine composition targeting PTAN
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 554
AAZ93048
ID AAZ93048 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ93048;
XX
DT 24-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used for generating human brain specific protein BPC-1 cDNA.
XX
KW BPC-1; oncogene; oncogenic; cancer; prostate; bladder; antibody;
KW antisense; vaccine; detection; prognosis; drug screening; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200009691-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 10-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018250.
XX
PR 10-AUG-1998; 98US-0095982P.
XX
PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.
PA (LEON/) LEONG K.
PA (RAIT/) RAITANO A B.
PA (SAFF/) SAFFRAN D C.
PA (JAKO/) JAKOBOVITS A.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX
WPI; 2000-206006/18.
XX
DR New isolated BPC-1 polypeptides, useful for developing products for the
XX diagnosis, staging, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly
XX prostate or bladder cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 35; 79pp; English.

BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used for the detection of
BPC-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides in biological samples, this is
particularly useful for detecting cancers expressing BPC-1, e.g. prostate
cancer or bladder cancer. Antibodies directed against BPC-1 or antisense
polynucleotides can be used for treating such cancers. The BPC-1
polypeptides can also be used in vaccines for treating or inhibiting the
development of a cancer expressing BPC-1. The polypeptides and
polynucleotides can also be used for detecting cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
and predicting susceptibility to developing cancer. The BPC-1 polypeptide
comprises a CUB domain which is expressed in prostate and bladder
carcinoma cells and which shows sequence similarity with CUB domains from
certain tissues of the brain, however, it is expressed at high levels in
prostate cancer cells and bladder cancer cells. A number of synthetic
oligonucleotides were used to generate BPC-1 cDNA from total cell RNA of
tumour cells lines. These primers were a cDNA synthesis primer
(AAZ93041), two adaptor sequences (AAZ93042-293045), a PCR primer
(AAZ93046) and two nested primers (AAZ93047, AAZ93048). This sequence is
one of the nested primers (NP1) used in the amplification method.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 555
AAZ94898
ID AAZ94898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ94898;
XX
DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer NP2 used in testis-specific 22P4F11 gene amplification.
XX
KW 22P4F11; human; testis; prostate cancer; diagnosis; gene therapy; marker;
KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200018925-A1.
XX
PD 06-APR-2000.
XX
PF 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US023005.
XX
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102572P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146584P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
PA (HUBE/) HUBERT R S.
PA (MITC/) MITCHELL S C.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303452/26.
XX
PT Novel testis-specific gene 22P4F11 which is expressed in human prostate
PT cancer and is useful as a diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic target for
PT prostate cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 28; 54pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of nested primer NP2, used in a secondary
CC PCR amplification of gene fragments generated by a suppression
CC subtractive hybridisation protocol that was designed to identify genes
CC which may be differentially expressed in human prostate cancer. A partial
CC clone, termed 22P4F11 (see AAZ94894), was obtained and used to identify
CC full-length 22P4F11 cDNA (see AAZ94893). 22P4F11 is a testis-specific
CC gene in normal tissues, and is also expressed in human prostate tumours,
CC in some cases at high levels. The 22P4F11 transcript and/or protein (see
CC AAZ94899) may represent a useful diagnostic marker and/or therapeutic
CC target for prostate cancer. Methods of using 22P4F11 polynucleotides,
CC polypeptides and antibodies for the diagnosis and treatment of cancers
CC expressing 22P4F11, especially prostate cancer, are provided, as well as
CC vaccines that prevent development of such cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 556

AAAL4807
ID AAAL4807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAAL4807;
XX
DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for testis-specific protein Y-encoded DNA.
XX
KW Prostate cancer; testis-specific protein Y-encoded mRNA; TSPY mRNA;
KW vaccine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200020638-A2.
XX
PD 13-APR-2000.
XX
PF 02-OCT-1999; 99WO-US022575.
XX
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102893P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
PA (AFAR/) AFAR D E.
XX
PI Afar DE, Hubert RS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-303803/26.
XX
PT Diagnosing prostate cancer by determining the level of testis-specific
PT protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein and comparing these TSPY mRNA or
PT protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 20; 32pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAAL4805-07 were used to amplify testis-specific protein Y-
CC encoded DNA. The specification describes a new method of diagnosis of
CC prostate cancer. The method comprises determining the level of testis-
CC specific protein Y-encoded (TSPY) mRNA or protein, and comparing these
CC TSPY mRNA or protein levels to those of a normal tissue sample. The
CC presence of elevated TSPY mRNA or protein is indicative of prostate
CC cancer. Detection of TSPY mRNA expression or protein levels is useful in
CC the diagnosis of prostate cancer. Antisense polynucleotides complementary
CC to the coding sequence of human TSPY are useful for treating prostate
CC cancer by inhibiting TSPY transcription (when contacted with the TSPY
CC gene) or translation (when contacted with the TSPY mRNA). Ribozymes are
CC also useful for treating prostate cancer by cleaving the TSPY mRNA and
CC therefore inhibiting its translation. The vaccine is useful for
CC inhibiting the development of prostate cancer in a patient
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 557
AAA09167
ID AAA09167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA09167;
XX
DT 10-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Nested primer 2 cloning SSH-generated 36P1A6 gene.
XX
KW 36P1A6; transcription factor; murine EHP homologue; ENS family;
KW cytostatic; cancer; vaccine; tumorigenesis; primer; ss.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128858P.
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX
XX Afar DE, Hubert RS, Leong K, Raitano AB, Saffran DC;
XX WPI; 2000-672681/65.
XX
XX Novel 24P4C12 polypeptides and polynucleotides, used in the diagnosis and
XX treatment of cancer, especially prostate cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 65; 137pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a prostate tumour associated gene,
XX designated 24P4C12, and its encoded protein. 24P4C12 has anticancer and
XX cytostatic activity, and can be used in vaccine production and in gene
XX therapy. A pharmaceutical composition or vaccine comprising 24P4C12 can
XX be used to treat a patient with cancer, especially prostate cancer, the
XX vaccine can also be used to inhibit the development or progression of
XX cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used to diagnose
XX cancers, especially prostate cancer. A transgenic animal comprising
XX 24P4C12 can be used for the development and screening of therapeutic
XX reagents. The polypeptide is a transmembrane protein which is expressed
XX specifically in prostate cancer, allowing the development of more
XX specific anticancer therapies and diagnostic assays
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 560
AAF85709
ID AAF85709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAF85709;
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human cancer related protein 20P2H8 cDNA PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; cancer related protein 20P2H8; vaccine; chromosome 15q32-23;
XX prostate cancer; bladder cancer; colon cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200131012-A1.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029477.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162364P.
XX
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Afar DEH, Raitano AB, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-308645/32.
XX
XX 20P2H8 polynucleotides and polypeptides useful for diagnosing and
XX treating cancer, and for screening for screening for modulating
XX compounds.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 64; 111pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of human
CC cancer related protein 20P2H8. The gene, which is found at chromosome
CC 15q32-23, is upregulated in cancers such as that of the prostate,
CC bladder, colon and pancreas. The sequences can be used to diagnose and
CC treat these cancers, and to vaccinate against them. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer for the coding sequence of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 561
AAD06232
ID AAD06232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD06232;
XX
XX 31-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SGP28 gene fragment amplifying NP2 primer.
XX
XX Human; specific granule protein 28; SGP28; therapy; PCR primer; prostate;
XX colon; cancer; prognosis; vaccine; anticancer; SSH;
XX suppression subtractive hybridisation; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200131343-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029607.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162610P.
XX
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Mitchell SC, Paris M;
XX Jakobovits A;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-308685/32.
XX
XX Detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
XX overexpression of SGP28 protein, also methods for treating these cancers
XX e.g. by vaccination with the protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 59; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods and compositions for the
XX diagnosis and therapy of prostate cancer which utilise human SGP28
XX (specific granule protein 28) gene and proteins. The method involves
XX detecting cancers, particularly of prostate and colon, from
XX overexpression of SGP28 protein. The expression of SGP28, which is an
XX extracellular protein is restricted to the prostate and ovary, and is
XX markedly up-regulated in prostate tumours. SGP28 sequence is used for
XX diagnosis (including in vivo imaging), staging, monitoring and prognosis
XX of prostatic and colon cancer, and for assisting selection of therapy.
XX Also SGP28-expressing cancers can be treated by administering a
XX composition or vaccine that contains a vector expressing an antibody
XX specific for SGP28 protein, nucleic acid encoding SGP28 protein or its
XX fragments, polypeptides encoded by SGP28 gene and SGP28-specific antibody
XX optionally conjugated to toxin or therapeutic agent. SGP28 gene product
XX is also used as source of therapeutic antisense or ribozyme agents, as
XX primers/probes for diagnosis or prognosis, to identify compounds that
XX inhibit calcium entry into prostatic cells, for recombinant production of
XX SGP28 peptides and for isolating related sequences. SGP28 protein and its

CC fragments are used to raise specific antibodies (Ab) and to identify
CC specific binding agents (potentially useful as therapeutic and diagnostic
CC agents) and also potential anticancer agents. The present sequence is a
CC nested primer 2 (NP2) used to amplify gene fragments resulting from SSH
CC (suppression subtractive hybridisation) reaction. This sequence is used
CC in the SSH isolation of cDNA fragment of human SGP28 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 562

AA04811
ID AAD04811 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD04811;

XX 17-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE Human 36P6D5 gene fragment amplifying primer NP2.

XX Human; 36P6D5 protein; secreted tumour antigen; therapy; cancer; kidney;
KW bladder; ovary; breast; pancreas; colon; lung; vaccine; cytostatic; SSH;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200131015-A2.

PN 03-MAY-2001.

XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029894.

PF 28-OCT-1999; 99US-0162417P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Raitano AB, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS;

PI Mitchell SC;

XX WPI; 2001-308646/32.

XX Detecting presence of cancer expressing 36P6D5 protein in individual by
PT comparing protein level in test sample to normal sample, where elevated
PT level of protein in test sample indicates presence of cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 70; 113pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a gene and its encoded secreted tumour
CC antigen, termed 36P6D5. These sequences are used for the diagnosis and
CC treatment of various cancers which express 36P6D5, such as cancers of the
CC kidney, bladder, ovary, breast, pancreas, colon and lungs. In normal
CC individuals 36P6D5 protein, is predominantly expressed in pancreas, with
CC lower levels of expression in prostate and small intestine. Vaccines
CC comprising immunogenic protein of 36P6D5 is useful for inhibiting the
CC development of prostate or colon cancer. Pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising 36P6D5 protein is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of
CC prostate cancer and other cancers, for modulating or inhibiting the
CC expression of 36P6D5 genes and/or translation of the 36P6D5 transcripts,
CC and as therapeutic agents. The present sequence is a nested primer (NP)2
CC used to amplify gene fragments resulting from SSH (suppression)
CC subtractive hybridisation) reaction. This sequence is used in the SSH
CC isolation of cDNA fragment of human 36P6D5 gene

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 563

AAF76012
ID AAF76012 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF76012;

AC AAF76012;

XX 22-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE PCR primer NP2, SEQ ID NO:18, used in human PC-LECTIN cDNA isolation.

XX Human; PC-LECTIN; C-type lectin; transmembrane antigen; normal testis;

KW layilin homologue; prostate cancer antigen; overexpression;

KW androgen-dependent prostate cancer; diagnosis; prognosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200112811-A1.

PN 22-FEB-2001.

XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022085.

PF 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148935P.

XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.

XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A, Raitano AB;

PI WPI; 2001-211222/21.

XX New PC-LECTIN polynucleotide encoding a transmembrane antigen over
PT expressed in human prostate cancer, useful for the prognosis, diagnosis
PT and treatment of prostate cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 59; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel human C-type lectin transmembrane
CC antigen, PC-LECTIN (AAB73309) and cDNA encoding it (AAF76004). The
CC expression of the human PC-LECTIN gene is normally restricted to the
CC testis, but is highly overexpressed in prostate cancer. PC-LECTIN
CC expression is higher in androgen-dependent prostate tumours compared with
CC androgen-independent prostate tumours, and expression is therefore likely
CC to be dependent on the presence of androgen. Human PC-LECTIN therefore
CC represents a diagnostic and therapeutic target for prostate cancer,
CC particularly androgen-dependent prostate cancer. Human PC-LECTIN exhibits
CC homology to hamster layilin (44.9% identity over a 265 residue overlap),
CC but is not thought to be the human orthologue of layilin, as diverges
CC significantly in a key functional domain proposed for the layilin
CC protein. Human PC-LECTIN or an immunogenic portion thereof, a vector
CC encoding PC-LECTIN, a PC-LECTIN antisense nucleotide, a PC-LECTIN
CC nucleotide-targeted ribozyme, or an anti- PC-LECTIN antibody may be used
CC to prepare a composition for treating a patient with a cancer,
CC particularly prostate cancer, but also breast, bladder, lung, bone,
CC colon, pancreatic, testicular, cervical or ovarian cancers that express
CC PC-LECTIN. PC-LECTIN proteins are also useful for diagnosing the presence
CC of cancer. PC-LECTIN antibodies and nucleotides are useful in the
CC treatment (e.g., antisense therapy), diagnosis and/or prognosis of
CC prostate cancer and other PC-LECTIN-expressing cancers. PC-LECTIN
CC antibodies may also be used as drug targeting agents. The PC-LECTIN
CC nucleotides and proteins may additionally be used in drug discovery to
CC identify molecules that modulate PC-LECTIN function or expression. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of human
CC PC-LECTIN cDNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 337
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 20

RESULT 564
 AAF83890
 ID AAF83890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAF83890;
 AC AAF83890;
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Nested primer (NP)2 used in human PHOR-1 cDNA isolation.
 XX
 KW G-protein-coupled receptor; prostate; cancer; PHOR-1; kidney; uterine;
 KW cervical; stomach; rectal; cytostatic; vaccine; cell function regulator;
 KW human; prostate homologue of olfactory receptor-1; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200125434-A1.
 PN
 XX 12-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027543.
 PF
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157902P.
 PR
 XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Jakobovits A, Faris M, Hubert RS;
 PI Mitchell SC, Saffran DC;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-367230/38.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel gene designated PHOR-1, a G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 PT in prostate cancer, useful as diagnostic marker and therapeutic target
 PT for cancers of prostate, kidney, uterus.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 59; 139pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel G-protein-coupled receptor up-regulated
 CC in prostate cancer, termed PHOR-1. The encoding cDNA is contained in
 CC plasmid designated p101P3A1 deposited with ATCC as Accession No. PTA-312.
 CC PHOR-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides are useful for diagnosing the
 CC presence of cancer, especially prostate, kidney, uterine, cervical,
 CC stomach or rectal cancer by determining and comparing the level of the
 CC protein or mRNA expression in test and normal tissue samples.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions comprising PHOR-1 is useful for treating
 CC cancer. PHOR-1 proteins are useful for identifying ligands and other
 CC agents and cellular constituents that binds to PHOR-1 gene product and
 CC for generating antibodies which are useful in diagnostic, prognostic and
 CC imaging methodologies and for the treatment of prostate cancer. Cell
 CC lines expressing PHOR-1 are useful for identifying protein-protein
 CC interactions mediated by PHOR-1. The present sequence represents a primer
 CC used in isolation of the PHOR-1 (prostate homologue of olfactory receptor
 CC -1) cDNA
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 337
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 20

RESULT 566
 AAS42202
 ID AAS42202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 20
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 337
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 20

RESULT 565
 AAH99163
 ID AAH99163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAH99163;
 AC AAH99163;
 XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human prostate-related gene 83P5G4 cDNA nested primer #2.
 DE
 XX 83P5G4; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
 KW tumour; kidney; brain; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; uterus; colon;
 KW lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme; liver;
 KW single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine; bladder; cervix;
 KW rectum; stomach; human; chromosome 1q31-q32.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200159115-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004426.
 PF
 XX 09-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181261P.
 PR
 XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
 PA
 XX Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Levin B;
 PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-514669/56.
 DR
 XX An isolated 83P5G4-related protein useful as a diagnostic and/or
 PT therapeutic agent in multiple cancers such as prostate, bladder and bone
 PT cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 1; Page 55; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX The nucleic acid sequences represent the 83P5G4 gene and the primers and
 CC adaptors used to amplify 83P5G4 DNA. 83P5G4 exhibits prostate specific
 CC expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly expressed in
 CC many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder, kidney,
 CC brain, bone, cervix, uterus, ovary, breast, pancreas, stomach, rectum,
 CC liver, colon and lung. The 83P5G4 polynucleotide, its related protein and
 CC also peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing
 CC and treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
 CC single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
 CC 83P5G4-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
 CC polynucleotide having the 83P5G4 coding sequence, are both useful in the
 CC preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
 CC expresses 83P5G4. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
 CC monitor the level of 83P5G4 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
 CC tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 337
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGAGGA 20

RESULT 566
 AAS42202
 ID AAS42202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

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AC AAS42202;
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human prostate-related gene 103P2D6 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX
XX 103P2D6; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; foetal tissue; ss;
XX tumour; cancer; bone; ovary; breast; pancreas; colon; lung; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme; serum; blood; urine; bladder;
XX single chain monoclonal antibody; cervix; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200162925-A2.
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005996.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184558P.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218956P.
XX
XX (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Rastegar GS, Mitchell SC, Hubert RS;
XX Challita-Eid PM, Paris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-557705/62.
XX
XX New polynucleotide for treating and diagnosing prostate cancer is the
XX 103P2D6 gene which encodes for 103P2D6-related proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 55; 132pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAS42193-AAS42208 represent the 103P2D6 gene and the primers
XX and adaptors used to amplify 103P2D6 DNA. 103P2D6 is not expressed in
XX normal adult tissue but is aberrantly expressed in some foetal tissues
XX and many cancers including tumours of the prostate, testis, bladder,
XX bone, cervix, ovary, breast, pancreas, colon and lung. The 103P2D6
XX polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
XX protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
XX comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
XX antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P2D6-related protein,
XX and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P2D6
XX coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
XX treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P2D6. The sequences
XX can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P2D6 gene
XX products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the
XX presence of cancerous cells
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGACGA 337
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGACGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 567
XX AAD07091
XX ID AAD07091 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD07091;
XX
XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX NP2 primer used in isolation of STEAP cDNA fragment generated from SSH.
XX
XX Human; cytostatic; antiproliferative; vaccine; gene therapy;
XX six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate-1; STEAP-1; cancer;

```

```

KW prostate; colon; bladder; lung; ovarian; pancreatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200140276-A2.
XX
XX 07-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033040.
XX
XX 06-DEC-1999; 99US-00455486.
XX
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
XX Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Saffran DC, Mitchell SC;
XX Paris M, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2001-367804/38.
XX
XX New STEAP (six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate) treating
XX proteins, expressed in human cancers, useful for detecting and treating
XX cancer.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 70; 187pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is nested primer (NP2) which is used to isolate the
XX human six transmembrane epithelial antigen of the prostate (STEAP) cDNA
XX fragment generated from suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH).
XX STEAP is a member of cell surface serpentine transmembrane antigens.
XX STEAP gene is used in gene therapy. Inhibiting the development or
XX progression of a cancer (eg. prostate, colon, bladder, lung, ovarian and
XX pancreatic) expressing STEAP or inhibiting growth or killing cells
XX expressing STEAP in a patient, comprises administering a vaccine
XX composition to the patient. Treating a patient with a cancer that
XX expresses STEAP, or inhibiting growth or killing cells expressing STEAP,
XX comprises administering to the patient a vector encoding single chain
XX monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and
XX light chains of the monoclonal antibody that specifically binds to STEAP,
XX such that the vector delivers the single chain monoclonal antibody coding
XX sequence to the cancer cells and the encoded single chain monoclonal
XX antibody is expressed intracellularly
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGACGA 337
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGACGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 568
XX AAS11672
XX ID AAS11672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAS11672;
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Prostate and testis-related gene 84P2A9 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX
XX 84P2A9; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; testis; tissue; cancer; ss;
XX leukaemia; tumour; kidney; brain; bone; skin; ovary; breast; pancreas;
XX colon; lung; cytostatic; gene therapy; antibody therapy; ribozyme;
XX single chain monoclonal antibody; serum; blood; urine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200155391-A2.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001.

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XX PF 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002651.
XX PR 26-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178560P.
XX PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PI Jakobovits A, Afar DEH, Challita-Eid PM, Levin E, Mitchell SC;
XX FI Hubert RS;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-502631/55.
XX XX
XX PT New 84P2A9 gene and its encoded protein, useful for diagnosing and
XX PT treating cancer, e.g. leukemia and cancer of the prostate, testis,
XX PT kidney, brain or bone, or for eliciting an immune response.
XX XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 71; 149pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The nucleic acid sequences represent the 84P2A9 gene and the primers and
XX CC adaptors used to amplify 84P2A9 DNA. 84P2A9 exhibits prostate and testis
XX CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
XX CC expressed in many cancers including leukaemia and tumours of the
XX CC prostate, testis, kidney, brain, bone, skin, ovary, breast, pancreas,
XX CC colon and lung. The 84P2A9 polynucleotide, its related protein and also
XX CC peptide fragments of the protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and
XX CC treating cancer. A vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a
XX CC single chain monoclonal antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an
XX CC 84P2A9-related protein, and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a
XX CC polynucleotide having the 84P2A9 coding sequence, are both useful in the
XX CC preparation of a composition for treating a patient with a cancer that
XX CC expresses 84P2A9. The sequences can be used in diagnostic methods to
XX CC monitor the level of 84P2A9 gene products in serum, blood, urine and
XX CC tissue and to thereby detect the presence of cancerous cells
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 319 GCGTGCTGGCGCGGACGA 337
XX Db 2 GCGTGCTGGCGCGGACGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 569
XX ABL50419
XX ID ABL50419 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL50419;
XX XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human 158P1F4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:736.
XX XX
XX KW Human; 158P1F4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
XX KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
XX KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200216598-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.
XX PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX XX
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

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XX PI Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
XX FI Paris M, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX DR WPI; 2002-269357/31.
XX XX
XX PT Monitoring 158P1H4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
XX PT has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer,
XX PT comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158P1H4 gene products in
XX PT biological sample.
XX XX
XX PS Example 45; Page 116; 209pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158P1H4 gene
XX CC products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
XX CC having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158P1H4
XX CC gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
XX CC to the status of 158P1H4 gene products in a normal sample, and
XX CC identifying the presence of aberrant 158P1H4 gene products in the sample.
XX CC 158P1H4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
XX CC production. 158P1H4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
XX CC abnormalities. The 158P1H4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
XX CC of 158P1H4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
XX CC elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterizing
XX CC domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
XX CC that bind to 158P1H4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
XX CC vaccines. Antibodies against 158P1H4 are useful in diagnostic and
XX CC prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
XX CC cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
XX CC as immunological reagents for detecting 158P1H4-expressing cells. The
XX CC antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
XX CC prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158P1H4 gene has been
XX CC located to chromosome 8q21-q23, and the 158P1F4 gene also described in
XX CC the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
XX CC ABL50429 and ABL50468 to ABL50488 represent sequences used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 319 GCGTGCTGGCGCGGACGA 337
XX Db 2 GCGTGCTGGCGCGGACGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 570
XX ABL50407
XX ID ABL50407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABL50407;
XX XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human 158P1H4 gene nested primer (NP)2 SEQ ID NO:724.
XX XX
XX KW Human; 158P1H4; chromosome 8q220q23, 158P1F4; chromosome 8q23; cancer;
XX KW bladder cancer; immune response; cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTL; HLA;
XX KW human leukocyte antigen; helper T lymphocyte; HTL; PCR primer; adapter;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO200216598-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026411.
XX PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.
XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX XX
XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

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PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
PA Challita-Bid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Faris M., Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-269357/31.
XX Monitoring 158PiH4 gene products in biological sample from patient who
PT has or is suspected of having cancer, useful for treating cancer.
PT Comprises identifying presence of aberrant 158PiH4 gene products in
PT biological sample.
XX Example 1; Page 69; 209pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method for monitoring 158PiH4 gene
XX products in a biological sample from a patient who has or is suspected of
XX having cancer. The method comprises determining the status of 158PiH4
XX gene products in a tissue sample from an individual, comparing the status
XX to the status of 158PiH4 gene products in a normal sample, and
XX identifying the presence of aberrant 158PiH4 gene products in the sample.
XX 158PiH4 sequences have cytostatic activity and can be used in vaccine
XX production. 158PiH4 polynucleotides may be used in monitoring genetic
XX abnormalities. The 158PiH4 proteins may be used in assessing the status
XX of 158PiH4 gene products in normal versus cancerous tissues and so
XX elucidating the malignant phenotype, in generating and characterising
XX domain-specific antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors
XX that bind to 158PiH4 or its particular domain, and for generating cancer
XX vaccines. Antibodies against 158PiH4 are useful in diagnostic and
XX prognostic assays, in treating patients with cancer, in generating
XX cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) or helper T lymphocyte (HTL) responses, and
XX as immunological reagents for detecting 158PiH4-expressing cells. The
XX antibodies are particularly useful in bladder cancer diagnostic and
XX prognostic assays, and imaging methodologies. The 158PiH4 gene has been
XX located to chromosome 8q22-q23, and the 158PiH4 gene also described in
XX the present invention has been located to chromosome 8q23. ABL50400 to
XX ABL50429 and ABB94468 to ABB95188 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 571
ABA98342
XX ABA98342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABA98342;
XX 29-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX Nested primer (NP) 2.
XX 55P4H4; cancer; immune response; ds; PCR primer.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200196391-A2.
XX 20-DEC-2001.
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019246.
XX 13-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211454P.
XX

PA (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar DEH, Levin E, Mitchell SC, Raitano AB;
PI Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-098053/13.
XX Novel isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a gene over-expressed in
PT multiple cancers, useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic agent for
PT cancer, preferably prostate cancer.
XX Example 1; Page 54; 160pp; English.
XX This invention relates to an isolated 55P4H4-related protein encoded by a
XX gene that is over-expressed in multiple cancers. The polypeptide is
XX useful for inducing an immune response to an 55P4H4 protein, providing
XX the protein comprises of at least one T cell or B cell epitope. The
XX immune system cell is a B cell which generates antibodies that
XX specifically bind to the protein or is a T cell, preferably a cytotoxic T
XX cell (CTC) which kills an autologous cell that expresses the 55P4H4
XX protein, or a helper T cell (HTL) which secretes cytokines that
XX facilitate the cytotoxic activity of a cytotoxic T lymphocyte. A method
XX is mentioned which is considered useful for monitoring the presence of
XX cancer in an individual, where the presence of elevated 55P4H4 mRNA or
XX protein expression in the test sample relative to the normal tissue
XX sample provides an indication of the presence or status of a cancer which
XX occurs in a prostate, kidney, testis, lung, cervix, bone, bladder, brain
XX or ovary tissue. The protein is useful in diagnostic assays that examine
XX conditions associated with dysregulated cell growth such as cancer and is
XX also useful in forensic analysis of tissues of unknown origin, to treat a
XX pathological condition characterized by the overexpression of 55P4H4, for
XX assessing the status of 55P4H4 gene products in normal versus cancerous
XX tissue, and to assess the presence of perturbations in specific regions
XX of the 55P4H4 gene. This sequence represents nested primer (NP) 2 used
XX during the method highlighted in the examples
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 572
ABA03609
XX ABA03609 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABA03609;
XX 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Nested primer 2 used for human 34P3D7 cDNA isolation.
XX Human; 34P3D7; cytostatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
XX human leukocyte antigen; HLA; major histocompatibility complex; MHC;
XX HLA A1; HLA A11; HLA A02; HLA A24; HLA A3; HLA B35; HLA B7; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200159110-A2.
XX 16-AUG-2001.
XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004094.
XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181020P.
XX (UROG-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX

The present invention relates to compositions comprising a substance that modulates the status of 125P5C8 or a molecule that is modulated by 125P5C8. The status of a cell that expresses 125P5C8 is modulated. The composition is useful for treating cancer, particularly prostate, bladder, kidney, colon, ovary or breast cancer. The 125P5C8 protein and/or a nucleotide sequence encoding the protein is useful for immunising a mammal against cancer. The present sequence is a PCR primer shown in the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. NO. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGGCTGGCGGGGACGA 337
|||
DB 2 GCGTGGCTGGCGGGGACGA 20
|||

RESULT 574
AAS95820
ID AAS95820 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAS95820;
XX AC
XX DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human cancer-related gene 103P3E8 cDNA nested primer #2.
XX DE
XX DE
XX KW 103P3E8; PCR primer; DNA adaptor; prostate; bladder; kidney; colon; lung;
XX KW breast; rectum; stomach; tumour; cancer; cytosstatic; gene therapy; ss;
XX KW antibody therapy; ribozyme; single chain monoclonal antibody; serum;
XX KW blood; urine; tissue; human; chromosome 9q13-q21.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200179557-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PD
XX PF 12-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012181.
XX PF
XX PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196647P.
XX PR
XX PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX PA
XX PI Paris M, Challita-Bid PM, Raitano AB, Mitchell SC, Afar DEH;
XX PI Jakobovits A;
XX PI
XX WI WIPI; 2002-061976/08.
XX WI
XX DR Monitoring 103P3E8 gene products in sample from patient (suspected of)
XX DR having cancer, useful for diagnosing, managing or treating cancers, e.g.
XX DR prostate cancer, comprises determining presence of aberrant 103P3E8 gene
XX DR products.
XX DR
XX PS Example 1; Page 55; 128pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC Sequences AAS95810-AAS95820 represent the 103P3E8 gene and the primers
XX CC and adaptors used to amplify 103P3E8 DNA. 103P3E8 exhibits tissue
XX CC specific expression in normal adult tissue, but it is also aberrantly
XX CC expressed in many cancers including tumours of the prostate, bladder,
XX CC kidney, colon, lung, breast, rectum and stomach. The 103P3E8
XX CC polynucleotide, its related protein and also peptide fragments of the
XX CC protein are therefore useful for diagnosing and treating cancer. A vector
XX CC comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a single chain monoclonal
XX CC antibody, that immunospecifically binds to an 103P3E8-related protein,
XX CC and a ribozyme capable of cleaving a polynucleotide having the 103P3E8
XX CC coding sequence, are both useful in the preparation of a composition for
XX CC treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 103P3E8. The sequences
XX CC can be used in diagnostic methods to monitor the level of 103P3E8 gene
XX CC products in serum, blood, urine and tissue and to thereby detect the

CC presence of cancerous cells
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 575
AAS99443
ID AAS99443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS99443;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human cancer related protein 98P7C3 nested PCR primer 2.
XX
KW Human; 98P6C3; ss; homeodomain protein; vaccine; cytostatic. epitope;
KW transgenic animal; immunogen; T cell; B cell; cytotoxic T cell; CTL;
KW prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer; lung cancer;
KW breast cancer; uterine cancer; cervical cancer; stomach cancer;
KW rectal cancer; colon cancer; chromosome 4q11-q12; PCR primer; adapter;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200190157-A2.
XX
PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017495.
XX
PR 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207138P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROGENESYS INC.
XX
PI Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Faris M, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Mitchell SC, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-097642/13.
XX
PT New isolated 98P7C3-related homeodomain protein highly expressed in
PT various cancers, useful in cancer vaccines and for generating immune
PT response directed to 98P7C3 in mammal.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 53; 155pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated 98P7C3-related protein which is a
CC homeodomain protein highly expressed in various cancers. Also include are
CC polynucleotides encoding the protein or proteins 90% identical to 98P7C3,
CC a pharmaceutical composition comprising the polynucleotides (including an
CC expression vector comprising the 98P7C3 encoding polynucleotides) or a
CC host cell transformed with the vector, an anti-98P7C3 antibody, a non-
CC human transgenic animal expressing a 98P7C3 protein, methods of detecting
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides in a biological sample, monitoring
CC the presence of cancer in an individual by detecting an elevated level of
CC the 98P7C3 protein or polynucleotides and a pharmaceutical composition
CC comprising a modulator of 98P7C3. 98P7C3 protein, or T cell/B cell
CC epitopes derived from it, are useful in inducing an immune response (in
CC mammal) to a 98P7C3 protein. Upon contact with a cytotoxic T cell (CTL)
CC the immunogens induce the CTL (with its helper T cell) to kill an
CC autologous cell expressing 98P7C3. The immunogen may be a nucleic acid
CC encoding the protein or epitope. The antibody is useful for delivering a
CC cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses 98P7C3, by conjugating the
CC cytotoxic agent to the antibody or its fragment that specifically binds
CC to a 98P7C3 epitope, and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent
CC conjugate. The modulator is useful for treating a patient with a cancer

CC that expresses 98P7C3 (e.g. prostate cancer, bladder cancer, kidney
CC cancer, lung cancer, breast cancer, uterine cancer, cervical cancer,
CC stomach cancer, rectal cancer and colon cancer), by administering to the
CC patient a vector that comprises the modulator, such that the vector
CC delivers a single chain monoclonal antibody coding sequence to the cancer
CC cells and the encoded single chain antibody is expressed intracellularly
CC in it. The gene for 98P7C3 is located on human chromosome 4q11-q12. The
CC present sequence is oligonucleotide adapter or PCR primer used to isolate
CC a cDNA sequence for 98P7C3 by the method of suppression subtractive
CC hybridisation, SSH
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 576
ABK67422
ID ABK67422 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK67422;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human 83P2H3 cDNA isolation nested PCR primer 2.
XX
KW Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; immunogen; 83P2H3; CatrF2E11;
KW calcium transport protein; cancer; prostate cancer; cytostatic;
KW chromosome 7q34; chromosome 12q24.1; T cell; B cell; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200214361-A2.
XX
PD 21-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 17-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US025782.
XX
PR 17-AUG-2000; 2000US-0226329P.
XX
PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
PI Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Saffran DC, Afar DEH;
PI Levin E, Hubert RS, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-269179/31.
XX
PT Monitoring 83P2H3 gene products for monitoring the presence of cancer in
PT a subject, comprises determining the status of 83P2H3 gene products in a
PT tissue sample from the subject and comparing it to a normal sample.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 76; 270pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to monitoring 83P2H3 (a calcium transport protein
CC whose gene is located on chromosome 7q34) gene products in a biological
CC sample from a patient who has or is suspected of having cancer
CC (especially prostate cancer), comprises: (a) determining the status of
CC 83P2H3 gene products expressed by cells in a tissue sample from an
CC individual and (b) comparing the status to the status of 83P2H3 gene
CC products in a normal sample. Also included are modulators of 83P2H3
CC function or status, generating antibodies/immune response against 83P2H3
CC (or related protein CatrF2E11 whose gene is located on chromosome
CC 12q24.1) using identified HLA (human leukocyte antigen) binding peptides
CC derived from the protein, delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell
CC expressing 83P2H3 by conjugating the agent to an anti-83P2H3 antibody, a
CC recombinant protein comprising an antigen-binding region of the antibody,
CC a non-human transgenic animal that produces the recombinant protein, a

hybridoma that produces the recombinant protein, a single-chain monoclonal antibody that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and light chains of the anti-83P2H3 antibody, a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the monoclonal antibody and inducing an immune response to a 83P2H3 protein, by providing a 83P2H3-related protein that comprises a T cell or B cell epitope, and contacting the epitope with an immune system T cell or B cell, respectively. The method is useful for monitoring 83P2H3 gene products in a biological sample for monitoring the presence of cancer in an individual. The modulator is useful for inhibiting the growth of cancer cells that express 83P2H3, for treating cancer and the vector is useful for treating a patient with a cancer that expresses 83P2H3. The immunological methods are useful for generating an immune response against 83P2H3, and for detecting the presence of 83P2H3-related protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The antibody is useful in prostate cancer diagnosis, prognosis, imaging methodologies and treatment, to detect and quantify 83P2H3 and mutant 83P2H3-related proteins, for purifying a 83P2H3-related protein, for isolating 83P2H3 homologues/related molecules, and for generating anti-idiotypic antibodies that mimic the 83P2H3 protein. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of cDNA encoding 83P2H3 or its related protein CatrF2E11

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 577

ABK70514
ID ABK70514 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK70514;

XX DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human cDNA 85P1B3 nested PCR primer 2.

XX KW Human; cytostatic; 85P1B3; cancer; immunogen; ss; primer; PCR; chromosome 15q14.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200218578-A2.

XX PD 07-MAR-2002.

XX PF 28-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026838.

XX PR 28-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228432P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

XX PI Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Afar D, Ge W, Challita-Eid P; Jakobovits A;

XX XX WPI; 2002-382963/41.

XX Composition for modulating the status of 85P1B3 protein or a molecule comprising a substance e.g. antibody specific to, nucleic acid encoding, or ribozyme of 85P1B3.

XX Example 1; Page 76; 201pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a composition comprising a substance that modulate the status of 85P1B3, where the status of a cell expresses 85P1B3 Gene product is modulated. Also included are a composition

comprising a peptide region of 5 amino acids of the 85P1B3 protein, in any whole number increment up to 229 that includes an aa position selected from an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the hydrophilicity profile, an aa position having a value less than 0.5 in the hydrophobicity profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the percent accessible residue profile, an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the average flexibility profile, or an aa position having a value greater than 0.5 in the beta-turn profile; a polynucleotide that encodes analogue peptide of 8, 9, 10 or 11 contiguous residues of the 85P1B3 protein; a recombinant protein comprising the antigen-binding region of a monoclonal antibody; a non-human transgenic animal that produces an antibody that binds to the 85P1B3 protein; a hybridoma that produces an antibody specific to the protein; a single chain monoclonal antibody (Mab) that comprises the variable domains of the heavy and monoclonal antibodies specific to the protein; a vector comprising a polynucleotide that encodes the Mab; inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, by administering the protein, antibody, polynucleotide, encoding the protein, antisense polynucleotide to the polynucleotide, ribozyme that cleaves the polynucleotide and T cells that specifically recognize the protein; and generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein exposing cells of the mammal's immune system to an immunogenic portion of the protein or polynucleotide. The composition, which comprises an antibody specific to the protein, is useful for delivering a cytotoxic agent to a cell that expresses the protein by providing a cytotoxic agent conjugated to antibody and exposing the cell to the antibody-agent conjugate. The methods are useful for inhibiting growth of cancer cells or treating a patient who bears cancer cells that expresses the protein, for generating a mammalian immune response directed to the protein, for detecting the presence of the protein or polynucleotide in a biological sample in a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer and for monitoring 85P1B3 in a biological sample from a patient who has or who is suspected of having cancer. The gene for 85P1B3 is located on human chromosome 15q14. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of the 85P1B3 cDNA

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 337
|||||
Db 2 GCGTGCTGCGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 578

AAL40496

ID AAL40496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAL40496;

XX DT 19-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX DE 158P1D7 cDNA related PCR primer SEQ ID No 669.

XX KW Cytostatic; 158P1D7; cancer; bladder cancer; mouse; rat; rabbit; dog; cat; cow; horse; human; vaccine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200216593-A2.

XX PD 28-FEB-2002.

XX PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026276.

XX PR 22-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227098P.

XX PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.

XX PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.

PI Faris M, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Afar DEH, Levin E;
PI Challita-Eid PM, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-425659/45.
XX New compositions comprising a gene (designated 158p1D7), its encoded
PT protein or their modulators, useful for treating or diagnosing cancers,
PT particularly bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. dogs, cats, cows, horses or
PT humans).
XX Example 1; Page 68; 181pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid, designated 158p1D7. The
CC compositions are useful for treating or diagnosing cancers, particularly
CC bladder cancer, in mammals (e.g. mice, rats, rabbits, dogs, cats, cows,
CC horses or humans). The compositions are also useful for monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities and in preparing cancer vaccines. The nucleic acid
CC of the invention can be used in gene therapy to treat the said disorders.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer of the 158p1D7 cDNA
CC of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 579
AAL53476
ID AAL53476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAL53476;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Zinc transporter protein 108P5H8 nested primer 2.
XX Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; zinc transporter protein 108P5H8;
KW cancer; breast; colon; ovarian; lung; humoral; cellular immune response;
KW passive immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200260953-A2.
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049133.
XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000US-0256210P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Faris M, Afar DEH, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Levin E, Morrison KJM, Raitano AB, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2002-627469/67.
XX Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of a zinc
PT transporter protein (108P5H8), useful in diagnosing and treating patients
PT with cancer that express 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung
PT cancer.
XX Example 1; Page 95; 309pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a zinc transporter protein, designated as
CC 108P5H8, or a molecule that is modulated by 108P5H8. The composition is

CC useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients
CC with cancer that expresses 108P5H8, such as breast, colon, ovarian or
CC lung cancer. The 108P5H8 gene or its fragment can be used to elicit a
CC humoral or cellular immune response. The antibodies are useful in active
CC or passive immunisation. The 108P5H8 polynucleotides are useful as probes
CC and primers for the amplification or detection of 108P5H8 genes, as
CC coding sequences for directing the expression of 108P5H8 polypeptides, or
CC as tools for modulating or inhibiting the expression of 108P5H8 genes.
CC The polynucleotides of the invention can be used to treat disorders by
CC gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a zinc transporter
CC protein 108P5H8 related PCR primer of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 337
DB 2 GCGTGTGCGCGCGGACGA 20
RESULT 580
ABV99876
ID ABV99876 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ABV99876;
XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human 121P2A3 post-SSH nested PCR primer 2.
XX Human; 121P2A3; cytostatic; immunostimulant; vaccine; PCR; primer;
KW humoral immune response; cellular immune response; ss;
KW suppression subtractive hybridisation; SSH.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200283068-A2.
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011359.
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0285630P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300373P.
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Mitchell SC;
PI Afar DEH, Safran D, Morrison K, Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-092956/08.
XX New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
PT 121P2A3 polypeptides, useful for eliciting humoral or cellular immune
PT responses or in assessing the status of 121P2A3 gene products in normal
PT versus cancerous tissues.
XX Example 1; Page 70; 362pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
CC modulates the status of a protein, 121P2A3. The composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic and immunostimulant activity, and is useful as a
CC vaccine. The 121P2A3 proteins and polynucleotides are useful for
CC eliciting humoral or cellular immune response. The polynucleotides are
CC useful for characterising cytogenetic abnormalities of this chromosomal
CC locus, as tools that can be used to delineate cytogenetic abnormalities
CC in the chromosomal region that encodes 121P2A3 that may contribute to
CC malignant phenotype, and in assessing the status of 121P2A3 gene products
CC in normal versus cancerous tissues. The proteins are useful for

CC generating and characterising domain-specific antibodies, for identifying
 CC agents or cellular factors that bind to 121P2A3 or a particular structure
 CC domain, and in various therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, including
 CC cancer vaccines. The antibodies or T cells reactive with the product are
 CC useful in passive or active immunisation, and in imaging methodologies
 CC for the management of cancer. The present sequence represents an nested
 CC PCR primer used in the invention to amplify gene fragments resulting from
 CC suppression subtractive hybridisation (SSH) reactions
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
 DB 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 581
 ACA64671
 ID ACA64671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA64671;
 XX
 DT 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer #4.
 XX
 KW 158P3D2; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200283928-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009403.
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0283112P.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Jakobovits A, Faris M, Morrison K, Morrison RK, Hubert RS;
 PI Afar DEH, Ge W, Raitano AB, Challita-Eid PM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-167092/16.
 XX
 PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of
 PT 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by 158P3D2, useful for treating
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 69; 354pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a new composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of 158P3D2 or a molecule that is modulated by
 CC 158P3D2, where the status of a cell that expresses 158P3D2 is modulated.
 CC The composition is useful for treating cancer. This sequence represents a
 CC novel protein 158P3D2 associated primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
 DB 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 582
 ABT43860
 ID ABT43860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT43860;
 XX
 DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DPNCN nested primer 2 (NP2).
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; modulator; 151P3D4; humoral; cancer;
 KW cellular immune response; adenocarcinoma; bladder; colorectal; lung;
 KW bronchial; breast; carcinoma; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200283860-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011644.
 XX
 PR 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
 PI Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-167091/16.
 XX
 PT New 151P3D4 proteins and genes, useful for eliciting a humoral or
 PT cellular immune response, or for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
 PT treating cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, lung, breast cancer
 PT or carcinoma.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 69; 426pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel composition comprising a substance that
 CC modulates the status of a 151P3D4 protein (e.g. 151P3D4 variant 1-11; or
 CC a molecule that is modulated by the 151P3D4 protein, where the status of
 CC a cell that expresses the 151P3D4 protein is modulated. The novel
 CC compositions, or the 151P3D4 proteins and genes, are useful for eliciting
 CC a humoral or cellular immune response. The 151P3D4 genes and proteins
 CC are also useful for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating
 CC cancer, e.g. adenocarcinoma, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, lung or
 CC bronchial cancer, breast cancer or carcinoma. This polynucleotide
 CC sequence represents a 151P3D4 related primer of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 337
 DB 2 GCGTGTGGCGGCGGACGA 20

RESULT 583
 ABT17425
 ID ABT17425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT17425;
 XX
 DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 162P1E6 cancer gene related nested primer NP2.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; 162P1E6; cytotoxic agent; immune response;
 KW cancer; bladder; prostate; kidney; lung; breast; passive immunisation;


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PI Morrison K, Morrison RK, Raitano AB;
XX WPI; 2003-075555/07.
XX
PT New composition comprising a substance that modulates the structure of
PT proteins and polynucleotides, useful for therapeutic, prognostic and
PT diagnostic reagents for eliciting cellular or humoral immune response in
PT cancer patients.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 72; 1021pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel human cancer-related genes and
CC proteins (ABZ20563-ABZ20564 and ABZ20565-ABZ20566). The genes and
CC proteins are useful for eliciting a humoral or cellular immune response.
CC The genes are useful as probes and primers for the amplification and/or
CC detection of genes, mRNAs or their fragments, as reagents for the
CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer, as coding sequences capable of
CC directing the expression of the protein, as tools for modulating or
CC inhibiting the expression of the protein, as tools for translation of transcripts, and
CC as therapeutic agents. The proteins and peptides are useful as
CC therapeutic, prognostic and diagnostic reagents for cancer. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used in an example from the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGCGAGCA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGCGAGCA 20
|||||
RESULT 586
ID ABZ20563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ20563;
XX
XX 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Cancer associated coding sequence PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Cancer associated coding sequence; cancer; human; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200283920-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2002WO-US011645.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002US-00286630.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Jakobovits A, Hubert RS, Challita-Bid PM;
XX WPI; 2003-093030/08.
XX
XX New pharmaceutical composition for diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or
XX treating cancer, comprises a substance that modulates a nucleic acid
XX sequence, e.g. 105P1B7, 152P1A2B or 156P3A6, or a molecule modulated by
XX the nucleic acid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX

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CC The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising
CC a substance that modulates the status of a cancer associated nucleic acid
CC sequence such as given in the specification (see ABZ20564-ABZ20575) or a
CC molecule that is modulated by the above nucleic acid sequence, where the
CC status of a cell that expresses the nucleic acid sequence is modulated.
CC The composition is useful in diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or
CC treating cancer. The nucleic acid sequence may be used in monitoring
CC genetic abnormalities, in generating and characterising domain-specific
CC antibodies, for identifying agents or cellular factors that bind to a
CC protein, and in therapeutic and diagnostic contexts, such as diagnostic
CC assays, cancer vaccines, and methods of preparing vaccines. The present
CC sequence is a primer used to identify the cancer associated coding
CC sequences suitable to be modulated in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 319 GCGTCTGCGCGCGAGCA 337
DB 2 GCGTCTGCGCGCGAGCA 20
|||||
RESULT 587
ID AAL52254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL52254;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX 184P1E2 gene-specific nested PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Gene therapy; vaccine; 184P1E2; cancer; genetic abnormality;
XX cellular immune response; immunisation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200283919-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011643.
XX
XX 10-APR-2001; 2001US-0282739P.
XX
XX 25-APR-2001; 2001US-0286630P.
XX
XX (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
XX
XX Chalitta-Bid PM, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Morrison K;
XX Morrison RK, Ge W, Jakobovits A;
XX WPI; 2003-148269/14.
XX
XX New 184P1E2 polynucleotide encoding a 184P1E2 protein, useful for
XX diagnosing, prognosing, preventing or treating cancer, in eliciting an
XX immune response, and in chromosome mapping.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 69; 394pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of a 184P1E2
XX protein. The DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for
XX diagnosing, prognosing, preventing and/or treating cancer. The 184P1E2
XX DNA and protein sequences may also be used to elicit a humoral or a
XX cellular immune response in patients and in monitoring genetic
XX abnormalities. Antibodies raised against the 184P1E2 proteins may be used
XX in active or passive immunisation. The present DNA sequence is used in
XX the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

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Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 588
 ADC71183
 ID ADC71183 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADC71183;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used in SSH to isolate 205P1B5 cDNA fragment.
 XX
 KW 205P1B5; prostate cancer; immune response; transgenic; knock out animal;
 KW cytostatic; immunogenic; vaccine; ss; SSH;
 KW suppressive subtractive hybridisation; PCR; primer; NP2.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN WO2003020954-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027760.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316664P.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Raitano AB, Paris M, Hubert RS, Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-354484/33.
 XX
 XX New polynucleotide designated 205P1B5, for diagnosing and treating
 PT prostate cancer, and as probes or primers for the amplification and/or
 PT detection of 205P1B5 genes.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 60; 162pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel gene designated 205P1B5, and the
 CC encoded protein, which is aberrantly expressed in prostate cancer.
 CC Specifically, it refers to the two variants of 205P1B5 mapped to
 CC chromosome 8p21-8p12, namely 205P1B5v1 and 205P1B5v2 and fragments
 CC thereof that serve as useful diagnostic, prophylactic, prognostic and/or
 CC therapeutic targets for prostate and other types of cancers. The present
 CC invention describes methods for the isolation of 205P1B5, for generating
 CC an immune response and for generating transgenic or knock out animals for
 CC the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents.
 CC Furthermore, it refers to identifying proteins, small molecules or other
 CC agents that interact with 205P1B5, and can be used to identify pathways
 CC activated by 205P1B5. Accordingly, these are cytostatic and immunogenic
 CC compositions that are useful for the development of cancer vaccines. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is the nested PCR primer 2 (NP2) used for
 CC suppressive subtractive hybridisation (SSH) to isolate the 205P1B5 cDNA
 CC fragment of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 590
 ADE65924
 ID ADE65924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADE65924;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

RESULT 589
 ADD84533
 ID ADD84533 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD84533;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 121P1F1 gene nested primer (NP) 2 SEQ ID NO:721.
 XX
 KW 121P1F1; 121P1F1 modulation; human; chromosome 4q; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; immune response; immunisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 FN WO200295009-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US006242.
 XX
 PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-00799250.
 XX
 PA (AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Challita-Eid PM, Hubert RS, Raitano AB, Paris M, Afar DEH, Ge W;
 PI Jakobovits A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-156757/15.
 XX
 XX Composition comprising a substance that modulates the status of 121P1F1,
 PT useful in diagnosing, preventing, prognosticating or treating patients
 PT with cancer that expresses 121P1F1, such as breast, colon, ovarian or
 PT lung cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 71; 285pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a composition (I) comprising a substance
 CC that modulates the status of 121P1F1 (gene and encoded protein), or a
 CC molecule that is modulated by 121P1F1, where the status of a cell that
 CC expresses 121P1F1 is modulated. The human 121P1F1 gene maps to chromosome
 CC 4q. (I) has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy, and in
 CC vaccines. The composition (I) can be used for diagnosing, preventing,
 CC prognosticating or treating patients with cancer that expresses 121P1F1,
 CC such as breast, colon, ovarian or lung cancer. The 121P1F1 gene or its
 CC fragment can be used to elicit a humoral or cellular immune response.
 CC 121P1F1 antibodies can be used in active or passive immunisation. 121P1F1
 CC polynucleotides are useful as probes and primers for the amplification or
 CC detection of 121P1F1 genes, as coding sequences for directing the
 CC expression of 121P1F1 polypeptides, or as tools for modulating or
 CC inhibiting the expression of 121P1F1 genes. The present sequence is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 319 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 337
 |||||
 DB 2 GCGTGTCTGGCGCGGAGCA 20

RESULT 590
 ADE65924
 ID ADE65924 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADE65924;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE	Human 161P2F10B protein-related PCR primer SeqID36.
XX	161P2F10B; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss;
XX	human.
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	W02003040340-A2.
PN	15-MAY-2003.
DD	07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US036002.
FF	07-NOV-2001; 2001US-00005480.
XX	31-JAN-2002; 2002US-00062109.
XX	(AGEN-) AGENSYS INC.
PA	Jakobovits A, Raitano AB, Faris M, Hubert RS, Ge W, Morrison KJM;
XX	Morrison RK, Challita-Eid PM;
XX	WPI; 2003-441560/41.
XX	A composition for diagnosing, preventing and treating cancer (e.g.
PPT	prostatic, renal or uterine cancer) comprises 161P2F10B polynucleotides
PPT	and polypeptides.
XX	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 36; 135pp; English.
XX	This invention relates to a novel composition which comprises a substance
CC	that modulates the status of a novel protein (161P2F10B) and its variants
CC	having a sequence of 875 amino acids provided in the specification. The
CC	protein of the invention is over-expressed in certain cancers. The
CC	compounds of the invention may have cytostatic activity and the sequence
CC	of the 161P2F10B protein, and the gene which encodes it, may be useful
CC	for gene therapy or the development of a vaccine. The composition and
CC	methods of the invention are useful in diagnosing, preventing and
CC	treating cancer. The present sequence is that of PCR primer which was
CC	used for amplification of a region of the gene encoding the human
CC	161P2F10B protein during the exemplification of the invention.
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ	
	Query Match 3.0%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
	Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	319 GCGTGCTGGCGGCGACGA 337
DB	
	2 GCGTGCTGGCGGCGACGA 20
RESULT 591	
ADD96944	ID
ID	ADD96944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	AC
XX	ADD96944;
DT	29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	Human protein 193P1E1B-related PCR primer SeqID59.
DE	193P1E1B; tissue specific expression; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX	cancer; human; PCR; RT-PCR; reverse transcription PCR; primer; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	WO2003050255-A2.
FN	19-JUN-2003.
PD	06-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US039274.
PF	
XX	

PS Disclosure; Fig 5B; 86pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for obtaining typing information

CC about several variable sites within target nucleic acid, or typing one or

CC more nucleic acid molecules. The methods of the invention are useful for

CC typing one or more nucleic acid molecules containing two or more variable

CC sites, preferably nucleic acid molecules containing three or more

CC variable sites are typed, where three or more primer extension reactions

CC are performed. The method is also useful for diagnosis of pathological

CC conditions characterized by the presence of specific nucleic acid

CC molecule(s). The methods are particularly suited for identifying

CC microbial species or their subtypes, and in typing procedures e.g. typing

CC of polymorphisms, tissue typing or in clinical applications. The sequence

CC represents a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify the single

CC nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) *Eus* from the angiotensin converting enzyme

CC (ACE) gene. The primer binds to the template with its 3' end 5

XX nucleotides from the SNP position

SQ Sequence 14 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 14;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 268 ACCTGGAGCGGC 281

DB 14 ACCTGGAGCGAGC 1

RESULT 593

AAAT55127/C

ID AAAT55127 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAT55127;

AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)

DE Human *relA* hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1058).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

KW intercellular adhesion molecule; *rel A*; tumour necrosis factor;

KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.

PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.

PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, McSwiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

XX in inhibiting disease related genes.

PT Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves *relA* mRNA at the

CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The *relA* gene product

CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their

CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target

CC sequences and thereby inhibit *relA* expression, making them potentially

CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential

CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves *relA* mRNA means

CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo

CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 144 GCGGTGGAGCGCG 157

DB 14 GAGGTGGAGCGCG 1

RESULT 594

AAAT55127

ID AAAT55127 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAAT55127;

AC 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human B7-1 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:1186.

XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;

KW streptolysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX W09618736-A2.
 XX 20-JUN-1996.
 XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX Karpelesky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 XX auto-immune diseases.
 XX Claim 10; Page 166; 307pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 XX ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 XX present invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 XX Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 398 GAAGGTCCTCTACG 411
 XX |||||:|:|:|:|:|
 XX 2 GAGGGUCUCUACG 15
 XX Db
 XX RESULT S95
 XX AAT49705
 XX ID AAT49705 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAT49705;
 XX AC AAT49705;
 XX DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX XX Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1056.
 XX XX

XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
 KW LDL; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9620279-A1.
 PN 04-JUL-1996.
 PD 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
 PF 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 PA Couture L, Stinchcomb D, McSwiggen J, Bisgaier C, Pape M;
 PI WPI; 1996-321852/32.
 DR New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
 XX Claim 4; Page 30; 72pp; English.
 XX AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
 CC T50137). CETP is a 74 kb glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
 CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
 CC binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence UH
 CC is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
 CC gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
 CC mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
 CC can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
 CC density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
 CC and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
 CC conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
 CC hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
 CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
 CC vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
 CC angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
 CC density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
 CC (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
 CC The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
 CC and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
 CC ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
 CC specific activity
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 175 ACGAGTCCCAAGGCA 188
 XX |||||:|:|:|:|:|
 XX 2 ACGAGUUCAGGCA 15
 XX Db
 XX RESULT 596
 XX AAT49707
 XX ID AAT49707 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAT49707;
 XX AC AAT49707;
 XX DT 02-MAR-1997 (first entry)

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XX Human CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1057.
DE
XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
XX neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
XX reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
XX peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
XX angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; human;
XX LDL; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9620279-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-JUL-1996.
XX
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX
XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX
XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 30; 72pp; English.
XX
XX AAT49608-T49863 represent target sequences for the human cholesterol
XX ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT49881-
XX T50137). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site, provided the sequence
XX is immediately upstream. The ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the
XX gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking synthesis and/or expression of the
XX mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway
XX can be inhibited (or eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size
XX density of the high density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life,
XX and therefore increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat
XX conditions associated with abnormal levels of CETP, specifically familial
XX hypercholesterolaemia, atherosclerosis, peripheral vascular disease,
XX hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,
XX vascular complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and
XX angioplastic restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low
XX density lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered
XX (a decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels).
XX The HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift
XX and mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH
XX ribozymes target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-
XX specific activity
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 175 ACGAGTCCAAAGGCA 188
XX |||||:|||||
XX 1 ACGAGUUCAGGCA 14
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 597
XX AAV66430
XX ID AAV66430 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX

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AC AAV66430;
XX
XX DT 06-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Substituted -35 promoter sequence of TetR gene of plasmid pBA6.
XX
XX KW -35 promoter; plasmid pBR322; tetracycline resistance gene; TetR;
XX promoter; Escherichia coli; active site; beta-lactamase gene; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US5824469-A.
XX
XX PD 20-OCT-1998.
XX
XX PF 30-SEP-1994; 94US-00316415.
XX
XX PR 17-JUL-1986; 86US-00887070.
XX PR 19-JUN-1989; 89US-00368674.
XX PR 12-MAY-1992; 92US-00881807.
XX PR 11-AUG-1993; 93US-00105108.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX PI Horwitz MS, Loeb LA;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1998-582545/49.
XX
XX PT Identification of biologically active DNA sequences - by transforming
XX cells with random oligo-nucleotide(s).
XX
XX PS Example 1; Fig 3; 24pp; English.
XX
XX CC AAV66416-34 represent novel DNA sequences which are capable of
XX functioning as promoters for the tetracycline resistance (TetR) gene.
XX They are derived from the -35 promoter sequence of the TetR gene of
XX plasmid pBR322. The sequences were produced to exemplify the invention.
XX The specification describes a method for obtaining an oligonucleotide
XX that confers a predetermined biological function, such as regulation of
XX expression or a biological activity of a polypeptide, on a cell. The
XX method comprises cloning a heterogeneous pool of oligonucleotides into an
XX expression vector, where the clones oligonucleotides are transcribed or
XX act as regulatory sequences, introducing a random sample of the cloned
XX oligonucleotides into a population of cells that do not exhibit the
XX predetermined biological function, selecting a subpopulation of cells
XX exhibiting the predetermined biological function, and isolating an
XX oligonucleotide that confers this function from the selected
XX subpopulation of cells. The process is used, for example, for identifying
XX new forms of the Escherichia coli tetracycline resistance gene promoter
XX and the active site of the beta-lactamase gene
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 143 GCGCGTGGAGCGCG 156
XX |||||:|||||
XX 1 GCGCGTGGCGGCG 14
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 598
XX AAC73241
XX ID AAC73241 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAC73241;
XX
XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Forward primer #43 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX
XX KW Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;

```

KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO200058516-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
 XX
 XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
 PR
 XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
 PR
 XX (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYNETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
 PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
 DR
 XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
 PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
 PT using single base extension reactions.
 PT
 XX Example 7; Page 52; 70pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
 CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
 CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
 CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
 CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
 CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
 CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
 CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
 CC form the oligonucleotide array
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 388 ACGGCGCCAGAG 401
 DB 1 ACGGCGCCAGATG 14

RESULT 599
 AAF49243
 ID AAF49243 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF49243;
 AC
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #203.
 DE

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 PI WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 DR Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 PT
 XX Example 8; Page 62; 20pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 20 GGTGACCGAGGCT 33
 DB 2 GGTGATCGAGGCT 15

RESULT 600
 AAF53588/c
 ID AAF53588 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF53588;
 AC
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4548.
 DE

Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU00693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX

XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 356 CAGCGACTTCCTCA 369
DB 15 CAGCCACTTCCTCA 2

RESULT 601
AAF53590/c
ID AAF53590 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF53590;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #4550.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 90; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 355 ACAGCGACTTCCTC 368
DB 14 ACAGCCACTTCCTC 1

RESULT 602
AAF49244
ID AAF49244 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF49244;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #204.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering

PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 XX inflammation.

PS Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC neoplasias, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 20 GGTGACCGAGGCT 33
 DB 1 GGTGATCGAGGCT 14

RESULT 603

AAF49333/c
 ID AAF49333 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF49333;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #293.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGACGACGATAC 125
 DB 15 ACAGCAGCAGTAC 2

RESULT 604

AAF49334/c
 ID AAF49334 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAF49334;

DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #294.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.

XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.

XX Example 8; Page 62; 201pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia

XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 112 ACCGACGACGATC 125
 |||||
 Db 14 ACACGACGACGATC 1

RESULT 605
 AAS97386/C
 ID AAS97386 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAS97386;

XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer #1 for human CRYBB1 gene haplotype PS10.

XX KW Human; crystallin beta B1; CRYBB1; chromosome 22q12.1; ophthalmological;
 KW cataract; allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss; haplotype;
 KW genotyping; transgenic animal; PCR primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200185998-A1.

XX PD 15-NOV-2001.

XX PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014715.

XX PR 05-MAY-2000; 2000US-0202253P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENA1SSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Choi JY, Kazemi A, Kilem SE, Koshy B, Rounds E;

XX DR WPI; 2002-062253/08.

XX PT Novel polymorphic variants of crystallin, beta B1 useful in studying
 PT expression and function of the protein, useful for screening candidate
 PT drugs to treat diseases e.g. cataract.

XX PS Claim 28; Page 31; 94pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
 CC which is a polymorphic variant of a reference sequence for crystallin,
 CC beta B1 (CRYBB1, located on chromosome 22q12.1) gene or their fragment,
 CC where the polymorphic variant comprises a CRYBB1 isogene defined by a
 CC haplotype from haplotypes 1-15 as given in the specification. Also
 CC included are a transgenic non-human animal transformed or transfected
 CC with the polymorphic variant, a computer system for storing and analysing
 CC polymorphism data for CRYBB1 gene, a genome anthology for the CRYBB1 gene
 CC which comprises the defined CRYBB1 isogenes, methods of determining an
 CC individuals haplotype or genotype as well as methods of determining the
 CC association of a particular haplotype with a disease or trait and a
 CC composition comprising at least one genotyping oligonucleotide

CC (especially allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO)) for detecting a
 CC polymorphism in the CRYBB1. The isogenes or haplotypes are useful for
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
 CC CRYBB1 activity, e.g. cataract, and can also be used by the
 CC pharmaceutical research scientist to validate CRYBB1 as a candidate
 CC target for, and in design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for,
 CC treating a specific condition drugs or disease predicted to be associated
 CC with CRYBB1 activity. The ASOs are useful as probes and primers, and for
 CC assaying a polymorphism in the target region. The present sequence is a
 CC PCR primer which amplifies a region of CRYBB1 containing one of 12
 CC polymorphic sites

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 132 CTGGCCCGCCTGGC 145
 |||||
 Db 15 CTGGCCCGCCTGGC 2

RESULT 606

ABX96573

ID ABX96573 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABX96573;

XX DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human genomic DNA p53 SNP AS extension probe #2.

XX KW Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;
 KW base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;
 KW AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;
 KW mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; probe;
 KW ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200269684-A2.

XX PD 06-SEP-2002.

XX PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-GB000794.

XX PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001GB-00004560.

XX PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791190.

XX PR 07-FEB-2002; 2002US-00071926.

XX PA (PYRO-) PYROSEQUENCING AB.

XX PA (DZIE/) DZIEGLEWSKA H.

XX PI Lundberg J, Ahmadian A, Nyren P;

XX DR WPI; 2002-707012/76.

XX PT Detecting a base at a pre-determined position in a nucleic acid molecule,
 PT comprises performing primer extension reactions using base-specific
 PT detection primers in the presence of a nucleotide-degrading enzyme.

XX PS Example 2; Page 33; 59pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method for detecting a base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule. The method comprises
 CC performing primer extension reactions using base-specific detection
 CC primers, each being specific for a particular base at the predetermined
 CC position. The allele-specific (AS) primer extension assay method of the
 CC invention is useful for detecting an allele-specific base at a pre-
 CC determined position in a nucleic acid molecule, for high throughput
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) analysis, and for detecting

CC mutations and genetic variations. The new method solves the deficiencies
 CC of previous methods by providing a method of allele-specific extension
 CC that allows accurate discrimination between matched and mismatched
 CC configurations, as well as reducing or eliminating false positive results
 CC observed in prior art. The use of two allele-specific primers increases
 CC the sensitivity by a factor of two because signals of two extensions are
 CC obtained. The present sequence represents a probe used in the examples of
 CC the present invention

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 238 GAGGCTGCTCCCG 251

Db 2 GAGGCTGCTCCCG 15

RESULT 607

AAD48683/c
 ID AAD48683 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD48683;

DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

UNDS15G annealing oligonucleotide for Kan- target.

DE Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.

XX Unidentified.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..15
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

WO200279495-A2.

10-OCT-2002.

27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.

28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

Xmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;

WPI; 2003-046824/04.

Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
 -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
 oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with a region of
 complementarity in between.

Example 11; Page 48; 99pp; English.

The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
 double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
 The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
 oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
 of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
 a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
 to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
 purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
 acid target sequences. The present sequence is an annealing
 oligonucleotide for Kan- target. This sequence is used in the

CC exemplification of the invention
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 608

AAD48672/c
 ID AAD48672 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AAD48672;

DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligo O used for double D-loop formation.

XX Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.

XX Unidentified.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..4
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "Locked nucleic acid (LNA)"
 FT misc_feature 5..11
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "DNA"
 FT misc_feature 12..15
 FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "Locked nucleic acid (LNA)"

WO200279495-A2.

10-OCT-2002.

27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.

28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

Xmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;

WPI; 2003-046824/04.

Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
 -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
 oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with a region of
 complementarity in between.

Example 5; Page 41; 99pp; English.

The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
 double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
 The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
 oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
 of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
 a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
 to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
 purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
 acid target sequences. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide which
 is used for determination of optimal oligonucleotide composition for
 double D-loop formation. This sequence is used in the exemplification of
 the invention

```
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 609
AAD48681/C
ID AAD48681 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48681;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo KLO2 used to generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant.
XX
KW Detection; double D-loop formation; neomycin phosphotransferase;
XX purification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200279495-A2.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.
XX
PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.
XX
PT Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
PT -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
PT oligonucleotide having a first and second strands with a region of
PT complementarity in between.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 47; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
CC double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
CC The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
CC oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
CC of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
CC a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
CC to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
CC oligonucleotides, compositions and kits are useful for detecting and
CC purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
CC acid target sequences. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to
CC generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant (Kan-) gene. This sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 611
AAD48684/C
ID AAD48684 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48684;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE UR15G annealing oligonucleotide for Kan- target.
XX
KW Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.
XX
```

```
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 609
AAD48681/C
ID AAD48681 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48681;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo KLO2 used to generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant.
XX
KW Detection; double D-loop formation; neomycin phosphotransferase;
XX purification; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200279495-A2.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279146P.
XX
PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Usher MG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-046824/04.
XX
PT Producing a stabilized double D loop at a target sequence within a double
PT -stranded nucleic acid comprises contacting the nucleic acid with an
PT oligonucleotide having a first and second strands with a region of
PT complementarity in between.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 47; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a novel method of producing a stabilised
CC double D loop at a target sequence within a double-stranded nucleic acid.
CC The method involves contacting the double-stranded nucleic acid with an
CC oligonucleotide having a first and second strand with at least a region
CC of complementarity in between them. The first oligonucleotide strand has
CC a region that is complementary to a first strand of the target and binds
CC to the recombinase while the second strand is not bound. The methods,
CC oligonucleotides, compositions and kits are useful for detecting and
CC purifying known nucleic acid targets and for manipulating defined nucleic
CC acid target sequences. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used to
CC generate neomycin phosphotransferase mutant (Kan-) gene. This sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
  Query Match      2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 611
AAD48684/C
ID AAD48684 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAD48684;
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE UR15G annealing oligonucleotide for Kan- target.
XX
KW Detection; purification; double D-loop formation; ss.
XX
```


XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 326; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the
CC anti-HCV enzymatic nucleic acid sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 6 GGAGTGAAGAACTGCG 19
Db 15 GGAGTGAAGAAATGCG 2
RESULT 614
ACD66349/C
ID ACD66349 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ACD66349;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-HCV nucleic acid molecule target sequence #232.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; anti-HCV;
XX viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection;
XX HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma;
XX hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; target; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX

PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 322; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a target for one of the anti-
CC HCV nucleic acid molecules disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 6 GGAGTGAAGAACTGCG 19
Db 15 GGAGTGAAGAAATGCG 2
RESULT 615
ACD66353/C
ID ACC73353 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ACC73353;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium gastril specific probe GAS-03.
XX
XX Microarray; probe; Mycobacterium; antibiotic-resistance; genotyping; ss.
XX


```

XX OS Mycobacterium gastrii.
XX PN WO2003031654-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX XX
XX XX 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-KR001885.
XX PF
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001KR-00062125.
XX XX
XX PA (SJHI-) SJ HIGHTECH CO LTD.
XX PA (KIMC/) KIM C.
XX PA (PARK/) PARK H.
XX PI
XX PI Kim C, Park H, Jang H, Song E;
XX XX WPI; 2003-403109/38.
XX DR
XX XX Microarray for simultaneously genotyping Mycobacteria species,
XX PT differentiating Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains and detecting
XX FT antibiotic-resistant strains, comprises specific probes on a support.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 12; Page 57; 76pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a microarray comprising a support, a first probe
XX CC for genotyping Mycobacterium species, second probe for differentiating
XX CC Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains, and a third probe for detecting
XX CC antibiotic-resistant strains, where the probes are immobilized on the
XX CC support. This sequence represents an example of the first probe used for
XX CC genotyping Mycobacterium species. The array is useful for simultaneously
XX CC genotyping Mycobacterium species, differentiating M. tuberculosis strains
XX CC and detecting antibiotic-resistant strains
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 175 ACGAGTCCAGGCA 188
DB 15 ACGAGTCCAGGCA 2
XX
XX RESULT 616
XX ID AB281751 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AB281751;
XX XX
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Locked nucleic acid-containing oligonucleotide kan k103.
XX XX
XX KW Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
XX XX Locked nucleic acid; gene therapy; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /*mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
XX FT modified_base 2
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /*mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
XX FT modified_base 3 /*tag= c
XX FT /*mod_base= OTHER

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FT modified_base 22 /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT /*tag= d
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 23
FT /*tag= e
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 24
FT /*tag= f
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
FT modified_base 25
FT /*tag= g
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "locked nucleic acid"
XX
XX PN WO2003013437-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX XX
XX PR 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
XX PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
XX PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX XX
XX PI Kniec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX DR
XX PT New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX PT least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX PT Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX PT preventing Huntington's disease.
XX XX
XX PS Example 5; Page 71; 133pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present sequence is that of kan k103, an oligonucleotide mismatched
XX CC (non-hybridising) to the triplet repeat region of exon 1 of the human
XX CC Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The oligonucleotide is modified by
XX CC including locked nucleic acid (LNA) residues at both ends. Administration
XX CC of this short, modified oligonucleotide to neuronal PC12 cells bearing an
XX CC HD exon 1-GFP fusion gene did not result in a decrease in Huntington
XX CC protein (huntingtin) aggregation in cell culture studies. The invention
XX CC relates to oligonucleotides, including oligonucleotides containing LNA
XX CC modifications, that alter the genomic HD gene sequence and/or reduce the
XX CC propensity of huntingtin to form intracellular aggregates. These can be
XX CC used for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 617
XX ID AB281750/c
XX ID AB281750 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AB281750;
XX XX
XX DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX XX

```

DE Locked nucleic acid-containing oligonucleotide kan k1o2.
 XX Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
 KW locked nucleic acid; gene therapy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key
 FT modified_base
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 2
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 3
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 4
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 5
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 6
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 7
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 8
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 9
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 10
 FT /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 11
 FT /tag= k
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 12
 FT /tag= l
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 13
 FT /tag= m
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 14
 FT /tag= n
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT 15
 FT /tag= o
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "locked nucleic acid"
 FT
 XX WO2003013437-A2.
 XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
 XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
 DR
 XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
 FT least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
 FT Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
 FT preventing Huntington's disease.
 XX
 XX Example 5; Page 71; 133pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is that of kan k1o1, an oligonucleotide mismatched
 CC (non-hybridising) to the triplet repeat region of exon 1 of the human
 CC Huntington's disease (HD) gene. The oligonucleotide is modified by having
 CC locked nucleic acid (LNA) residues throughout its length. Administration
 CC of this short, modified oligonucleotide to neuronal PC12 cells bearing an
 CC HD exon 1-GFP fusion gene did not result in a decrease in Huntingtin
 CC protein (huntingtin) aggregation in cell culture studies. The invention
 CC relates to oligonucleotides, including oligonucleotides containing LNA
 CC modifications, that alter the genomic HD gene sequence and/or reduce the
 CC propensity of huntingtin to form intracellular aggregates. These can be
 CC used for the treatment or prevention of HD
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 |||||
 DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
 RESULT 618
 ABZ81742/c
 ID ABZ81742 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ81742;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Huntington's disease gene non-specific oligonucleotide Kan uD77/15G.
 XX
 KW Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; phosphorothioate;
 KW huntingtin; human; gene therapy; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key
 FT modified_base
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1.15
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT
 XX WO2003013437-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
 PF
 XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
 XX

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PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX
XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX preventing Huntington's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 60; 133pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of single-stranded phosphorothioate
XX oligonucleotide Kan uD77/15G. Administration of this oligonucleotide to
XX PC12 neuronal cells containing an engineered Huntington's disease (HD)
XX gene exon 1 including alternating, repeating Gln codons (CAA/G) resulted
XX in a reduction in the formation of HD protein (huntingtin). Kan uD77/15G
XX is an example of modified oligonucleotides of the invention which,
XX although non-specific and non-hybridizing to the HD gene, and incapable
XX of directing sequence alteration of the triplet repeat region of exon 1,
XX nevertheless reduce the formation of HD protein aggregates. Such
XX oligonucleotides can be used for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
RESULT 619
ABZ81741/c
ID ABZ81741 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABZ81741;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Huntington's disease gene non-specific oligonucleotide Kan uR/15G.
XX
XX Huntington's disease; nootropic; anticonvulsant; huntingtin; human;
XX gene therapy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..15
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "all RNA 2'-O-Methyl modifications"
XX
XX WO2003013437-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025352.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310757P.
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310770P.
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310889P.
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337219P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Parekh-Olmedo H;
XX WPI; 2003-256478/25.
XX
XX New single stranded oligonucleotides comprising a DNA domain having at
XX least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence of the
XX Huntington's disease gene to be altered, useful for treating or
XX preventing Huntington's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 59; 133pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of single-stranded oligonucleotide Kan
XX uR/15G, which has 2'-O-Me modifications throughout its length.
XX Administration of this oligonucleotide to PC12 neuronal cells containing
XX an engineered Huntington's disease (HD) gene exon 1 including
XX alternating, repeating Gln codons (CAA/G) had little effect on HD protein
XX (huntingtin) aggregation. This was in contrast to other modified
XX oligonucleotides (see ABZ81737-39) which, although non-specific and non-
XX hybridizing to the HD gene, and being incapable of directing sequence
XX alteration of the triplet repeat region of exon 1, nevertheless reduced
XX the formation of HD protein aggregates. Such oligonucleotides can be used
XX for the treatment or prevention of HD
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2
XX
RESULT 620
ADC13797/c
ID ADC13797 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX ADC13797;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide of the invention #42.
XX
XX nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003027640-A2.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.
XX 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Rice MC;
XX WPI; 2003-371937/35.
XX
XX Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
XX acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
XX double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
XX variant.
XX
XX Example 11; SEQ ID NO 42; 179pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
XX nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target

```

CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 621
 ADC13793/C
 ID ADC13793 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADC13793;
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #38.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.
 OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 38; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-

CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 622
 ADC13760/C
 ID ADC13760 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADC13760;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #5.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 5; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic

CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids.
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 623

ADCI3784/C
 ID ADCI3784 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCI3784;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #29.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

XX Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 29; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled

CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168

Db 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 624

ADCI3795/C

ID ADCI3795 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC ADCI3795;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #40.

KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

FN WO2003027640-A2.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.

PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;

DR WPI; 2003-371937/35.

XX Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.

PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 40; 179pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,

CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,
 CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 |||||
 DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 625
 ADD68648
 ID ADD68648 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ADC13796;
 XX AC ADC13796;
 XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide of the invention #41.

XX KW nonsupercoiled nucleic acid; target query region; genotyping; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO2003027640-A2.

XX PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX PF 27-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US031073.
 XX PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325828P.

XX PR 27-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009691.
 XX PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX PI Kmiec EB, Rice MC;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-371937/35.

XX PT Distinguishing nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid in sample of nucleic
 PT acids from variants of the target, by forming deproteinization-stable
 PT double D loops in target query region which distinguish target from
 PT variant.
 XX PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 41; 179pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to distinguishing presence of a
 CC nonsupercoiled target nucleic acid from presence of nonsupercoiled target
 CC variants within a sample of nucleic acids, the variants differing from
 CC target by a nucleotide within a common target query region (TQR),
 CC involving using a recombinase to mediate formation of deproteinization-
 CC stable double D loop in TQR and then distinguishing degree of formation
 CC of double D loops that are stable to deproteinization. The method is
 CC useful for distinguishing the presence of a nonsupercoiled target nucleic
 CC acid such as a linear duplex DNA, covalently closed circle, or artificial
 CC chromosome from the presence of nonsupercoiled target variants within a
 CC sample of nucleic acids. The method distinguishes several nonsupercoiled
 CC targets within the sample of nucleic acids and is also useful for
 CC separating a nonsupercoiled double-stranded nucleic acid target from
 CC other nonsupercoiled nucleic acids within a sample of nucleic acids,
 CC where 10-10000 fold purification is effected. The methods are readily
 CC multiplexed, permitting a large number of loci to be screened within a
 CC single sample, may be adapted to a variety of existing detection systems,

CC and permit target amplification without PCR, increasing fidelity. The
 CC ability to separate desired double stranded targets with allelic
 CC selectivity, with or without contemporaneous detection, offers
 CC significant advantages over current genotyping methods. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 155 CGGCTTCGACTGGG 168
 |||||
 DB 15 CGGCTACGACTGGG 2

RESULT 626
 ADD68648
 ID ADD68648 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ADD68648;
 XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Mucin-box encoding G cassette DNA.

XX KW PCR; DNA amplification; ds; mucin-box; G cassette.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN JP2002315583-A.

XX PD 29-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 29-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00197813.
 XX PR 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196242.

XX PA (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSHI HOJIN SANGYO GIJUTSU SO.
 XX DR WPI; 2003-375838/36.
 XX PT Amplification of a DNA, a gene encoding the repeated sequence of an amino
 PT acid sequence.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 33pp; Japanese.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for amplifying a DNA using
 CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) comprising synthesizing the first region
 CC of a base sequence to be amplified by designing a pair of primers so as
 CC to place the first region between them and to anneal each other at the 3'
 CC -end and carrying out a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the
 CC primers. Subsequently, the second region is synthesized by designing a
 CC pair of primers so as to place the second region partly overlapping with
 CC the first region of the base sequence between them and to anneal each
 CC other at the 3'-end and carrying out a PCR using the primers. Finally,
 CC the first region is annealed to the second region generating the template
 CC to carry out a PCR and thus to synthesize a base sequence containing the
 CC first and the second regions. The method of the invention may be useful
 CC for amplifying a DNA sequence. The current sequence is that of the mucin-
 CC box encoding G cassette DNA of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 382 GCGACGCGGCGCC 395
 |||||
 DB 1 GCGACGCGGCGCC 14

RESULT 627
 AAQ57378
 ID AAQ57378 standard; mRNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ57378;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Enzymatic RNA molecule ACE mRNA target sequence.
 XX
 KW Specific; cleavage; target RNA; protein; prophylaxis; expression;
 KW inhibitor; inhibition; ribozyme; treatment; prevention; psoriasis;
 KW asthma; inflammatory diseases; cardiovascular condition; hypertension;
 KW arthritis; restenosis; angiotensin converting enzyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09402595-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-1994.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1993; 93WO-US006316.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00916763.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989848.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989849.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008895.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Sullivan SM, Draper KG;
 PI WPI; 1994-048853/06.
 DR
 XX
 PT Enzymatic RNA molecules which cleave mRNA - used to treat or prevent
 PT inflammatory, arthritic, stenotic or cardiovascular diseases or
 PT conditions.
 XX
 SQ Claim 3; Page 23; 65pp; English.
 CC This is a ACE mRNA target sequence (nucleotide no. 1771) of an enzymatic
 CC RNA molecule (ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA associated with the concn. of
 CC development or maintenance of a cardiovascular condition. The concn. of
 CC the ribozyme necessary to effect a therapeutic treatment is lower than
 CC that of an antisense oligonucleotide and the specificity of action is
 CC higher. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 173 CTACGAGTCCAAAGG 186
 DB 1 CTACGAGTCCAAAGG 14
 RESULT 628
 AAQ68223/c
 ID AAQ68223 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ68223;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 02-MAR-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequence of 5'-hexylamine modified antisense oligo (ODN1).
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; ODN, modified oligo;
 Hepatitis B surface antigen; Hep3B cells; ss.
 Synthetic.
 Key Location/Qualifiers
 misc_feature 1
 /*tag= a
 /label= H2N-(CH2)6-O-PO2-
 /note= "modified site"
 W09413325-A2.
 23-JUN-1994.
 15-DEC-1993; 93WO-US012246.
 15-DEC-1992; 92US-00991199.
 (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.
 Meyer RB, Gall AA, Reed MW;
 WPI; 1994-217541/26.
 New covalently linked conjugates of oligo:nucleotide, peptide and carrier
 - utilising surfactant, poly:amine or targeting ligand as lyso
 somotropic drug carrier.
 Disclosure; Page 19; 77pp; English.
 The inventors claim an oligo-peptide-carrier conjugate in which the three
 moieties are covalently linked to one another. The peptide provides a
 cleavable linker which is cleaved by enzymes which do not degrade
 antisense oligos (ODNs). The ODN-targeting ligand linkage must be stable
 to serum proteases, yet cleaved by the lysosomal enzymes in the target
 cell. The method involves conjugation of an ODN bearing an electrophilic
 crosslinking gp. to a peptide which bears two nucleophilic gps of
 differing reactivity. The resulting ODN-peptide conjugate is prepd. to
 that a nucleophilic handle remains on the peptide. This gp. is used to
 further attach the lysosomotropic carrier to the peptide portion of the
 ODN-peptide conjugate. The peptide is therefore also used as a
 heterobifunctional linker. Two different model ODNs were used - ODN1 and
 ODN2. ODN1 is complementary to the initiation codon region of the mRNA
 transcript for the Hepatitis B surface antigen in Hep3B cells. (Updated
 on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 33 TCGGACGAGATGG 46
 DB 16 TGTGACGAGATGG 3
 RESULT 629
 AAV62704
 ID AAV62704 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV62704;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide sequence of the RTBV PCR primer 1.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; amplification; promoter; graminaceous plant; rice; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Rice tungro bacilliform virus.
 XX
 PN US5824857-A.

XX PD 20-OCT-1998.
 XX PF 08-NOV-1991; 91US-00789738.
 XX PR 08-NOV-1991; 91US-00789738.
 XX PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX PI Beachy RN, Bhattacharyya M;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-582649/49.
 XX PR Rice tungro bacilliform virus promoter - for driving gene expression in
 PT vascular bundles of plants.
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 3; 12pp; English.
 XX CC This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used in the amplification
 CC of the Rice tungro bacilliform virus (RTBV) promoter. The isolated genome
 CC -length transcript promoter from RTBV is used for driving gene expression
 CC in the vascular bundles of graminaceous plants, especially rice,
 CC especially where the gene encodes a protein conferring a desired
 CC agronomic trait
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 397 AGAAGTCTCTTCTAC 410
 DB 1 AGAAGTCTCTTCTAC 14
 RESULT 630
 ADA55757/c
 ID ADA55757 standard; DNA; 16.BP.
 AC ADA55757;
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human protein-related PCR primer, SEQ ID 3325.
 XX KW Cytostatic; Anti-inflammatory; Osteopathic; Neuroprotective; Nootropic;
 KW Gene Therapy; human; secretory protein; membrane proteins; cancer;
 KW inflammatory disease; osteoporosis; neurological disease; PCR; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1293569-A2.
 XX PD 19-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 21-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00006596.
 XX PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00328381.
 XX PR 24-JAN-2002; 2002US-0350435P.
 XX PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
 XX PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
 XX PI Isogai T, Sugiyama T, Otsuki T, Wakamatsu A, Sato H, Ishii S;
 PI Yamamoto J, Isono Y, Hio Y, Otsuka K, Nagai K, Irie R, Tamechika I;
 PI Seki N, Yoshikawa T, Otsuka M, Nagahari K, Masuho Y;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-395539/39.
 XX PR New polynucleotides encoding full-length polypeptides, e.g. secretory
 PT and/or membrane proteins, useful for developing medicines for diseases in

PT which the gene is involved, or as target molecules for gene therapy.
 XX Example 8; Page 111; 205pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to novel human secretory or membrane
 CC proteins (ADA54072-ADA55710) and their coding sequences (ADA52433-
 CC ADA54071). The coding sequences are useful in the gene therapy of
 CC diseases caused by abnormalities of the proteins, e.g. cancer,
 CC inflammatory diseases, osteoporosis or neurological disease. The present
 CC sequence was used in an example from the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 212 AGAGAACTCGGTGG 225
 DB 14 ACAGAACTCGGTGG 1
 RESULT 631
 AAX75119/c
 ID AAX75119 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAX75119;
 XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #647.
 XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 174; 218pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 GCCCAGGAGTAAA 14
 |||||
 Db 15 GCCCAGGAGTGAGA 2

RESULT 632
 AAZ24186/C
 ID AAZ24186 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC
 AC AAZ24186;
 XX
 DT 03-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BRCA2 primer scorpion B2731 fragment 1.
 XX
 KW Detection; genomic DNA variation; inherited disease; microbial infection;
 KW hybridisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX GB2338301-A.
 FN
 PD 15-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1998; 98GB-00025698.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012768.
 XX
 PA (ZENE) ZENEGA LTD.
 XX
 PI Gibson NJ, Little S, Theaker J, Whitcombe DM;
 PI WPI; 2000-016019/02.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids for the diagnosis of heritable genetic disorders
 PT and for the detection of microbial organisms in food and biological
 PT samples.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 25; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method (I) for detecting nucleic acids
 CC using novel primers and an integrated signaling system. (I) may be used
 CC for the detection of variations genomic DNA samples (e.g. from humans,
 CC animals and plants). It is particularly useful for detecting inherited
 CC diseases (by detecting abnormalities in DNA from patients) and microbial
 CC infections (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis C
 CC viruses or bacterial infections of food). (I) provides high levels of
 CC sequence specificity, detection sensitivity and high rates of signal
 CC appearance. Only a single detector/primer species is required (improving
 CC simplicity and allowing enhanced specificity based on the ready
 CC availability of a target binding region (TargBR) for hybridization with
 CC the primer extension product). The newly synthesized primer extension
 CC product is the target species so the output signal obtained is directly
 CC related to the amount of extended primer. (I) is not dependent on
 CC additional hybridization events or enzymatic steps intra- and inter-
 CC strand competition for the probe site is limited so the probe design is
 CC simplified and probes which fail to bind under standard assay conditions
 CC in separate probe formats may function in (I). Additionally, homogenous
 CC assay formats may be derived from (I). Finally, as the interaction is
 CC unimolecular, the signal reaction is very rapid, permitting increased
 CC cycling rates. AAZ24184-Z24190 represent primers used in the method of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 61 AGTCTCTGCACTAC 74
 |||||
 Db 16 ACTCTCTGCACTAC 3

RESULT 633
 AAZ24188
 ID AAZ24188 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ24188;
 XX
 DT 03-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BRCA2 quencher primer B4249.
 XX
 KW Detection; genomic DNA variation; inherited disease; microbial infection;
 KW hybridisation; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX GB2338301-A.
 FN
 PD 15-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 25-NOV-1998; 98GB-00025698.
 XX
 PR 13-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012768.
 XX
 PA (ZENE) ZENEGA LTD.
 XX
 PI Gibson NJ, Little S, Theaker J, Whitcombe DM;
 PI WPI; 2000-016019/02.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting nucleic acids for the diagnosis of heritable genetic disorders
 PT and for the detection of microbial organisms in food and biological
 PT samples.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 26; 74pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method (I) for detecting nucleic acids
 CC using novel primers and an integrated signaling system. (I) may be used
 CC for the detection of variations genomic DNA samples (e.g. from humans,
 CC animals and plants). It is particularly useful for detecting inherited
 CC diseases (by detecting abnormalities in DNA from patients) and microbial
 CC infections (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis C
 CC viruses or bacterial infections of food). (I) provides high levels of
 CC sequence specificity, detection sensitivity and high rates of signal
 CC appearance. Only a single detector/primer species is required (improving
 CC simplicity and allowing enhanced specificity based on the ready
 CC availability of a target binding region (TargBR) for hybridization with
 CC the primer extension product). The newly synthesized primer extension
 CC product is the target species so the output signal obtained is directly
 CC related to the amount of extended primer. (I) is not dependent on
 CC additional hybridization events or enzymatic steps intra- and inter-
 CC strand competition for the probe site is limited so the probe design is
 CC simplified and probes which fail to bind under standard assay conditions
 CC in separate probe formats may function in (I). Additionally, homogenous
 CC assay formats may be derived from (I). Finally, as the interaction is
 CC unimolecular, the signal reaction is very rapid, permitting increased
 CC cycling rates. AAZ24184-Z24190 represent primers used in the method of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 61 AGTCTGTGACTAC 74
 Db 2 ACTCTGTGACTAC 15

RESULT 634
 ABK00290/c
 ID ABK00290 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK00290;
 XX
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #290.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 70; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA motif)
 possessing an NCH motif, a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a RN motif)
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. NO. 3.8e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301
 Db 17 AAACCTGGTGAAGGA 4

RESULT 635
 ABK02397
 ID ABK02397 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK02397;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human NOGO Amberzyme #69.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 70; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA motif)
 possessing an NCH motif, a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a RN motif)
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.

PS Claim 88; Page 132; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 307 GCCCGGGGACCGC 320

DB 1 GCCCGGGGACCGC 14

RESULT 636

ABK01168/c

ID ABK01168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01168;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO inozyme #438.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (CHOW/) CHOWIRIA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowirra BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 CC constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 CC growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 CC central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 288 AAGCTGGTGAAGGA 301

DB 16 AAGCTGGTGAAGGA 3

RESULT 637

ABX02396

ABK02396 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 ABK02396;
 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 Human NOGO Amberzyme #68.
 Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hampered ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 Homo sapiens.
 Synthetic.
 WO200159103-A2.
 16-AUG-2001.
 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 Claim 88; Page 131; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapeutics. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 307 GCCCGGGGACCGC 320
 Db 2 GCCCGGGGACCGC 15
 RESULT 638
 ABN01020
 ID ABN01020 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN01020;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1012.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 PT WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1012; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 1 GCGAAGCAGAGAA 14

RESULT 639
 ABN01019
 ID ABN01019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN01019;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1011.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PA (ABOM-) AEWICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1011; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 204 GTGAAGCAGAGAA 217
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 GCGAAGCAGAGAA 15

RESULT 640
 ABV91110/c
 ID ABV91110 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV91110;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1823.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1823; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
Db 15 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 2
RESULT 641
ABV91111/c
XX ID ABV91111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91111;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1824.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX FN
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1824; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
Db 14 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 1
RESULT 642
ABV91108/c
XX ID ABV91108 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91108;
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1821.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX FN
XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1822; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
DB 16 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 3
RESULT 644
ABL31374/c
ID ABL31374 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ABL31374;
AC ABL31374;
XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 863.
XX Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
DE Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
PN 11-SEP-2002.
PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1821; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 57 GAGGAGTCTCTGCA 70
DB 17 GAGGGGTCTCTGCA 4
RESULT 643
ABV91109/c
ID ABV91109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ABV91109;
AC ABV91109;
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1822.
DE Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX EP1239051-A2.
PN 11-SEP-2002.
PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX

PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004562.
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
 PA (NLSN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 PI Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 DR WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 257; 345pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 60 GAGTCTCTGCACCTA 73
 DB 16 GAGTCTCTGCACCA 3
 RESULT 645
 ACC53405/C
 ID ACC53405 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC53405;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2172.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN FR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 PS Claim 1; Page 542; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 369 ACTTTCCTGACCG 382
 DB 17 ACTTTCCTGACCG 4
 RESULT 646
 ABT39199/C
 ID ABT39199 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT39199;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4836.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; neurotropic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 599; 720pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 369 ACTTCTCTGGACCG 382
 Db 17 ACTTCTCTGGACCG 4
 RESULT 647
 ACA06285
 ID ACA06285 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA06285;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #104.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCAGG 279
 Db 4 GGACCCUGGAGCAGG 17
 RESULT 648
 ACA08902
 ID ACA08902 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA08902;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE NFkB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #65.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 DR Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down

[illegible]

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 7 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e-02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

305 GAGCCCCGGGGACC 318

Db 14 GAGCCCCGGGGCCC 1

RESULT 651

ACA06442/c

ID ACA06442 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06442;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #261.

Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,

CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 3 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 144 GCGCTGGAGCGCG 157
 Db 15 GAGCTGGAGCGCG 3
 RESULT 652
 ID ACA08901 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA08901,
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #64.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 DN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 13-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 FI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat

CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 266 GCACCTGGAGCGCG 279
 Db 3 GAGCTGGAGCGCG 16
 RESULT 653
 ID ACA09050 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACA09050;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating amberzyme substrate #213.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 DN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX

```

PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
XX a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
XX kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for
XX treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
XX (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
XX the presence of a cleaving cation, especially Mg2+. The enzymatic and
XX antisenese nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
XX prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
XX chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
XX cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
XX gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
XX rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
XX obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
XX (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
XX infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
XX nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 305 GAGCCCCGGGACC 318
XX |||||
XX 15 GAGCCCCGGGCCCC 2
XX
XX RESULT 654
XX ADB00481/c
XX ID ADB00481 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB00481;
XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1467.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX

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PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1467; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275
XX |||||
XX 17 CGGTGCACCTGCAG 4
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 655
XX ADB00483/c
XX ID ADB00483 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB00483;
XX
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1469.
XX
XX KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
XX developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX

```


XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1459; 103pp; English.

PS The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

RESULT 656

ADA99414

ID ADA99414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99414;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 403.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 403; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

RESULT 656

ADA99414

ID ADA99414 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99414;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 403.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 403; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275

DB 15 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 2

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as

CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 364 TCCTCACTTTCCTG 377

DB 1 TCCTCACTTTCCTG 14

RESULT 657

ADA99489

ID ADA99489 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ADA99489;

XX

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 478.

XX

KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;

XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;

KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;

KW developmental disorder; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN EP1281758-A2.

XX

PD 05-FEB-2003.

XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.

XX

PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.

XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX

PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-423107/40.

XX

PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in

PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.

XX

PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 478; 103pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing

CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is

CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,

CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome

CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,

CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder

CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,

CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic

CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease

CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic

CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross

CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are

CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The

CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 292 TGGTGAAGGACCTG 305
 DB 4 TGGTGAAGGACCTG 17

RESULT 658
 ADA99493
 ID ADA99493 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADA99493;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 482.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; Gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 XX developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX BP1281758-A2.
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 482; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 660
 ADB00484/c

QY 293 GGTGAAGGACCTGA 306
 DB 1 GGTGAAGGACCTGA 14

RESULT 659
 ADB00482/c
 ID ADB00482 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB00482;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1468.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
 XX chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 XX developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX BP1281758-A2.
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 XX MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1468; 103pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 XX proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 XX MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 XX 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 XX MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 XX caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 XX alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 262 CGGTGACCTGCAG 275
 DB 16 CGGTGACCTGCAG 3

RESULT 660
 ADB00484/c

ID ADB00484 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADB00484;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1470.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 XX zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX EP1281758-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 PD
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX
 PF
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX
 PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PA Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX
 DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 XX manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 PT
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 1470; 103pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences; MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23.
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 262 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 275
 Db 14 CGGTGCACCTGGAG 1
 RESULT 661
 AB265139
 ID AB265139 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC
 XX AB265139;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #596.
 DE
 XX

KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytotostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200297114-A2.
 PN
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 PD
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Mcswiggen J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 DR
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 144; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytotostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB266520 - AB266524,
 CC AB266530 - AB266585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 259 CCACGGTGCACCTG 272
 Db 4 CCACGGTGCACCTG 17
 RESULT 662
 ACD63945
 ID ACD63945 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD63945;
 XX
 DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX HCV minus strand DNzyme substrate sequence #1304.
 DE
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inczyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX

PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEBP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 298; 387pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 310 CCGGGGACCGGTG 323
 DB 3 CCGGGGACCGCAUG 16
 RESULT 663
 ACD59731/c
 ID ACD59731 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ACD59731;
 XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DT HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1477.
 XX

KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS WO200281494-A1.
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEBP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX Claim 1; Page 260; 387pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 331 CGGACGACCGAGGC 344
 DB 16 CCGACGACCGAGGC 3

RESULT 664
ACD62938
ID ACD62938 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACD62938;
XX AC ACD62938;
XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #801.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US0009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
XX (LEEP/) LEE P.
XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
XX Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
XX infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 289; 387pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
XX and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
XX inozymes, zinzymes, amberyne, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
XX are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
XX transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
XX as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
XX DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
XX genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
XX compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
XX that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
XX methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
XX disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
XX expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
XX carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
XX DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
XX invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 331 CGGACGACCAAGGC 344
DB 3 CCGACGACCAAGGC 16
RESULT 665
ACD68245
ID ACC68245 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACD68245;
XX AC ACD68245;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5492.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; ss.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
XX
XX WO2003025176-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 673; 738pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 48 CACCACTCAGAGGA 61
DB 4 CACCACTCAGAGGA 17
RESULT 666
ACC65338

```
ID ACC65338 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC65338;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2585.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PD and transfected cells.
XX PF Disclosure; Page 77; 738pp; French.
XX PR The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX PR ACC68906), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 181 CCAAGGACACATATC 194
XX DB 14 CCAAGGACACATATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 668
XX ADB43561/c
XX ID ADB43561 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB43561;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3884.
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX
XX Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 373 TCCTGGACCGGAC 386
XX DB 3 TCCTGGACCGGAC 16
XX
XX RESULT 667
XX ACC63151/c
XX ID ACC63151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACC63151;
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 398.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
```

DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 486; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 403 TCTTCTACGTGATC 416
DB 14 TCTTCTACGTGATC 1
RESULT 669
ADB45240/c
ID ADB45240 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45240;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5563.
XX
KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related

PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 682; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 369 ACTTTCCTGGACCG 382
DB 17 ACTTTCCTGGACCG 4
RESULT 670
ADE13461/c
ID ADE13461 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADE13461;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HLA class I allele specific primer #77.
XX
KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003165884-A1.
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX
PA (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
XX
PI Chow R, Tonai R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874916/81.
XX
PT Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
PT hybridization and amplification assays.
XX
PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 79; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype

CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele
 XX specific primer.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;

QY 373 TCTGACCGCGAC 386
 DB 14 TCTGACCGCGC 1

RESULT 671
 AAQ22412/c
 ID AAQ22412 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAQ22412;

DT 15-JUL-1992 (first entry)

DE 3'-acridine-tailed oligonucleotide.

XX Acridine-CPG; nuclease resistance; controlled pore glass; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9203464-A.

XX 05-MAR-1992.

XX 28-AUG-1991; 91WO-US006143.

XX 28-AUG-1990; 90US-00574348.

XX 10-JUN-1991; 91US-00714142.

XX (MICR-) MICROPROBE CORP.

XX Reed MW, Meyer RB, Petrie CR, Tabone JC;

XX WPT; 1992-096825/12.

PT Solid support synthesis of 3'-tailed oligo-nucleotide(s) via linker gp. -
 PT provides nuclease resistant prods. opt. with intercalation to improve
 PT anti-sense bonding to DNA or RNA strand.

XX Example 12; Page 38; 78pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide was used in an example of synthesis of 3'-acridine-
 CC tailed oligonucleotide from acridine-CPG. Blockage of the 3' terminal
 CC phosphodiester bond improves resistance to nucleases in serum-contg.

CC media. The new synthesis method avoids the derivatization step of prior
 CC art methods and the possible loss and difficult separation. See AAQ22411-
 CC Q22415

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 33 TGGGACGAGATGG 46
 DB 18 TGTGACGAGATGG 5

RESULT 672
 AAZ33902/c
 ID AAZ33902 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAZ33902;

XX

07-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 Human PRO274 PCR forward primer 4.

Human; PRO; EST; expressed sequence tag; PCR primer; hybridisation;
 probe; blood coagulation disorder; cancer; cellular adhesion disorder;
 secreted protein; transmembrane protein; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9946281-A2.

XX 16-SEP-1999.

XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-00804020.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079686P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.

XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081953P.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082767P.

XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

XX 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

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PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087206P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Wood WT, Goddard A, Gurney A, Yuan J, Baker KP, Chen J;
XX WPI; 1999-551359/46.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and their polynucleotides,
PT useful for treating blood coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular
PT adhesion disorders.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 183; 530pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes secreted and transmembrane polypeptides
CC and their polynucleotides. The nucleotide sequences are useful as sources
CC of probes, primers, for chromosome mapping, and for generation of
CC antisense sequences. They can also be used to create transgenic animals.
CC The proteins can be used to treat a variety of diseases and disorders,
CC depending on their function. Diseases that may be treated include blood
CC coagulation disorders, cancers and cellular adhesion disorders. They may
CC also be used to raise antibodies. AA233991 to AA234338, and AA41685 to
CC AA41774 represent polynucleotide and polypeptide sequence given in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 215 GAATCGGTGGCGG 228
DB 18 GAATCGGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 673
AAZ91453
ID AAZ91453 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ91453;
XX

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DT 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #30735.
XX
KW Human; Ship-2; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; detection;
KW inhibition; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
FN US6025198-A.
XX
PD 15-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00339964.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX WPI; 2000-181819/16.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Ship-2 expression
PT and for detecting nucleic acids encoding Ship-2.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 40; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides that specifically hybridize with, and inhibit the
CC expression of, nucleic acids encoding human Ship-2 (also called SH2-
CC containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-2). Also described is a
CC method of inhibiting the expression of Ship-2 in human cells or tissues
CC in vitro comprising contacting the cells with the phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotides. The phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used to treat animals (especially humans)
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with Ship-2 expression. The present sequence represents a
CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human Ship-2, from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 GAGCAGGCGGCGAC 286
DB 2 GAGCAGGCGGCGAC 15

RESULT 674
AAZ70126
ID AAZ70126 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ70126;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4482.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX

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PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611443/58.
 XX
 PT Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
 PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
 PT activities.
 PT
 PS Example 4; Page 235; 636pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAC78458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
 CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
 CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytosolic activity. The
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
 CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
 CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
 CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
 CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
 CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
 CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
 CC PRO polynucleotide sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 215 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 228
 DB 18 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 5
 RESULT 677
 AAA67016
 ID AAA67016 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA67016;
 XX
 DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human leukocyte antigen C allele DNA probe B-1 SEQ ID NO:74.
 XX
 KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
 KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200031295-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-003335151.
 XX
 PA (SHIO) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
 XX

PI Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400097/34.
 XX
 PT Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
 PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
 PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
 PT diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 66; 83pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
 CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
 CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
 CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
 CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
 CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
 CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
 CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
 CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
 CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
 CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
 CC primers for use in the method of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 7 GAGTGAACCTGGCGG 20
 DB 3 GAGTGAACCTGGCGG 16
 RESULT 678
 AAF89291
 ID AAF89291 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF89291;
 XX
 DT 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #28.
 XX
 KW Cluster; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
 KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; Genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200129257-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 20-OCT-2000; 2000WO-IB001632.
 XX
 PR 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231P.
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Schork N, Skierczynski B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-316248/33.
 XX
 PT Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
 PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by paired-
 PT pair analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from non-hierarchical
 PT clustering.
 XX
 PS Claim 61; Page 80; 100pp; English.

XX The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a
 CC sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the
 CC sample members, determining the optimal number of clusters based on this
 CC and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical
 CC clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as
 CC clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analyses. The
 CC present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 265 TGCACCTGGAGCAG 278
 DB 1 TGCACCTGGAGCAG 14

RESULT 679
 AAL49057
 ID AAL49057 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL49057;
 XX
 DT 29-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Drosophila ubx gene SNP analysis universal hybridisation tag #31.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid analysis; microarray; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW multiplex; expression analysis; hybridisation tag; ss.
 XX
 OS Drosophila sp.
 XX
 PN WO200261121-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-BF000868.
 XX
 PR 29-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264972P.
 PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266186P.
 PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295986P.
 XX
 PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
 XX
 PI Hinkel CA, Kimmerly WJ, Yang L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-636566/68.
 XX
 PT Determining polynucleotide expression, useful for expressing profiling or
 PT detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms comprises hybridizing digested
 PT cDNA to a capture probe coupled to a solid particle under stringent
 PT conditions.
 XX
 PS Claim 34; Page 29; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of determining polynucleotide
 CC expression, which comprises hybridizing digested cDNA to a capture probe
 CC coupled to a solid particle under stringent conditions, where the capture
 CC probe is specific for the target polynucleotide and the particle
 CC identifies the capture probe. The method is useful for expression
 CC profiling, where the presence and/or the amount of a target
 CC polynucleotide is simultaneously determined, for diagnosing a disease,
 CC condition, disorder, or predisposition associated with a change in
 CC expression patterns, in determining the developmental or physiological
 CC state of a cell or tissue, for detecting SNPs, which may be used to
 CC screen individuals for a genetic predisposition to a disease, condition,
 CC or disorder, and in marker assisted selection. The present sequence is a
 CC hybridisation tag described in the exemplification of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 230 CAAATCGGAGGCT 243
 DB 5 CAAAACGGGAGGCT 18

RESULT 680
 ABK40318/c
 ID ABK40318 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK40318;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer 4 for human PRO274 DNA.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO; benign tumour; malignant tumour; lymphoid malignancy;
 KW leukaemia; neuronal disorder; stromal disorder; blastocoeic disorder;
 KW inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; angiogenic disorder; cytostatic;
 KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200153486-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123972P.
 PR 11-MAY-1999; 99US-0133459P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140650P.
 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140653P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149395P.
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151689P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Marsters SA, Pan J, Pitti RM, Roy MA, Smith V, Stone DM;
 PI Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-205567/26.
 XX
 CC Thirty five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating
 CC benign or malignant tumors, leukemias and lymphoid malignancies,
 CC inflammatory, angiogenic and immunologic disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 119; 302pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
 CC polypeptides (AAU86128-AAU86162) and the polynucleotide sequences
 CC encoding them. The PRO polypeptides, agonists, antagonists or anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful for treating benign or malignant tumours (e.g.
 CC renal, kidney, bladder, breast, etc), leukemias and lymphoid
 CC malignancies, other disorders such as neuronal, glial, astrocytal,
 CC hypothalamic, glandular, macrophagal, stromal and blastocoeic disorders,
 CC inflammatory, immune and angiogenic disorders. The polynucleotide

CC sequences are also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the methods of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 215 GAATCGTGCGG 228
 ||||| |||||
 Db 18 GAATCCGTCGCGG 5

RESULT 681
 ABQ81992/c
 ID ABQ81992 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ81992;
 XX
 DT 19-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Kaposi's Sarcoma TAG PCR primer SEQ ID NO:142.
 XX
 KW Human; Kaposi's sarcoma; tumour; angiogenesis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN EP1225233-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00075264.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200228.
 PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001EP-00203703.
 PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325722P.
 XX
 XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 PA
 XX Van Der Kuyl AC, Cornelissen M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-668396/72.
 DR
 XX
 XX Determining presence of a tumor cell or angiogenesis, and the
 PT effectiveness of treatment, by detecting the presence of marker genes is
 PT useful to detect and monitor treatment of Kaposi's Sarcoma.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 24; 38pp; English.
 XX

The present invention describes a method for determining if an individual
 CC has a tumour cell or site of angiogenesis, or if a treatment is effective
 CC in changing angiogenesis or changing a status of a set of target cells,
 CC comprising determining if a sample of the subject has an expression
 CC product of at least one marker gene. Also described is a compound capable
 CC of altering the expression or activity of Keratin 14, TIE 1, Sallodhesin
 CC or Silec in a cell. Peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC)-expressed
 CC Keratin 14, TIE 1, Sallodhesin or Silec, and kits containing them from
 CC the present invention can be used in a diagnostic method, particularly as
 CC an indicator of angiogenesis or to determine presence of a tumour cell.
 CC The method of the invention is suitable to determine within a few days if
 CC a certain treatment against Kaposi's Sarcoma is successful. ABQ81851 to
 CC ABQ82006 represent nucleotide sequence used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 288 AACCTGCTGAAGGA 301
 ||||| |||||

Db 18 AACCTGCTGAAGGA 5
 RESULT 682
 ABZ97335
 ID ABZ97335 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ97335;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL4-R oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12577; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, have a
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 282 GGCACCAAGCTGGT 295
 ||||| |||||

Db 1 GGCACCGAGGTGGT 14
RESULT 683
ACD42435/c
ID ACD42435 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACD42435;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; virucide; gene therapy;
KW cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
KW viral infection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003050239-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079254P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709328.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US034956.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00919585.
XX
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
XX
Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 GAACCTGGTGGCGG 228
DB 18 GAACCTGGTGGCGG 5
RESULT 684
ACAG3470/c
ID ACA63470 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

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AC ACA63470;
XX
XX 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; antiinflammatory;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; anti-infertility; anti-HIV; cytostatic;
XX antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
XX atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
XX premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;
XX gene mapping; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;
XX tissue typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002192706-A1.
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
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XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
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XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080156P.
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XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
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XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
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XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.

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PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99WO-US031274.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AV, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-328860/31.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 125; 453pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising, or which
CC is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
CC of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
CC corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
CC sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
CC polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
CC acids are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful
CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 215 GAACTCGCGTGGCG 228
Db 18 GAACTCGCGTGGCG 5

RESULT 685
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ID ACA71634 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACA71634;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 14.
XX
KW Human; ds; thrombolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
KW erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
KW apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
KW gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW hypertension; myocardial ischaemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
KW glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preclampsia;
KW bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002177553-A1.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
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 PR 22-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
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 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
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 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
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 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
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 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
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 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00884636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 PR XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy NA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PR WPT; 2003-328499/31.
 PR XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
 PR PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
 PR PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
 PR XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 14; 55pp; English.
 PR XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
 CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
 CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
 CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
 CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful in industrial applications including

CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
 CC polypeptide is also useful as a thrombolytic agent, interferon,
 CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
 CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating diseases such as
 CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
 CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
 CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
 CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
 CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
 CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial
 CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
 CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
 CC preclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
 CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The
 CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
 CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20020177553
 PR XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 215 GAACCTCGGTGCGG 228
 Db 18 GAACCTCGGTGCGG 5
 RESULT 686
 ABX92274/c
 ID ABX92274 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC ABX92274;
 XX DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PRO DNA PCR primer SEQ ID No 14.
 XX KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
 KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
 KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
 KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
 KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiarthritic; anti-tumour; vulnery; antianaemic; dermatological;
 KW cardiant; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN US2002169284-A1.
 XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.
 XX PR 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-00622509.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-00642492.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
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 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00804220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078888P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079566P.

PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079663P.	PI	Ashkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton D;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079664P.	PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079689P.	PI	Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079728P.	PI	Klavin LJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079786P.	PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079920P.	XX	WPI; 2003-288163/28.
PR	30-MAR-1998;	98US-0079923P.	XX	Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PR	26-JUN-1998;	98US-00105413.	XX	encoding them useful for treating cancer, kidney diseases, bone,
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-00168978.	PT	cartilage disorders and immune deficiencies.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98WO-US021144.	PT	Example 4; Page 126; 459pp; English.
PR	02-NOV-1998;	98US-00184216.	XX	The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
PR	06-NOV-1998;	98US-00187368.	XX	polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98WO-US024855.	CC	polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
PR	07-DEC-1998;	98US-00202054.	CC	polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-00218517.	CC	polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for modulating
PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.	CC	biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
PR	05-MAR-1999;	99US-00254465.	CC	biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
PR	08-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005028.	CC	identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule maybe a
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99US-00265686.	CC	toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and causes apoptosis or death of the cell.
PR	10-MAR-1999;	99WO-US005190.	CC	The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating immune disorders, diabetes
PR	12-APR-1999;	99US-00284291.	CC	or hyper- or hypo-insulinaemia, cardiac insufficiency, nervous system
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99US-00311832.	CC	disorders, kidney disorders, bone and cartilage disorders or arthritis,
PR	14-MAY-1999;	99WO-US010733.	CC	tumours, and wound healing. The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380137.	CC	polypeptides are useful as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380138.	CC	mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation
PR	25-AUG-1999;	99US-00380142.	CC	of PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.	CC	animals, for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders,
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.	CC	and in gene therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028565.	CC	the examples of the present invention. Note: The sequence data for this
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.	CC	parent was obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031243.	CC	at seqdata.uspto.gov/psipdIDEntry.html
PR	30-DEC-1999;	99WO-US031274.	CC	
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.	XX	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000277.	XX	Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.	XX	Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.	XX	Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004341.	XX	
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.	XX	
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.	XX	
PR	10-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006319.	XX	
PR	21-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US007532.	XX	
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US008439.	XX	
PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.	XX	
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.	XX	
PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.	XX	
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.	XX	
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000WO-US020710.	XX	
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.	XX	
PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000US-00709238.	XX	
PR	27-NOV-2000;	2000US-00723749.	XX	
PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000US-00732678.	XX	
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000US-00747259.	XX	
PR	20-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US034956.	XX	
PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.	XX	
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816744.	XX	
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001US-00816920.	XX	
PR	22-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US009552.	XX	
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854208.	XX	
PR	10-MAY-2001;	2001US-00854480.	XX	
PR	25-MAY-2001;	2001WO-US017092.	XX	
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001US-00872035.	XX	
PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.	XX	
PR	05-JUN-2001;	2001US-00874503.	XX	
PR	14-JUN-2001;	2001US-00882636.	XX	
PR	19-JUN-2001;	2001US-00886342.	XX	
PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.	XX	
PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.	XX	
PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.	XX	
PR	30-JUL-2001;	2001US-00918585.	XX	
PA	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.		PR	

AC66015/c
ID ACA66015 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ACA66015;
XX ACA66015;
XX 24-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO274 PCR primer #4.
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; primer;
XX malignancy; cancer; ovarian cancer; colorectal cancer; sarcoma;
XX leukaemia; lymphoma; inflammatory disease; necrosis; atherosclerosis;
XX infertility; premature aging; psoriasis; inflammatory disease;
XX renal disease; arthritis; immune-mediated alopecia; stroke; encephalitis;
XX hepatitis; multiple sclerosis; gene therapy.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003004102-A1.
XX 02-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978189.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079658P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024885.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265690.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311833.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 03-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005601.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-0013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0030873.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0074259.
PR 28-DEC-2000; 2000US-0034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-00006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00809552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00817092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-0017800.
PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 13-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0019692.
PR 23-JUN-2001; 2001US-0021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-341189/32.
XX New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
PT sclerosis in mammals.
XX Example 4; Page 121; 460pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
XX sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
XX 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
XX specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
XX specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
XX nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
XX scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
XX polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
XX at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ATCC numbers listed in the
XX specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
XX peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
XX lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
XX acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
XX polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the vector and producing a PRO
XX to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
XX polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals,
XX diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
XX detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
XX colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukaemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
XX necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
XX inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
XX stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
XX PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
XX for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
XX determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
XX also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
XX identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for
XX screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may
XX also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
XX gene. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
XX cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 215 GAATCGTGGGGG 228

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Db      18 GAATCTCGTGGCGG 5
RESULT 688
ID      ADA24553 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX      ADA24553;
XX      20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX      Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated primer #8.
XX      Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; tissue typing;
XX      chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
XX      sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX      wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
XX      cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
XX      haemoglobin associated disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX      US2003050241-A1.
XX      13-MAR-2003.
XX      16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.
XX      17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX      03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX      13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX      21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
XX      10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX      11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX      12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX      13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078866P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX      20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX      25-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
XX      26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX      30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX      31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX      01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX      08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX      09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
XX      15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX      21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
XX      22-APR-1998; 98US-0082757P.
XX      23-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
XX      23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
XX      28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
XX      29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
XX      30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
XX      05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
XX      06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
XX      07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
XX      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
XX      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
XX      13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085589P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085597P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
XX      15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
XX      18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
XX      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
XX      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
XX      22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
XX      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
XX      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
XX      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
XX      28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
XX      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
XX      26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
XX      01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
XX      30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094851P.
XX      11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX      07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX      20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109104P.
XX      20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX      22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX      23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
XX      05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX      08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX      10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX      12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX      29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX      21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX      26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
XX      28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX      14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX      14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX      02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX      16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
XX      23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX      07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142880P.
XX      26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX      28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
XX      29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 05-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-521814/49.
 XX
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
 PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
 PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, and hearing loss.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 132; 461pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
 CC polypeptide (1). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
 CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
 CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO4993 is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337
 CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
 CC cell expressing a PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
 CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for
 Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 215 GAACGCGTGGCGG 228
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 Db 18 GAACGCGTGGCGG 5
 RESULT 689
 ACD29616/c
 ID ACD29616 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX
 AC ACD29616;
 XX
 DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
 KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
 KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
 KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
 KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
 KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 FN US2003050240-A1.
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 XX 13-MAR-2003.
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 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
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 XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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KW primer; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication; tissue typing; human; PCR.
OS Homo sapiens.
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 KW 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
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 XX Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen WB;
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 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 215 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 228
 Db 18 GAACCTCGTGGCGG 5
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 ID ACD29031 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
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 AC ACD29031;
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 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
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 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #6.
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 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;
 KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; age-related macular degeneration;
 KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
 KW kidney disease; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
 KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
 KW
 cardiac- insufficiency disorder; peripheral neuropathy;
 KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
 KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
 KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
 KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
 KW Refsum's disease; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 XX US2003049633-A1.
 PN 13-MAR-2003.
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 cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
 Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
 Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
 antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
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 XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.
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XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; primer.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003054405-A1.
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XX 20-MAR-2003.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
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PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX

Query Match 2.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 215 GAACTCGGTGGCGG 228
Db 18 GAACTCGGTGGCGG 5

RESULT 697
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XX AC ADC66486;

XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 274 PCR primer #4.

XX KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
XX KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
XX KW tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
XX KW anyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
XX KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
XX KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003060406-A1.

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00204855.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
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PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028585.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030098.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX WPI; 2003-596568/56.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
XX neuropathy.

PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 14; 472pp; English.